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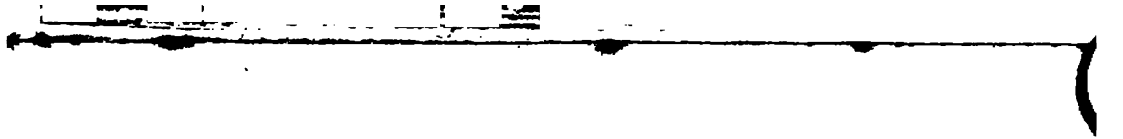

Mr. Hunt

A NEW

BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY,

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3000 COTEMPORARY PUBLIC CHARACTERS,

BRITISH AND FOREIGN,

OF

ALL RANKS AND PROFESSIONS.

SECOND EDITION.

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PUBLIC MEN

OF

ALL COUNTRIES.

COUNT FORTIA D'URBAN.

This nobleman is of a family originally from Catalonia, but was born at Avignon, in 1756. He was educated at the college of La Flèche and the military school of Paris; and entered as second lieutenant into the king's regiment of infantry. Some years after this he went to Rome, and the Pope appointed him colonel of the infantry militia of the Comtat Venaissin. In 1811 he was made a knight of the legion of honour. M. Fortia d'Urban is a member of ten literary academies, and has written five-and-twenty works, which are said to be full of erudition; but, occasionally, paradoxical. The latter will be easily believed, when it is related that one of them is intended to prove the authenticity of Berosus and the veracity of Annius of Viterbo. Among his principal productions, are an excellent "Treatise on Arithmetic;" "Principles and Questions of Natural Morality;" "A Life of Xenophon;" "An Introduction to the Study of Ancient History," in 10 volumes; "Plan of a Portable Historical Atlas," 6 vols.; "Historical and Geographical Picture of the World, from its Creation till the Age of Alexander," 4 vols.; "A Life of Petrarch;" "Principles of the Mathematical Sciences;" "Project of a New Roman History," which was read by the author to a society at Rome, and obtained the gold medal; "A Discourse on the Saturnean or Cyclo-

pean Walls; and a "Historical and Genealogical Picture of the House of Bourbon."

THE REV. T. D. FOSBROOKE.

This gentleman completed his education at Pembroke College, Oxford, and took his degree in 1792. Mr. Fosbrooke obtained the living of Horsley in Gloucestershire; and, acquiring distinction by his researches, was elected a fellow of the Antiquarian Society. He has since removed to Ross in Herefordshire, where he enjoys some clerical preferment, and conducts a seminary for the education of a select number of pupils. His works are, "The Economy of a Monastic Life as it existed in England," a poem, with Philosophical and Archæological Illustrations, 1795; "British Monachism," 2 vols. 8vo. 1802; "Abstracts of Records and Manuscripts respecting the Courts of Gloucester," 2 vols. 4to. 1807; "Letter to Mr. Canning on the uncandid Abuse of the Duke of York," 1809; and "A Key to the New Testament," abridged from Whitby, 1815. Mr. Fosbrooke is also the author of many papers in the Monthly and Gentleman's Magazines; and he has recently published "Berkeley Anecdotes, with a History of the Castle and Parish of Berkeley;" and also the First Part of an Encyclopœdia of Antiquities.

UGO FOSCOLO.

This distinguished character is a native of Zante, and was born about the year 1772. He began his studies at Padua, where he was soon remarkable for his splendid talents. In history and eloquence he made rapid progress. His earliest production was a tragedy called "Tieste," which he wrote at the age of nineteen.—Noble in his sentiments, Foscolo was early an ardent friend of liberty; and when he heard that the French had destroyed the aristocratic government of Venice, he hastened to that city, in the hope that a free state would be founded on its ruins. His hopes, however, were soon blighted by the infamous transfer of the Venetian provinces to the despotic authority of Austria, and he quitted Venice with indignation. He set out for Bologna, and while there wrote his celebrated work the Letters of Ortis, which speedily went through three

editions. He entered into the Italian army, and in a short time became a captain. He afterwards quitted the army, and became professor of eloquence in the University of Pavia, in which office he gained high reputation. Melzi, the vice president of the republic, conferred an annual salary on him for his exertions in the cause of liberty and of literature. Foscolo, however, soon gave offence to Napoleon by the boldness of his principles; and, as he could not submit to be a slave, he withdrew altogether from public employments. Literature seems for a long time after this to have engrossed him wholly. In 1803 he published an ironical and satirical commentary on a poem of Callimachus; in 1807 he printed at Brescia a poem, called "The Tombs," in which the natives of Milan were severely satirized; and, in the following year, he edited the first volume of the works of Montecuculi. These works were followed by a translation of the first two books of the Iliad, and a tragedy entitled Ajax. The tragedy was acted in 1811, and gave offence to the viceroy, who was induced to believe that some parts of it were directed against Napoleon. Foscolo was on the point of being exiled, when his friend General Pino saved him from being publicly sentenced, by sending him to Mantua under pretence of a military mission. From Mantua, Foscolo proceeded to Tuscany, where he settled, and began to study the English language with great perseverance and success. He soon obtained so thorough a knowledge of it as to be enabled to give to the world the best translation that had ever been made of Sterne's Sentimental Journey. It appeared under the feigned name of Didimo Chierico, accompanied by pungent notes, and a life of the pretended translator. When Italy was invaded by the Austrians in 1814, Foscolo, who justly disliked to see his country receive their yoke, re-visited Milan, and aided the government by his counsels and his eloquent pen. He was the author of many proclamations addressed to the citizens and the army, to incite them to combat for their independence. At Milan he became acquainted with many English officers, and he laboured strenuously to interest the British government in favour of Italian freedom. His noble efforts were, however, fruitless. He remained at Milan till King Joachim declared war against Austria; but, having then become an object of

suspicion to the Austrian despotism, he travelled into Switzerland, and thence to Russia. He at length came over to England, where, we believe, he still resides, and we trust that he will live to see his countrymen released from their fetters, and "crushing the tyrant while they rend the chain."

RIGHT HON. JOHN FORSTER,

Is a native of Ireland, and son of the lord chief baron of the Exchequer in that kingdom. He was born in 1740, educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and called to the bar in 1766. He soon after obtained a seat in the Irish parliament, for the county of Louth, which county he has represented ever since. As a public character he has distinguished himself by introducing a new system of Corn Laws, and by a close attention to the linen manufacture of Ireland. In 1780 he was appointed chancellor of the Exchequer of Ireland, but resigned that place on being elected speaker of the House of Commons, a post in which he continued until the Union, and for the loss of which he has a pension, although he strenuously opposed that measure. In 1804 he was again invested with the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer of Ireland, which he held with a short intermission, during Mr. Fox's administration, until the two Exchequers were consolidated. In 1784 he married Margaretta, daughter of Thomas Burgh, esq. of the county of Kildare. In 1790 she was created Baroness Oriel; and, in 1797, Viscountess Ferrars; by this lady he has a son, who will inherit her titles. Mr. Foster has published two speeches; one, in 1793, on allowing the elective franchise to the Catholics, and the other in 1799, on the question of the Union. His Majesty was last year pleased to elevate Mr. F. to the British peerage by the title of Baron Oriel.

BARON FOURIER,

Formerly a priest of the Oratory, a geometrician and mechanist, born at Auxerre, in Burgundy, was appointed assistant to M. de Prony, as professor of geometry and arithmetic, in their application to mechanics. M. F. accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt, where he was nominated his commissioner to the government established in that country. In 1803 he was made prefect of the department of the Isère, and in 1806 admitted into

the legion of honour. On the restoration of the King, M. F. transmitted his adhesion to the new government, and was confirmed in his prefecture. In March, 1815, he was recalled by Napoleon, whom he had not supported in his department; but he was soon afterwards appointed prefect of the Rhone, in which situation, however, his conduct was such as to cause him to be again dismissed. On the second return of the King, M. F. was not employed. In May, 1816, he was chosen an associate of the Academy of Sciences; but the King did not confirm his nomination. M. Fourier has published several dissertations in the Journal of the Polytechnic School; and, as a member of the Egyptian commission of men of science, he composed the preface of the Memoirs published by them.

COUNT FOURNIER SARLOVESE,

A NATIVE of Perigord, and of a mercantile family, was born in 1775, and quitted the study of the law in 1792 to enter into the army as a second lieutenant of dragoons. He soon distinguished himself, particularly at the battle of Fleurus; and, at the age of twenty-three, he was raised to be a colonel of hussars. The principles of Fournier were republican, but in 1798 he manifested his nobleness of spirit, by defending some royalists who had been attacked in a coffee-house by a band of assassins. He received six sabre wounds in the contest. When Bonaparte became first consul he wished to patronize Fournier, who displayed infinite talent and courage in various instances during the Italian campaign of 1800. The republican notions of Fournier seem, however, to have drawn him into a plot against the life of Napoleon, for in 1805 he was arrested, first confined in the Temple, then exiled to his native province, and afterwards sent to the West Indies with the expedition under Admiral Villeneuve. After his return he was allowed to serve with the grand army in Germany, and he was present at the battle of Eylau. On this occasion Napoleon addressed to him these remarkable words, "Colonel, a baptism of blood is necessary in your affair." After the battle of Friedland he was made brigadier-general, and served with so much distinction in Spain, and in Russia, as to obtain the rank of general-of-division, and the title of count, to which was subsequently added the rank of commander of the legion

of honour, for his gallant conduct at Leipsic. But, having displeased Napoleon by the boldness of his language, he was dismissed, and put under the superintendence of the police. He was in this situation when Louis returned, who gave him the order of St. Louis. During the reign of the hundred days, Fournier refused to join Napoleon, and spoke of him with an uncommon degree of boldness. In consequence of this, Savary one day said to him, "you are playing the part of Mordecai insulting Haman at the palace gate, and I warn you that it is a dangerous one." "Yes, for Haman," replied the general; "for one has been hanged already." Napoleon, nevertheless, who knew the talents, and respected the spirit, of Fournier, more than once invited him to the Tuileries; but Fournier answered, "If Bonaparte should send an armed force to tear me out of my house, I shall be forced to see him, but I will never go to him voluntarily."

GENERAL FOY.

THIS excellent officer, and strenuous friend of liberty, who possesses, in an extraordinary degree, military, political, and oratorical talents, was born in 1775, at Ham, in the department of the Somme. He was receiving an education for the bar at the period when the French revolution took place, but he preferred the army to the courts of law; and, in 1791, obtained a commission in the artillery service. After the breaking out of the war he distinguished himself in the army of the North, under the eyes of Dumourier, Dampierre, Custine, Jourdan, and Pichegru; but, preserving the sentiments of a citizen in the midst of the camp, he patriotically and loudly expressed his indignation at the triumph of the Jacobins on the 31st of May, and at the excesses which stained the revolutionary army. He was in consequence accused of want of courage, and dragged before the tribunal of Cambray; and it was only the fortunate intervention of the 9th of Thermidor which saved him from death. Sent to the army of the Rhine, he distinguished himself in the memorable retreat of Moreau, and shortly after obtained the rank of *chef d'escadron*, by his personal bravery. He also shared the laurels of Massena, at Zurich; and was raised to the rank of adjutant-general. Having returned to the artillery after the peace of

Amiens, he made, as colonel, the campaigns from 1803 to 1806 on the Coast, in Holland, in Austria, and in the Frioul. In 1809 he was sent to Constantinople, at the head of twelve hundred cannoniers, offered by Napoleon to the Sultan Selim. He defended the Dardanelles against the English and Russian squadron, and shortly after set out with Junot, on the expedition to Portugal, where he was made marshal-de-camp and lieutenant-general. While in the Peninsula he defeated the opposing forces at Arroyo del Puerco, Almeida, Gracos, and other places, harassed the English in their retreat from Burgos, and made himself master of Castro Urdiall, which was defended by a considerable garrison. At the battle of Orthez he greatly distinguished himself, and was severely wounded.

By Louis XVIII. General Foy was appointed inspector-general of infantry in the fourteenth division, was made a knight of St. Louis, and grand officer of the legion of honour; and, soon after, the title of count was conferred on him. Foy was inspecting some regiments at Nantes when Napoleon returned, and he was immediately called into action. He commanded a division at Waterloo, and was wounded in that battle; for the fifteenth time since his entering into the army. In 1819 he was elected one of the members of the department of the Aisne, and he has recently been re-elected.

When called to the Chamber of Deputies, he was preparing a history of the war in Portugal and Spain. Already General Foy has acquired a considerable reputation in that assembly: his speeches bear the impress of that independence which characterizes him; he has proved himself an able advocate of his companions in arms, and a courageous champion of the liberties and institutions of his country. The eloquence of General Foy is pure, though vehement; its principal attributes are an accurately selected choice of expressions, a cautious and logical style. His impromptu replies are remarkable for quickness of repartee, selection of phrase, and clearness of reasoning. Though arrived at a mature age, General Foy still preserves the ardour and energy of his early youth. The fatigues of war, numerous wounds, and intense application, have altered his form, but not weakened his mind. His person, though meagre, has lost nothing of its manly and dignified air. As a public

man, he is eloquent and unshrinking at the rostrum; and, in private, he affords the model of a man of worth, who is at peace with his own conscience. In a word, he is one of the hopes of the French nation, and of the friends of liberal principles throughout the world.

DR. FRAMPTON,

One of the most respectable physicians in London, is the son of a clergyman, and was born at Marlborough. After having been initiated in the preliminary branches of education at his native place, he was sent to Cambridge. While there he distinguished himself in the more abstruse sciences, particularly in mathematics, his knowledge of which is said to be profound. Nor, while attaining the severer sciences, did he fail to make a rapid progress in the studies connected with polite literature. While at the university he lost his father, who had intended him for the church, and being now left to his own choice, he fixed upon the profession of medicine. At the usual period he took his doctor's degree. After completing his medical education at the Scotch capital, he became a fellow of the college, and settled in London. Not long after he commenced his practice, he was elected physician to the London hospital, on the resignation of Dr. Hamilton. As a hospital physician, he is said to be "rather a bold, and decided practitioner in his treatment, not led away too much by the chemical partialities of the day, but inclining to those explanations which are allied to the principles of animal life."

FRANCIS I.

Emperor of Austria, son of Leopold II. and Mary Louisa, daughter of Charles III. of Spain, was born on the 12th of February, 1768. He succeeded to his father in the hereditary states of his family on the 1st of March, 1792, was crowned King of Hungary on the 6th of June, and King of Bohemia on the 5th of August following, having been elected King of the Romans on the 7th of July preceding. According to the list of emperors of Germany, Francis was counted the second of the name; but, by a foresight of what was to happen, and after France had assumed the rank of an empire, he, by a

declaration of the 11th of August, and by a proclamation of the 7th of December, 1804, took the title of hereditary Emperor of Austria. By that precaution he secured to himself and his family his rank and title, when, on the 6th of August, 1806, he was obliged to relinquish the titles of Emperor of Germany, and King of the Romans.

Francis was first educated under the eye of his father, when Grand Duke of Tuscany, but he was soon called to Vienna by his uncle Joseph II. who placed him under the charge of eminent instructors. The reigns of Joseph and his brother Leopold were fertile in important events, and furnished many instructive lessons to all sovereigns, in particular with respect to internal administration. Both of those princes seemed to have an ardent desire to introduce very important improvements in their dominions; Francis, on the contrary, has always cherished a strong attachment to the institutions of former times.

At the age of twenty he made a campaign with his uncle Joseph II. against the Turks, in which he displayed great steadiness and perseverance; the fall of Belgrade was the result of that expedition. He assisted at the famous conferences of Pilnitz in August 1791, between his father, the King of Prussia, and the elector, now King of Saxony. That the object of that meeting related to France is no longer doubted; and Francis, on the death of his father, prepared to carry into effect what was then resolved on. He was not, however, the aggressor, for France declared war against him on the 20th of April, 1792. The contest between France and the princes of Germany was at first distinguished by success on both sides; at last, in 1795, Prussia made a separate peace with the republic, but Francis still kept the field. By the voluntary devotion of his people, and the pecuniary aid of England, he maintained a prodigious line of troops from the Mediterranean to the frontier of Holland; but it was in Italy that the contest was carried on with the greatest activity and effect. After five years of a very sanguinary war, Austria found it necessary to accept peace from France on tolerable conditions. By the treaty of Campo Formio, signed on the 17th of October, 1797, the emperor relinquished his portion of the Netherlands, and all his ancient possessions in Italy, receiving, in exchange, Venice, Istria, Dalmatia,

and the Venetian Isles. The peace was not, however, of long duration; for, in 1799, Paul having ascended the throne of Russia, he, agreeably to the animosity he had always expressed against the revolution in France, excited another coalition against that power, to which it was not difficult to engage Austria to accede. The Austrian and Russian forces were fully successful in Italy, and Francis was again master of Milan; but, the Russians not being properly seconded by their allies in Switzerland, jealousies and misunderstandings arose between the two emperors. Paul called home his army, the coalition was dissolved, and Austria remained alone to struggle against France; a contest which, for a while, seemed to promise complete success to the imperial arms. At last, in the end of 1799, a new and most extraordinary change of government in France threw the whole of her military power into the hands of a single individual. That individual was Napoleon Bonaparte, whose military talents and reputation, whose activity and ambition, gave union, consistency, and energy, to her military operations. Placing himself at the head of the army in 1800, Bonaparte crossed the Alps; and, in the plains of Lombardy, engaged with the Austrian General Melas in a battle, which, contrary to all expectation, was decisive in favour of France. Negociations for peace were begun, but Francis would not detach himself from England; and Bonaparte, who had at first agreed to treat with both powers, broke off the discussions and resumed his arms, when England refused to permit supplies to be sent to the French army in Egypt. Moreau, at the head of the French army in Germany, by the victory of Hohenlinden, and his advance on Vienna, induced the Austrians again to solicit peace, which was arranged at Luneville in Lorraine on the 3d of February, 1801. The Netherlands were again formally ceded to France, together with other districts on the left bank of the Rhine; the territory of the Italian republic was enlarged, and the antique constitution of the Germanic empire was fundamentally changed. The Duke of Modena, and the grand Duke of Tuscany, resigned their dominions for indemnifications in Germany. With all these arrangements France was not however contented. She seized Piedmont, Parma, and Genoa; and Bonaparte placed on his own head the new crown of Italy. The

following invasion of Naples compelled Austria again to provide for her safety. In conjunction with Russia she occupied Bavaria in 1805, and prevailed on the elector to join the alliance. All these preparations were, however, rendered ineffectual by the inexplicable surrender of the powerful army under Mack at Ulm, on the Danube, on the 17th October 1805, and by the subsequent defeat of the archduke Ferdinand in Bohemia. The loss of the battle of Austerlitz, in which both the imperial armies were united, completely destroyed all hopes of a favourable issue of the war. After that event Francis resolved to go in person to his conqueror: then was settled the basis of the peace of Presburg in Hungary, which was concluded on the 26th of December. By that treaty the Venetian States were annexed to the kingdom of Italy, and the ancient patrimony of Austria, the Tyrol, was transferred to the rival house of Bavaria. By such alterations the Germanic empire was overturned, and in its stead arose in part the Rhenish confederation, of which Napoleon declared himself the protector. On his return to his capital, Francis was obliged to dismiss those ministers who were obnoxious to the conqueror, and he maintained a strict neutrality during the war against Prussia in 1806 and 1807, in which his offers of mediation were rejected. The peace of Tilsitt, which in a manner so unexpected brought France and Russia into concord, placed Austria in an embarrassing position, rendered still more critical by the usurpations of France, carried on in contravention of that treaty. To relieve herself from thraldom, the reverses of the French in Spain presented a favourable opportunity; and then Francis published a manifesto, stating his complaints, which manifesto Napoleon regarded as an act of hostility. In that important paper, dated the 27th of March 1809, are contained not only a correct picture of the situation of Austria, in consequence of the proceedings of France, but a detail of all the principal transactions and occurrences of the reign of Francis I. The war now again broke out between France and Austria. Napoleon in person was successful at Obensberg on the 10th of April 1809; on the 23d he carried Ratisbon; and, when on the point of entering Vienna, he indulged in his despatches in the most offensive language against the house and the princes of Austria. The army of the archduke Charles

fell back on the north side of the Danube, whither it was followed by Napoleon, whose rashness in pursuing the Austrians beyond the river at Esslingen had nearly been fatal to his army. But, the Austrian general neglecting to avail himself of his advantage on that occasion, Napoleon established bridges, carried over his troops, and, by means of numbers, finally overwhelmed the Austrians in the field of Wagram. Francis once more proposed an accommodation; and the new treaty, concluded at Vienna on the 14th of October, 1809, bore still harder on Austria than any of the preceding. The archbishopric of Saltzburg was secularized and transferred to Bavaria, the French took possession of Trieste, and all the other Austrian ports on the Adriatic; a considerable part of Gallicia was ceded to Russia, and another part was annexed to the grand duchy of Warsaw, under the influence of France. In addition to these public cessions made by Francis, another condition was stipulated of a private and personal nature; by a secret article of the peace the hand of his eldest daughter, Maria-Louisa, was promised to that very conqueror to whose insatiable ambition the accumulated disasters of the house of Austria were ascribed.

This arrangement promised a long cessation of hostilities; but when, in 1812, Napoleon projected the invasion of Russia, Francis was compelled to furnish a body of troops to act against his late ally. These troops took, however, as small a share as possible in the operations of the expedition, and the reverses of Napoleon put an immediate stop to their exertions. For a considerable time Francis kept aloof from the contest, of 1813, in Saxony and Franconia; towards the beginning of June, however, he repaired to Bohemia, attended by a respectable force, to give effect to his mediation, which had been accepted by France as well as by Prussia and Russia. A congress was to be held at Prague on the 5th of July: but Napoleon deferred the arrival of his negociator Caulincourt, who, when he did appear, was not furnished with sufficient powers to conclude a peace; at the same time that he proposed terms on which peace seemed to be wholly unattainable. On that occasion Francis declared to the world what he had done, but in vain, for the sake of amity with France; and, on the 9th of September, at Tœplitz, he formed an alliance with Russia and

Prussia, an alliance which acquired important advantages by the results of the actions at Leipsig on the 16th, 17th, and 18th of October. A short time before those memorable actions, Bavaria and Wirtemberg had also detached themselves from the declining fortunes of Napoleon: Bavaria had likewise withdrawn from the confederation of the Rhine. In consequence of these measures the allied armies entered France; and, after several ineffectual attempts to induce a pacification, the sovereigns, on the 1st of March, 1814, came to a determination at Chaumont in Champagne, not to lay down their arms until the objects for which they had been assumed should be fully obtained. Whilst the Russians and Prussians invaded the northern provinces of France, the Austrians penetrated through Switzerland as far as Lyons on the east. The Emperor Francis assisted in all the military movements of his armies, which were commanded by Schwartzenberg, and he directed all the negociations. He was at Dijon in Burgundy when his allies entered the capital of France; and he arrived himself in Paris on the 15th of April, where his appearance was welcomed by the Prince of Benevento (Talleyrand), at the head of the senate. The answer of Francis was not, however, to the taste of the majority of that body; for he counselled them, and all France, to adhere to Louis XVIII. while they, not unnaturally, conceived he would support the cause of the regency of his daughter and his grandson. The emperor's discourse was therefore not entered on the journals of the senate. During the two months of his residence in Paris, the Emperor of Austria visited with attention every establishment and institution from which information could be drawn applicable to the improvement of his own country. In the library of the Mazarine College, his notice was particularly attracted by the bronze globe made by the orders of Louis XVI. and by the manuscript instructions for the ill-fated expedition of La Pérouse, in the hand-writing of that unfortunate prince. "It is with kings," observed Francis, "as with other men: it is not those who make the greatest noise in the world, who are the most deserving of fame; and, in many cases, justice is never done to their character till after their death." After his return to Vienna the emperor was engaged in important discussions with the sovereigns and the plenipotentiaries

of the states in alliance against Napoleon, when the news arrived of his escape from Elba, and his appearance in France. Without hesitation Francis assented to the declaration of the 13th of March, and the treaty of the 21st of April, 1815; and, marching his troops, he again occupied those provinces of France which he had seized in the preceding year. That Francis would now at last espouse the cause of the young Napoleon, however he might be indisposed towards his father, was the persuasion of many in France; but, on the contrary, he was the first of the allies to declare openly for Louis XVIII.

Returning through his Italian states to Vienna, Francis employed his whole attention to heal the severe wounds his people had sustained in the preceding unexampled contests, particularly by a material reduction of public expense, and a severe examination into all parts of public administration. In the spring of 1816 he proceeded to Inspruck, to receive the renewed declarations of affection of his faithful Tyrolese. By the treaty of Paris, Tuscany and Parma were restored to princes of the house of Austria, which thus came into possession of the greatest part of Italy. Austria obtained also enlargements of territory in Germany and Poland; and, by these means, the extent and the population of her entire dominions are now carried beyond what they were in the brilliant reign of Charles V. This immense power has been recently exerted to crush the new-born liberty of the Neapolitans, and the kingdom of Naples is now, in fact, little more than an Austrian power.

Francis of Austria is now married, for the fourth time. The Empress Charlotte-Augusta, daughter of the present King of Bavaria, was born in the beginning of 1792. In the year 1810 the Emperor Napoleon proposed that that princess should be married to William-Frederic, now king, but then hereditary Prince of Wirtemberg, who was determinedly averse to the match. After a long struggle with his father, the prince, at last, lest his refusal should expose the state to the vengeance of Napoleon, consented, on a previous secret explanation with the Princess of Bavaria, that the religious ceremony of espousals should be celebrated, immediately after which the parties separated. On the fall of the Emperor of France, the princess, who was a Catholic, while the Prince of Wirtemberg was a Protestant, applied to the court of Rome

to have the pretended marriage annulled. This was done in full form, and she gave her hand to the Emperor Francis, while her nominal husband espoused a sister of Alexander of Russia. By his second wife, a princess of Naples, Francis had thirteen children, of whom Maria-Louisa, born on the 12th of October 1791, was, on the 2d of April, 1810, married to Napoleon Emperor of the French. The hereditary imperial Prince of Austria, Ferdinand Charles Leopold Joseph, was born on the 17th of April, 1793.

The Emperor Francis is remarkable for patience and forbearance of temper, for a peculiar attachment to his country and people, and for entering into the minutest details of every branch of public administration. Although he possesses in perfection the German language, he makes it a rule always to converse in the peculiar dialect of Austria. Averse to all parade and ostentation of dignity, he is wholly devoted to the enjoyments of private, and even retired, life. He often mixes, even when known, among the people, and observes and studies their characters and manners. He is in the habit of lending sums of money to persons in difficulty, of whom he has a good opinion, observing in the transactions the customary formalities of men of business. On certain fixed days he gives audience, to which all classes of his people, without distinction, are admitted, to solicit the protection or the justice of their sovereign. Francis, however, is not disposed to relinquish any of the rights of despotism. It has already been mentioned that he has a hatred of all changes. Two anecdotes will show how far that hatred is carried.

When the professors of the Lyceum of Laybach were presented to him, he said—"Gentlemen, the students of Carniola have always deserved praise. Endeavour to preserve for them this good character. Remain ever faithful to what is ancient, for what is ancient is good, and our ancestors ever found it so. Why should it not be the same to us? People are occupied elsewhere with new actions that I cannot approve, and which I never shall approve. From such notions preserve yourselves: attach yourselves to nothing but what is positive. I do not want learned men, I want only loyal and good subjects, and it is your part to form them. He who serves, will instruct according to my orders; and, whoever feels

himself incapable of that, and embraces novel ideas, had better depart, or I shall myself remove him."

The enlightened and liberal views displayed by the Emperor of Austria in this speech are not a solitary instance of that august person's sagacity. A few years ago his majesty visited his newly-acquired dominions in Italy. At Bologna he was accompanied on a visit to the Museum by a deputation of the professors of the University, who submitted to his notice, among other objects of curiosity, one of Sir Humphry Davy's safety-lamps. His majesty was given to understand, that the Englishman, its inventor, had, by his numerous discoveries, produced a revolution in science. At the word revolution the countenance of the emperor changed; and, turning his back on the Cicerone, he said, that the King of England would no doubt, in time, feel the consequences of his condescension to his unruly subjects; but, as to himself, he should take proper care not to suffer any of his subjects to make revolutions.

Francis is of a delicate constitution; but, by extreme moderation and regularity, has so strengthened his frame, that in the late wars he was able, in the most rigorous season, to march on horseback for seven or eight hours together at the head of his troops. In commemoration of his father, he, in 1809, instituted a new order of knights of St. Leopold.

COUNT FRANÇOIS DE NEUFCHATEAU,

Born in Lorraine in 1752; was, from his birth, taken under the protection of the grand bailiff of Alsace, grand-cross of the order of Malta. Being early called to the bar, he became favourably known by his "History of the Common Law of Lorraine." But his taste led him rather to poetry, of which a small collection was published when he was only thirteen years old. When those poems appeared, Voltaire, who always encouraged early indications of genius, particularly when employed in his own praise, announced François de Neufchâteau as his successor in poetry. Having filled several subordinate situations in the civil administration of Lorraine, and been admitted into various literary and scientific so-

cieties in France, M. F. was, in 1783, sent out as attorney-general to St. Domingo. Returning to Europe a few years afterwards, he lost by shipwreck all his manuscripts; among which he chiefly regretted his translation of the *Orlando Furioso*. With the view of obtaining the patronage of the house of Orleans, he paid his court to the celebrated Madame de Genlis, then governess of the young Princess of that family. Embracing, in 1789, the party of the revolution in France, he was imprisoned in Lorraine for having excited illegal meetings of the people; but he was set at liberty by the celebrated royalist general, the Marquis de Bouillé, and appointed a justice of peace and a member of the departmental administration of the Vosges. In 1791, he was deputed by that department to the legislative assembly, of which he was chosen president. In the end of that year he proposed that all priests who refused to take the oath to the new civil constitution of the clergy should be made answerable for whatever disorders might arise under the pretext of religion, and be banished from France: but the King withheld his consent from the decree. He afterwards proposed that the national property should be disposed of in very small lots, that men of even low rank might become purchasers, and consequently be interested in maintaining the new system of affairs.

In 1792 he declined, on account of his health, the office of minister of justice; and at the same time was supposed to be the author of a "Fable to enrich the memory of young Sans-culottes," a piece in which the king, the queen, and the dauphin, were indicated under the most offensive characters, and which but ill accorded with the fulsome adulation lavished on the same personages in some of his earlier writings. But François de Neufchâteau is not the only poet of these days, in other countries as well as in France, to whom similar tergiversation may justly be reproached. In 1793 M. F. brought out in Paris, "Pamela, or Virtue Rewarded," a piece, of which the success was much more due to the exertions of the actors than to its own merits; and which was, besides, only a translation from a comedy of the Venetian Goldoni. He afterwards composed a hymn for the opening of the temple of liberty in Paris; and a prayer to the Supreme Being for the festival ordered by

Robespierre. In 1797, while minister of the interior, or home-department, his submission to the directory procured for him a place in that body in the room of Carnot. On quitting that situation he became a second time minister of the interior; and his conduct had the fortune to be censured by both royalists and republicans. It must, however, be confessed, that F. more than any other minister, showed great zeal for the promotion of knowledge and the encouragement of learned men, by purchasing and transmitting to the departmental libraries copies of all the most valuable publications. In consequence of the grand revolution of the 18th of Brumaire, (9th of November, 1799), when Bonaparte assumed the chief power in the state, M. F. was nominated a member of the conservative senate, of which body he was president from May 1804 to May 1806: at the same time he became a grand-officer of the legion of honour. From that time down to 1814, F. de N. bestowed his chief attention on agriculture; visiting the various establishments in the provinces, and collecting the most valuable information. On the 3d of April, 1814, he declared his adherence to the new measures of the senate, and was presented to the King at the head of the agricultural society of the department of the Seine. During the *hundred days*, as they are called, of Bonaparte's resumption of the sovereignty, he withdrew from all public duties; and, on the King's return to Paris, he relinquished for the exigencies of the state, one-third of his pension, as a senator. M. F. de N. has exercised his pen on various subjects; poetry, jurisprudence, agriculture, morality, history, &c. His name was enrolled by Lalande in his "Dictionary of Atheists," on the authority of Carnot; a charge which called forth a very warm defence from the accused. He was a primitive member of the Institute of France, and was continued a member of the Academy of the French language, on its restoration. In 1817 he published a "letter to M. Suard, on the new edition of his translation of *the History of Charles V.*; pointing out some omissions of the author, Dr. Robertson."

DR. FRANK,

Born in the grand-duchy of Baden, in 1745, of a

family originally French, received his doctor's degree in the University of Pont-à-Mousson, in Lorraine, and afterwards became physician and counsellor of the Prince-bishop of Spires. In 1784 he was appointed fourth professor of physic in the University of Gottingen, in Hanover; but in the following year the Austrian government placed him in the chair of clinical physic, at Pavia, in Italy. After ten years of distinguished service in that capacity, he was called to Vienna, where he had a similar appointment, together with that of director of the general hospital. Yielding to the solicitations of the Emperor of Russia, Professor Frank removed to a medical chair in Wilna, and afterwards to Petersburg, where he was appointed physician to the Emperor, who, agreeably to the practice in the Russian court, bestowed on him the rank of a major-general. In 1808 he left Russia with a pension of 3000 roubles, (712*l.*) to resume his profession in Vienna, where he holds the first place among medical practitioners. The Emperor Napoleon endeavoured, while in that capital, by the most splendid offers, to engage Dr. Frank to remove to Paris; but all his offers were declined, on the ground that the doctor wished to devote the remaining years of his life to the improvement of his literary labours, which are numerous and valuable. He is an ardent opposer of the celebrated medical theory of Brown, of Edinburgh, on the system of irritation and excitement, which in Germany and Italy was received with enthusiastic eagerness. Joseph Frank, the doctor's son, himself a physician, and his successor in the medical chair in Pavia, with other works, published in Vienna in 1805, "A Tour by Paris to London, and through a great part of England and Scotland; for the purpose of obtaining information relative to Hospitals, Dispensatories, establishments for the Indigent, Prisons, &c."

VISCOUNT FRANKFORT

Is the son of Redmond Morris, so long member of parliament for the city of Dublin, and is descended from one of the most ancient houses of Ireland. He was brought early into parliament, attached himself to the Ponsonbys, and joined them warmly in opposition to the

Townsend administration. He contended with great earnestness in favour of the proposition to make the Prince of Wales regent during the king's first illness, and for this he was dismissed from his office of Treasurer to the Post Office, and from the sinecure of Comptroller of the Licences. During the lord-lieutenantship of Earl Fitzwilliam, he was, however, made secretary in the Civil Department, but this office he soon after resigned. Under the administration of Lord Camden he was introduced into the Privy Council of Ireland, and appointed one of the Commissioners of the Treasury. He greatly contributed to bring about the union of the two kingdoms, and for that was rewarded by a barony, and in 1803 advanced to the dignity of Viscount Frankfort, the name of an estate which he possessed in the county of Galway. Viscount Frankfort married a rich heiress, who is dead, and has not left him any children.

WILLIAM TEMPLE FRANKLIN, ESQ.

THIS gentleman is a son of the late Governor Franklin, and grandson of that great philosopher and politician, Dr. Franklin. It is well known that Governor Franklin was a determined royalist; and, as such, enjoyed a pension from government until his death; but his son, Temple Franklin, was placed under the protection of his grandfather, and was of course bred a republican. He received his first education in America, and was taken when young to France, where his grandfather went ambassador from the United States of America. He acted for some time as his grandfather's secretary, in which capacity he gained much information of public affairs, and he returned with him to America. For many years Mr. Franklin employed himself in collecting facts relative to his grandfather, and arranging his papers, and he has lately published his Life and Letters, in several volumes. From the talents of his grandfather, more was expected than this work is found to contain; and, from the manner in which it has been published, strong suspicions are entertained that many letters and papers have been suppressed which bore hard on the policy and character of the British court. The work is, however, not entirely devoid of curious and entertaining information.

DR. W. FRANKLIN.

This gentleman is a native of England, and received his medical education at Edinburgh, and in the London hospitals; he was long a pupil at Guy's, under the late Dr. Saunders. When the period arrived for his chusing his practice, he preferred service in the army, rather than the comparatively inactive life of a resident physician. His first permanent appointment was in the West Indies, where he continued eight years, and had, of course, abundant opportunity, of which he did not fail to avail himself, to become fully acquainted with the symptoms and treatment of tropical maladies. He next served for ten years in the Mediterranean. In the course of this time he passed through the various degrees of promotion, till he rose to be inspector of hospitals and physician on the staff. His exertions were so satisfactory, that, on Dr. Gordon retiring from the Medical Board, Dr. Franklin was called home to fill the vacant place, and he is now principal inspector of that board.

FREDERICK VI. KING OF DENMARK,

Son of Christian VII. and Caroline Matilda, sister of George III. of Great Britain, was born on the 28th of January, 1768. He was educated under Dr. Struensee, whom the protection of the queen had advanced to the first places in the state, but who afterwards became the innocent cause of her misfortunes. On the 28th of October, 1790, the prince married his cousin Maria-Sophia-Frederica of Hesse-Cassel, by whom he has two daughters. Owing to the mental indisposition of his father, the reins of government came very early into the hands of the prince-royal, as regent of the kingdoms of Denmark and Norway. His regency, under the ministry of the celebrated Bernstorfs, father and son, gained the good opinion of all the political parties in the state, on account of the justice, probity, and publicity, of the administration. The consequence of such a system, and of the natural prudence and uprightness of the regent, was that, while the other parts of Europe were involved in confusion and distress, his two kingdoms enjoyed profound peace both abroad and at home. Frederick was, it is

true, compelled, in 1788, through his alliance with Russia, to march a body of troops against Sweden: but, by the intervention of England and Prussia, he was released from his engagement, and permitted to resume his neutrality. That neutrality he strictly observed during the first years of the French revolution; and from it his people, and the state, derived essential advantages. The Danish paper-money, first issued in 1736, began to suffer depreciation after the American war, and in 1789 fell to three-fourths of its nominal value: by the enlargement of commerce, however, it again rose to its full price. By a convention between Denmark and Sweden, the two countries bound themselves, from 1794 to 1799, to defend their neutrality, by a fleet of ships belonging to both. The Danish flag having obtained some success against the African rovers in the Mediterranean, procured from them also greater security for mercantile adventurers. In 1800, Frederick entered into the league formed in the north of Europe by Paul of Russia, in conjunction with Napoleon of France. He fitted out also a squadron to act against England, a step which rendered war with her inevitable. In this unequal contest the Danish navy received from Admiral Nelson a severe blow. An arrangement, however, soon ended this unnatural quarrel, and Denmark received back her insular colonies in America, on the condition that she should withdraw her troops from Hamburgh. The prince-royal having, in 1804, appeared at the head of some troops in the vicinity of that town, the government of France was offended; but peace was not interrupted till 1807, when Napoleon, having again formed a league of neutrality in the north, England required the Danish fleet to be delivered into her custody until a general peace should be arranged. This requisition was indignantly rejected, and the British attacked Copenhagen. The city was bombarded for three days, magazines and warehouses were burnt down, the naval arsenal was plundered, merchant-ships of very great value were captured at sea, and the English retired from Copenhagen in March 1808, conveying with them the Danish fleet of fifteen ships of the line, fourteen frigates, and five brigs. Severe as was this loss to Denmark, it was not all: she lost also her American colonies, and even the home-islands of Anholt and Heligoland, together with the fruits of seventeen years of peace and industrious activity. When

Copenhagen was attacked, the prince royal hastened to remove his afflicted father to a place of safety, away from the enemy, but the king died on the 13th of March, in his residence at Rendsburgh, and Frederic VI. mounted that throne, which, by the universal voice of his people, he was so well entitled to occupy. The commencement of his reign was marked by occurrences of high importance. Just before his accession, he had declared war against Sweden: the attack of the Swedes upon Norway was repelled; and, such was the impression made by the conduct of Frederic on that trying occasion, and such the alarm in Stockholm, that many Swedes publicly declared their desire to have him for their own king, that the three kingdoms of ancient Scandinavia might all be once more subjected to one sovereign. Peace between the two countries was signed on the 10th of December, 1809, but hostilities still continued between Denmark and England.

The alliance with France had now lasted ten years; but, when the disasters of Napoleon in his Russian expedition were known, Frederick turned his thoughts to bring about an accommodation with England; adhering, nevertheless, to his principle of neutrality. So steadily did he adhere to that principle, that not even all the inducements held out to him by the powers allied against France in 1813, were able to engage him to depart from it. Danish troops, it is true, occupied Hamburgh and Lubeck, but it seemed to be with the intention of restoring them to France, should her affairs assume a prosperous aspect. In the end of that year the Swedish troops, under the command of their adopted prince-royal (Bernadotte), as part of the allied armies, entered the Danish countries of Holstein and Sleswick; but an armistice was speedily concerted, which brought on the peace of the 14th of January, 1814, a peace which produced a most important and extraordinary change in the Danish state. By that treaty, Frederick was constrained to relinquish one of the most ancient and valuable jewels of his crown. Norway was surrendered to Sweden, to strengthen the hands of a prince already too formidable a neighbour of Denmark, which was to be indemnified by the possession of that portion of Pomerania which belonged to Sweden. With respect to intrinsic value, and to local conveniency, Denmark was, perhaps, not mate-

rially a loser; but, to abandon a nation at all times distinguished by unshaken fidelity to the house of Denmark, and to deliver them into the hands of another nation, for whom they had long conceived an aversion, must have been peculiarly grievous to a prince of the character of Frederick VI. of Denmark.

When it was known that, according to the treaty of Paris in 1814, Norway was to be permanently yielded up to Sweden, the king's cousin, Christian-Frederick, the presumptive heir to the crown, or hereditary-prince, as he is styled, attempted to defend the independence of the patriotic Norwegians. His means were, however, wholly inadequate to the object, and he was obliged to leave Norway to its fate.

When the discussion with Sweden was terminated by the peace of the 14th of January, 1814, a manifesto was issued by Frederick VI. in which he gives a dispassionate but affecting picture of the sufferings to which his country and people had been unworthily exposed, during a series of years, by different powers around him. On the conduct of England towards Denmark he is brief, that conduct was too notorious to require specification. Respecting his treatment by France, from its nature less publicly known, he deems it requisite to be more explicit: his statement is to this purport.

Having been attacked by England, he found it necessary to solicit the support of France; and, by Napoleon, he was formally promised aid in both men and money. A numerous French army did, in fact, enter the Danish territory, but their maintenance was to be ultimately supported by France. Those troops remained wholly inactive in the country, living at its expence; and, the repeated reclamations for the re-imbursement of that expence, and for the advance of the money originally stipulated, were disregarded by the French court. The distress thus produced in Denmark was greatly enhanced by the incorporation with France of the Hanse towns, and the adjoining continental provinces, with which Denmark had a constant and intimate commercial connexion. Nor were the representations and remonstrances on those topics in Paris of any avail. In direct violation of promises and treaties, the French troops on the Danish frontiers deserted their posts in the winter of 1812 and 1813, leaving that country to the discretion of the de-

clared enemies of France, from whom he had little tenderness to expect. Sensible, nevertheless, of the value of the support of France, to countervail the purposes of the allied powers, who were still determined to fortify the pretensions of Sweden, the king again renewed his alliance with Napoleon. His troops furnished their required aid to the French armies, but they never received more than a small part of the stipulated pay and allowances. The subjects of Denmark, likewise, suffered severely by the sequestration of merchandize, their property, in Lubeck and Hamburgh, which was disposed of by the French government, as well as by their abstraction of the funds in the Hamburgh bank. Demands of restitution produced indeed promises of entire satisfaction to the rightful proprietors, but those promises were never fulfilled. The irruption of the allied powers into the Danish territory, and the loss of several fortresses, were wholly occasioned by the removal of the large French force, under the Prince of Eckmuhl (D'Avoust), from the stipulated position on the frontiers into Hamburgh, where, except for the purposes of peculation, such a force was quite unnecessary. For these, and other causes, his Danish Majesty found it incumbent on him to unite his efforts with those of the coalesced sovereigns, in the view of restoring peace to desolated Europe.

When peace was finally arranged in 1814, Frederick VI. repaired to the congress of Vienna, where, by his knowledge of affairs and prudent moderation, he acquired the esteem of his brother princes, particularly of the Emperor Francis. On the renewal of hostilities in 1815, the contingent body of 10,000 Danish troops, destined to support the cause of Europe against France, were too late in their motions to take any share in the military operations of the campaign. Those troops, nevertheless, formed a part of the army of occupation in France, and on their account Denmark received her proportion of the contributions exacted from that country. Frederick VI., as a friend of the sciences and learning, established, in 1811 and 1812, universities at Kongsberg and Christiana, in Norway. His administration has afforded the singular example of extended liberty, political and religious, in a country of which the constitution is almost wholly at the disposal of the sovereign.

FREDERICK-WILLIAM III. KING OF PRUSSIA,

THE son of Frederick-William II. and Frederica-Louisa, of Hesse-Darmstadt, was born on the 3d of August, 1770. When but very young, he gave indications of energy and firmness, which gained the affection of his great-uncle, Frederic II. who died when the prince was in his sixteenth year. A taste for the military profession, long hereditary in the family of Brandenburgh, early disclosed itself in Frederick-William; who, to the air and habits of the soldier, unites simplicity and even austerity of manners and life. While prince-royal, he accompanied his father in the irruption into France in 1792: he was also present at the taking of Frankfort, the siege of Mentz, and the blockade of Landau; he had then the command of the advanced guard of the Prussian army. In December, 1793, the prince married Louisa Augusta, of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, niece of the late queen of Great Britain, a princess endowed with peculiar charms of mind and person. One of the most offensive actions of Napoleon was the manner in which, in his dispatches, he allowed himself to speak of that princess. The courage she displayed during the overwhelming disasters of her nearest connexions, and the prudent counsels which she was known to administer to them in those disasters, were the more to be admired, as they proceeded from a heart of extreme sensibility.

On the 16th of November, 1797, Frederick-William succeeded to his father on the throne of Prussia; but in the preceding reign the foundations of that throne had been shaken. The ancient system of laws had been changed, new institutions formed, and the springs of military discipline relaxed. The late king's partiality to strangers, particularly to Saxons, by whom he was surrounded, and to whom he intrusted the most important offices of the state; the ill-judged liberality of that prince, by which the treasures accumulated by his predecessor were dissipated; last of all, the famous edict of 1788, relative to religion, by which a wide field was opened for intolerance; all these proceedings had left, at the late king's death, the Prussian nation highly indisposed to the government. To remedy the evils of the state, therefore, the first measures of the new king were directed. The countess of Lichtenau-Riez, mistress of

the late sovereign, was arrested; various persons, attached to his person and court, the objects of public indignation, were dismissed; and the edicts relative to religion and tobacco were revoked. Were it practicable to combine the freedom of the press with a censorship of any description, such a combination seemed to be the object of the new regulations in Prussia. The inquisitorial power exercised against political opinions was annulled; and Prussia, although without any positive law for securing the liberty of the subject, actually enjoyed, at that period, civil liberty in much greater perfection than several other countries where it was formally stipulated by the constitution. The pay of the troops was increased, at the same time that due respect was most strictly enjoined on the soldier towards the civil citizen, who laboured for his support. By a well-understood economy, the waste of former dissipation was remedied. The king and queen set before the nation examples of purity of morals, of genuine conjugal affection, and of simplicity of life. Notwithstanding these measures, the mechanism of the administration, contrived and set in motion by Frederick II. to support, in very different times and circumstances, the frail edifice of the Prussian monarchy; those innumerable connections between the secret cabinet counsellors and the ministers; were still, for a long time, maintained. It was not, in fact, until after the treaty of Tilsit, on the 8th of July, 1807, that Frederick-William resolved, after frequent changes of his ministers, to give to his states a new system of government. He began by appointing Baron Hardenberg state-chancellor, by which he became the centre of the whole administration, and by that union of political power the monarchy was saved; and to the queen has the idea of such a measure been ascribed.

Firm in his determination to persevere in his schemes for the restoration of the state, neither the repeated attacks of the continental powers upon France, nor the temptation of subsidies from England, nor the negociations, and even the threats of Russia, were able to induce Frederick-William to forsake the system of neutrality adopted by his predecessor. The tranquillity of peace allowed him to extend the ancient and the new provinces of the kingdom, and to establish in the latter

a solid foundation for their future prosperity. By the dissolution of the ancient Germanic empire, Prussia obtained a very considerable augmentation of territory, containing nearly half a million of inhabitants, as a compensation for districts on the west side of the Rhine, ceded to France by the treaty of Basil. Most anxious to prevent every circumstance by which the good understanding between France and him might be endangered, Frederick, in 1803, arrested in Bareuth some emigrated French, who were accused of carrying on a correspondence with the royalists within the republic, and he delivered their papers into the hands of the French ambassador at his court. He, nevertheless, admitted into his dominions Louis XVIII. and allotted him a refuge in Warsaw, where he remained till 1804. The alliance between England, Austria, and Russia, formed in 1805, produced no change in the conduct of Frederick-William; but when a Russian army was assembled on the frontiers of his territories, and attempts were made to force him to take part against France, or at least to grant a passage to the Russians destined to act against that country; then the Prussian army took positions which threatened Russia. These slight indications of opposition, however, soon disappeared. Alexander repaired to Potsdam, and with him, on the 3d of November, 1805, Frederick-William ratified a convention, by which he granted to the Russians free passage through his dominions. Appearing at this time to act as a mediator between the powers at war, Frederick-William dispatched Count Haugwitz to Napoleon, then at Vienna. Whatever were that minister's instructions, it is only known that no immediate effect seemed to follow his mission, and that, by the subsequent battle of Austerlitz, all Germany fell under the power of Napoleon, whilst Prussia offered no obstacle whatever to his career.

In 1800 Prussia had taken possession of the electorate of Hanover; and a corps of Prussians anticipated the Russians and Swedes, and again occupied the electorate in October, 1805, in consequence of a treaty between Frederick and Napoleon, executed at Vienna; according to which France gave full liberty to Prussia to occupy that electorate as an indemnification for the cession to France of the districts of Anspach and Cleves, and of Neufchâtel, in Switzerland. But in his proclamation of

the 27th of January, 1806, Frederick informed the people of Hanover that he was to occupy their country, only until a general peace. In acceding to the treaty of Presburgh of the 26th of December, 1805, Frederick required certain modifications respecting his relations with England, and for that purpose sent Haugwitz to Paris in January, 1806: but the treaty he signed there in the following month came far short of what was expected. The consequence was, that the ports of Prussia were shut against England; and the English government, on the 24th of May ensuing, issued letters of marque; and, on the 11th of June, a declaration of war against Prussia. In the last document it is stated, "that it was evident that the conduct of the court of Prussia was not the result of the free will of the sovereign, but of the influence exercised in his cabinet by the enemies of Great Britain." By the occupation of Hanover, Prussia also gave offence to Sweden, which asserted its duty to protect the duchy of Lauenburgh, on account of the subsidy received from England. But after a slight contest, on the 23d of April, the Swedes left the country, and the Prussians took possession of it. The king of Sweden, however, seized the Prussian ships in his harbours, and blockaded the Baltic ports of Prussia. Soon after these transactions, the scheme of the confederation of the Rhine, (suggested to Napoleon by a certain German court, for objects very different from those which resulted from it,) peculiarly favoured his hostile plans against Prussia, and drew on long and important negociations. The Marquis Lucchesini had been for several years the Prussian minister in Paris; and it is not doubted but that his connexions, as well as his conduct in the negociation with the court of the Tuileries, greatly contributed to quiet the apprehensions of Prussia, and to create that security which led to her ruin.

Awaking at last from her lethargy, Prussia made peace with Sweden, and, adopting a different language to France, required not only that the French troops should be withdrawn from Germany, but that France should, in no manner, oppose a confederation of the powers of the north of Europe; to comprehend all those German states which were not mentioned in the act of the confederation of the Rhine. The Prussian minister in Paris, Knobelsdorf, who had succeeded to Lucchesini, required

also that the fortress of Wesel, (on the German side of the Rhine,) should be detached from France; that certain districts in Hanover should no longer be occupied by the French; and, finally, that a negociation should be immediately opened, for terminating every difference between the two powers. The period fixed for deciding the question of peace or war was suffered to elapse; and Frederick, in a manifesto, issued from Erfurth, on the 9th of October, 1806, published to the world his numerous grounds of complaint against France. A body of twenty-two thousand Saxons had joined the Prussians under the Prince of Hohenlohe, and the combined army immediately commenced hostilities, by crossing the river Saal. On the 10th of October, Prince Lewis of Prussia fell in an action with the French, under Bernadotte, (now king of Sweden); and on the 14th the battle of Jena, or Auerstadt, seemed at once to decide the fate of the Prussian monarchy. In this action, Frederick-William had two horses killed under him. After the defeat of his armies, and the loss of his fortresses, he obtained a suspension of arms, which was concluded on the 16th of November, but not ratified by Napoleon, under the pretext that part of the Prussian states were still occupied by Russian troops. The attack on the French at Jena had been made with so much confidence of success, that no provision was made for a reverse of fortune. The Prussian fortresses were consequently given up to the French. They were not indeed in a condition to make an effectual resistance; but they were surrendered with a rapidity unexampled in history: whole bodies of the army submitted without firing a gun: General Blucher was almost the only commander who made any stand, although ineffectually, against the enemy.

Overwhelmed, but not disheartened by his disasters, Frederick, in December, laid before his people the state to which he was reduced. "In the memorable seven years' war," said he, "Prussia stood alone, without any essential aid from any quarter, against the principal powers of Europe. In the present contest, she reckons on the aid of the powerful and magnanimous Alexander of Russia, ready to employ his whole force in her favour; for in this struggle the interests of the two countries are the same. The two states will stand or fall together." Due punishment was now inflicted on the officers who

had contributed to the capitulation of the important fortresses of Stettin, Custrin, Spandaw, and Magdeburgh. Intrigues were carried on by France to excite an insurrection in the southern provinces of Prussia; but were suppressed by the government, and the abettors were carried before a summary military tribunal. Hostilities were now carried on in the insurgent provinces of Prussian Poland, where the French came into contact with the Russians. Frederick and Alexander met near Memel, where, with tears in their eyes, they held each other in their arms without uttering a word. Next day, entering that town, Alexander threw himself at the feet of the unfortunate queen of Prussia. "Dear cousin," was all that she was able to express. From that epoch the Russian and Prussian forces acted in conjunction, and with success resisted redoubled attacks of the common enemy at Pultusk and Eylau. Their defeat, however, at Friedland, on the 14th of June, brought on the peace of Tilsit, after an interview between Alexander and Napoleon. By that treaty, dated on the 8th of July, 1807, Prussia lost nearly one-half of its population, by renouncing all its western dominions, which were united, with other states, under the name of the kingdom of Westphalia. Out of the Polish acquisitions was also created the grand duchy of Warsaw, both of which new states Frederick was compelled to recognize. Russia, although the ally of Prussia, was also aggrandized at her expense. A passage for foreign troops was stipulated across the Prussian dominions, and Frederick was again obliged to shut his ports and rivers against Britain. French troops still garrisoned the ceded fortresses of Prussia, under the pretext of collecting the contributions in arrears. In this deplorable position of his affairs, Frederick, on the 27th of December, 1808, with the queen and his two sons, repaired to Petersburgh, where he remained till the 31st of January following, and then returned to his own capital. Overpowered by the sufferings of his people, insulted by the victors in his own palace, Frederick found consolation in the bosom of his family, in the affection of his people, and in his unceasing exertions to relieve their distress. In the midst, however, of these occupations, on the 19th of July, 1810, he lost his queen; and the anniversary of that

loss has ever since been voluntarily observed by the nation, as well as by her family and the court.

The despotic vexations of the French, who still remained in Prussia, at last roused the indignation and detestation of the inhabitants to a point far beyond the calculations of the mere politician. Out of that general feeling sprung the *Tugenbund*, or virtuous alliance, which soon sent its ramifications over every German state; and it required all the temper and management of Frederick-William to keep his people within due bounds. At last, in 1812, war again broke forth between Russia and France. Prussia, had she then opposed the latter country, must have been ruined: she therefore, in defiance of clamour, on the 24th of February of that year, entered into an arrangement with France, by which the two countries engaged mutually to guarantee each other's states, and to furnish assistance in case of war. In the May ensuing, Frederick repaired to Dresden, to confer with Napoleon, then on his route to attack Russia. Various were the judgments pronounced on the treaty just mentioned. Those persons who were best informed as to the situation of Prussia, the disorder in her finances, the diminished value of the bills on the public treasury, the power of France, &c. admired the good sense of the king, secretly kept alive the patriotic spirit of the people, and prepared for his service, without his knowledge, and even under the eye of the enemy, a formidable army of soldiers, experienced in war, and animated by the most laudable motives. An auxiliary corps of Prussians, commanded by General Yorck, advanced, under Marshal Macdonald, from Prussia into Courland, in Russia, destined to attack Riga; a service in which all parties suffered very severely. But the horrible disasters experienced by the great French army, in the retreat from Moscow, speedily presented to the Prussians the means of acquiring their independence. General Yorck seized the earliest opportunity of detaching himself from Macdonald; a step which his master seemed to disapprove. It is not, however, improbable, that in that step the general only conformed to the secret intentions, if not the instructions, of his sovereign. His defection was soon followed by that of General Bulow, who retired behind the river Oder. Frederick's situation was still embarrassing: the French

army, it is true, was on its retreat across his dominions in the greatest disorder; but he had not a sufficient body of troops in readiness to be able to take any decided part on the occasion. He was often insulted at Berlin, and, on the 17th of January, 1813, was nearly made a prisoner by a detachment of French cavalry. He then resolved to withdraw to Breslaw, in Silesia, leaving in Berlin a committee of government to act in his absence, and earnestly exhorting his people to abstain from giving the French troops any ground of complaint. On the 9th of February following, spirited proclamations called on the Prussian people to stand forward in the defence of their country; and quickly was an innumerable multitude assembled. This was the beginning of the corps of light-infantry volunteers, which, commencing in Prussia, rapidly appeared all over Germany. In less than a month, an army, wholly new, was formed at Breslaw, and united to the Russians. This new army pursued the retreating French, who, abandoning all Prussia and Saxony, fell back into Franconia.

The remainder of the winter was employed in conferences between Frederick and Alexander, and in preparations for the memorable campaign of 1813. The two sovereigns used all means to engage Austria to unite with them, but in vain: they had therefore to contend alone against the French, who had then received powerful reinforcements, and were under the personal command of their emperor. The battles of Bautzen and Lutzen were most sanguinary, but they were not decisive: the allies, however, fell back behind the river Elbe, and there arranged with Napoleon an armistice for forty days; during which, negociations were conducted at Prague, under the mediation of Austria. Napoleon, and perhaps it was the same with his adversaries, was not seriously bent on peace, and, accordingly, hostilities were recommenced; with this advantage to the allies, that Austria now openly joined them. At last, the actions of Leipsig on the 18th and 19th of October, 1813, secured the independence of Germany, and the French were compelled to retreat to their own side of the Rhine. It was on this occasion that Frederick-William instituted his order of the iron cross, for those of his troops who had distinguished themselves. On their advance to Frankfort, the allied sovereigns renewed their

offers of accommodation; but as their offers were rejected, they resolved to push forward and enter France itself.

The Prussians, under Blucher, experienced severe checks in Champagne, which retarded the fall of Paris; but at last, on the 30th of March, 1814, the allied armies appeared before that city, and, on the following morning, began their attack with great spirit. In these attacks, the royal Prussian guards were equally distinguished by their intrepidity and their loss. On the 31st of March, Frederick and Alexander entered Paris together. In all the negociations which led to the final treaty of Fontainebleau, Frederick took an active part; and, during the three months of his stay in the capital, he examined with attention every object worthy of his notice; the simplicity and modesty of his appearance and deportment formed a striking contrast with what the Parisians had for some time been accustomed to behold. By the treaty of Paris, of the 30th of May, 1814, were laid the foundations of that large increase of territory and population to Prussia, which was afterwards consolidated by the congress of Vienna. The provinces of the Lower Rhine, and a portion of Saxony and Poland, afforded to Frederick an abundant compensation for the losses which he had sustained.

On the 4th of June, Frederick left Paris with his brother sovereign and soldier, Alexander, on a visit to England, where they were welcomed by all ranks of people with every demonstration of respect. On his return from England, Frederick passed through France to Neufchâtel, in Switzerland, again restored to his crown, and there directed various works to be undertaken for the benefit of that industrious protestant state, which had, on all occasions, evinced a peculiar attachment to the house of Brandenburgh.

When the news reached him of Napoleon's escape from Elba, and arrival in France, Frederick-William hastened to declare his adherence to all measures adopted by the other allied powers to oppose his schemes, and he wrote to the same effect to Louis XVIII. By a proclamation to his people, he held out important rewards to volunteers who should rally round the national standard; at the same time that he declared incapable of holding any civil office those who should disobey his

vail. The very name of Napoleon, and the remembrance of what Prussia had suffered at his hands, were sufficient to rouse the whole nation. The Prussian army marched towards, but not into, the northern frontier of France. In the middle of June, Napoleon crossed the Sambre, attacked them under Blucher, and defeated and drove them back, with a heavy loss to the Prussians. Taking up afterwards a position at Wavres, to cover Brussels, the Prussians detached a large body of cavalry under Bulow, who coming into action on the 18th, on the left of the British line, decided the fate of the battle of Waterloo.

At this time Frederick was in Frankfort with Alexander, but, hastening forward, he reached Paris a few days after his troops had, for a second time, entered that capital. The second treaty of Paris bore, as might be expected, much heavier on France than the former. Of the contributions exacted from her, Prussia was to receive a very considerable proportion: all the objects of value or curiosity carried away from Prussia were to be restored; and a body of thirty thousand Prussians was to form a part of the combined army which was to occupy the French frontier for five years to come. Frederick, however, stopped the violent conduct of some of his officers, and in the end of September went back to his own dominions. Since that epoch he has connected himself still more closely than before with Alexander of Russia: he has issued various orders relative to the internal administration of the kingdom, particularly respecting the finances: a conseil of princes, generals, and other eminent persons, has been established, to direct and superintend the proceedings of ministers. Two boards were also created, the one to draw up a system of public revenue, and the other to consult and confer with the principal inhabitants of the kingdom, respecting the best method of forming a national representation, and of bestowing on Prussia a definite constitution, conformably to the promise held forth in various royal proclamations. It was, indeed, no less by the hope of acquiring freedom, than by hatred of the French, that the people were animated to those exertions which rescued the Prussian monarch and monarchy from subservience and disgrace. Since, however, that all danger seemed to be at an end, by the late im-

prisonment of Napoleon, the promises made to the people in the hour of distress have been utterly forgotten. Nothing has been done by the board which has just been mentioned; and it appears certain that no intention exists of giving to Prussia that free constitution which the Prussians are desirous to possess. Discontent, in consequence, reigns among the people; but the monarch, probably, imagines that, backed as he is by the armies of the holy alliance, he may safely laugh to scorn the anger of his subjects. It would, however, be well for sovereigns to place less reliance upon the sword, which, as recent events have proved, is, what Mr. Burke long ago described it to be, "a weapon which will break short, unfaithful to the hand that uses it."

FREDERICK-AUGUSTUS I. KING OF SAXONY.

THIS monarch, who is the eldest son of the elector of Saxony, Frederick-Christian, was born on the 23d of December, 1750. He was but thirteen years of age when his father died; the administration was therefore intrusted to his eldest uncle, Prince Xavier. In the year 1768, when the young elector was placed at the head of affairs, Saxony still suffered from the consequences of the famous seven-years' war. By the prudence and economy of Frederick, however, directed by the superior talents of his minister, Gutschmidt, public affairs speedily regained a prosperous appearance. Commerce and manufactures were restored, and such was the confidence in the probity of the prince and his government, that the bank-paper, which had been greatly depreciated, rose in a few days to, and above, its nominal value. In 1769, Frederick-Augustus married Mary-Amelia-Augusta, sister of the elector, now king of Bavaria, by whom one daughter survives, Mary-Augusta, born on the 21st of January, 1782.

Ten years of peace had a salutary influence, in many respects, on Saxony. The ancient Saxon code, notorious for its severity in criminal cases, was very materially improved; and, in 1770, the torture was abolished. But, in 1776, the elector's tranquillity and his schemes for the public good were disturbed by a plot directed against his person, of which he was fortunately warned in due

time by the neighbouring sovereign of Prussia; and the chief conspirator, a colonel in his own service, (but probably, from his name, Agdolo, a transalpine,) was arrested. The most afflicting part of the affair was, that the electress-dowager herself, dissatisfied with her political nullity in the state, was supposed to be not absolutely a stranger to the design in agitation. An Italian, Marcolini, then a chamberlain, gave on that occasion such proofs of sincere attachment to his master, as afterwards elevated him to the rank of minister and favourite.

In the end of 1777 died Maximilian, elector of Bavaria, the last male branch of his house. The nearest heir to his personal property was the mother of the elector of Saxony. To inforce his claims, as her representative, he allied himself with Frederick II. of Prussia, in opposition to Austria, which advanced similar pretensions. After a brief contest, Austria withdrew her claim, and Frederick of Saxony became possessed of half a million sterling of the personal effects of the deceased elector of Bavaria. By his local situation and his political combinations, Frederick Augustus was naturally drawn to unite with Prussia, in order to watch, if not to overawe, Austria. He was also one of the first to accede to the *Furstenbund*, or alliance of princes, projected by his namesake of Prussia, under the pretext of maintaining the neutrality of the secondary states of the empire; but, in fact, intended to operate against the schemes of Austria. With similar views of maintaining the peace of the Germanic body, Frederick of Saxony magnanimously declined the offer of the crown of Poland, proffered to him in the name of the Polish nation, in 1791. By that measure, to comply with the counsels of his states, and the desires of his subjects, he sacrificed the splendor of reigning over a powerful people, formerly governed by one of his family. In the same year were held at Pilnitz, one of Frederick's country-houses, those celebrated conferences between the emperor Leopold and Frederick-William II. of Prussia. The elector of Saxony was unable to avert the projected war against France; but he entered into the coalition for that purpose with great reluctance, and as late as possible. But when, in the ensuing year, the French troops invaded the Netherlands and the districts on the Lower Rhine, he could no longer, for his own protection, defer to furnish, as a

prince of the empire, his contingent of troops to the general army. For four years did Frederick of Saxony adhere to the cause he had engaged to support; but when, after the treaty of Basil between Prussia and France, the French general Jourdan, in 1796, penetrated into the neighbouring country of Franconia, he proposed an armistice, and contented himself with protecting the neutrality of his dominions by a line of troops drawn along his southern frontier. During the congress of Rastadt, from 1797 to 1799, he used every effort to preserve the integrity of the Germanic empire. In the contest between France and Austria, in 1805, Saxony remained neutral: but his connexion with Prussia compelled the elector not only to grant to her troops a passage through his country, but also to furnish, in the following year, a body of twenty-two thousand auxiliaries. The victories of Jena and Auerstadt laid open Saxony to the French; but the respect due to the personal character of the elector was of service in softening the fate of his states. Saxony was, nevertheless, subjected to heavy requisitions, and to a contribution in money, of one million sterling; and upon those terms Napoleon permitted the elector to remain neuter. To relieve his people under their misfortunes, Frederick-Augustus advanced a considerable part of the sum to be paid to France out of his own personal treasury, and distributed over his own personal estates a main portion of the contributions required of the country at large. In consequence of the treaty signed at Posen, on the 11th of December, 1806, the fortifications of Dresden, his capital, once a place of great strength, were levelled with the ground: but Saxony was constituted a kingdom, and as a king the elector acceded to the Confederation of the Rhine. That arrangement was not, however, effected without important cessions, and counter-acquisitions of territory. The subsequent treaty of Tilsit conveyed to the new king certain provinces detached from Prussia, in various quarters: those in New Silesia, &c. were united under the crown of Saxony by the title of the Duchy of Warsaw. Frederick was, on the other hand, bound to maintain a body of twenty thousand men, to be at the command of Napoleon, to co-operate with him in the defence of France. Hence was he, in 1809, compelled, in opposition to royal feelings,

to march his troops against Austria; in his operations, however, he restricted himself merely to what his engagements required him to perform. The proclamations which he issued from Frankfort, whither he retired whilst his states were occupied by the Austrians, were manifestly dictated by his obligations to the emperor of France.

Being obliged to quit Dresden, on the approach of the Russians in the beginning of 1813, he was restored by his faithful ally after the battles of Lutzen and Bautzen; and then Saxony became the seat of war between France, Russia, Prussia, &c. The operations and presence of the contending armies; the attack on Dresden itself by the allies; the battle of the 26th of August under its walls; the blockade of that city; the destructive but decisive actions of the 18th and 19th of October at Leipsig; all these and many other disasters threatened the utter ruin of the country. The unfortunate king of Saxony, the best ally of Napoleon, was conducted to Berlin, while a Russian general commanded in Dresden; who, on the 27th of October, 1814, delivered up his charge to the Prussians; a transfer supposed to have been long secretly arranged. Against that transaction Frederick-Augustus subscribed and promulgated a very energetic protest; positively refusing not only his consent, but also to accept of any indemnification whatever, in the room of his ancient hereditary dominions. At last, on the 9th of February, 1815, the emperors of Russia and Austria, and the king of Prussia, determined the lot of Saxony. Frederick-Augustus relinquished to Prussia a tract of valuable country, containing one hundred and sixty-four thousand inhabitants; he lost his share of Poland; he ceded tracts of land to Saxe-Weimar and to Austria; his remaining territory was reduced to an extent of country inhabited by only one million one hundred and twenty-eight thousand people. In May, 1815, Frederick-Augustus subscribed the settlement of the congress relative to his states, and appointed commissioners to transfer to Prussia the districts ceded to that power. He united his contingent body of troops to the allied armies, and they formed a part of the army of occupation on the frontier of France. In other respects he has adopted every method which prudence and personal economy recommended to heal the deep and dan-

gerous wounds of his kingdom. By the orders of the king of Prussia, he, on the 1st of May, 1817, acceded to the "Holy Alliance." The heir of the king of Saxony (for he has no male issue,) is his nephew, of the same name, the son of his uncle Maximilian, and Caroline-Mary-Theresa, of Parma. The young prince was born on the 18th of May, 1797. He accompanied the Saxon troops to France in 1815, and was then contracted with a daughter of the emperor of Austria.

The princess of Saxony was married in 1819, to Ferdinand VII. of Spain.

WILLIAM FREND, ESQ.

Is a native of Canterbury, and was educated at Cambridge, where he passed through his academic education with considerable distinction. He was elected a fellow of Jesus College, and acted there for some years as a tutor. He was, however, too conscientious to subscribe to articles which he could not believe; and, although designed for the church, he could not reconcile himself to the steps necessary to be admitted. His sentiments he exhibited in an "Address to the Members of the Church of England, and to Protestant Trinitarians in General, exhorting them to turn from the Worship of Three Persons, to that of the one True God," 8vo. 1788. This was succeeded by "Thoughts on Subscription to Religious Tests, 8vo. 1788;" and "An Appendix to the same in 1789." His next work was political, and drew down a prosecution upon him. It was entitled "Peace and Union recommended to the Associated Bodies of Republicans and Antirepublicans," 8vo. 1793. For this he was cited before the Vice-Chancellor, underwent the form of a trial, and was ultimately expelled from the University. Against this decision Mr. F. appealed to a Court of Delegates, by whom the sentence was confirmed. On this occasion he published a very able appeal, under the title of—"Account of the Proceedings in the University of Cambridge;" and "A Sequel to those Proceedings, containing an Application to the Court of King's Bench." Since this affair, by which he lost every thing but his honour, Mr. Frend has resided in the metropolis, and has written many able works. Among these are "The Principles of Algebra, for the

Use of Schools," 8vo. 1796;" "A Letter to the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge," 1798; "Principles of Taxation," 1799; "Animadversions on the Elements of Christian Theology, by the Bishop of Lincoln," 8vo. 1800; "The Effects of Paper Money," 1801; "Patriotism, or the Law of our Country," 1804; with a variety of publications for the instruction of youth, one of the most valuable of which, named "Evening Amusements, or the Beauty of the Heavens Displayed," was commenced in 1804; and was, till 1822, continued with credit to the writer.

In 1806, when the Rock Life Insurance Company was established, Mr. Frend was elected actuary, which situation he now enjoys, esteemed by his friends, and admired by all who value independence of mind and integrity of conduct.

COUNT FRERE,

A LIEUTENANT-GENERAL in the French service, was born in 1764, and entered into the army in 1791. In 1792 he was made a captain, for the bravery which he had displayed in an action. He next served in the armies of the Eastern and Western Pyrenees, where he again manifested his intrepidity, and was again promoted. Till the peace of Campo Formio, he served with distinction in the army of Italy; he was then removed to the army of the West, during his stay with which he failed in an attack on the isles of St. Marcon; and he afterwards was in action in Holland and on the Rhine. On Bonaparte becoming first consul, he called Frere to Paris, to command the grenadiers of the consular guard; and he soon raised him to the rank of brigadier-general. In the campaigns of 1805, 1806, and 1807, Frere bore a conspicuous part. He contributed to the capture of Lubeck; and in 1807, with only a thousand men, he defended the bridge of Spanden against ten thousand Russians, who were foiled in six assaults, and compelled to retreat, after having lost immense numbers of men. For this he was created a count, and a commander of the legion of honour; and, in 1808, he rose to be general of division. In that year he was actively employed in Spain, particularly at the siege of Saragossa; in 1809 he was wounded at the battle of Wagram; and in the following year he re-

turned to Spain, whence he was removed into the interior of France, to command successively the thirteenth and sixteenth military divisions. When Louis was restored, he made Frere a knight of St. Louis. Since 1816 the count has retired from service.

THE FRERES.

THERE are two gentlemen of this name, Mr. John Hookham Frere, and Mr. Bartholomew Frere, both of whom are men of talent, and both of whom have been employed as negociators in Spain. Mr. Hookham Frere resided as ambassador in Spain in 1803, and the early part of 1804, in which latter year he was succeeded by his brother; who, however, quitted Spain at the close of 1804. In 1807 Mr. Hookham Frere was appointed ambassador to Prussia, and in the following year he was sent in the same capacity to Madrid. While at Madrid, he endeavoured to prevail on the late Sir John Moore to suspend his hasty retreat, a circumstance which gave great offence to the general. Mr. Frere was replaced in 1809 by Marquis Wellesley. To one of the Mr. Freres are attributed some poetical pieces, of much merit; particularly a part of the "Loves of the Triangles," in the Anti-Jacobin paper, and a specimen of a national poem, by the Whistlecrafts.

BARON FRESIA D'OGLIANICO.

THIS officer, who is a native of Salnzzo, in Piedmont, where he was born in 1746, was in the Sardinian service till 1798, when the king of Sardinia was compelled to resign his continental dominions. Fresia, who was considered as an excellent cavalry officer, was then taken into the French service, was made a brigadier-general, and joined the French army in Italy. In the campaign of 1799 he distinguished himself highly on various occasions; but he was at length taken prisoner, with the division of General Serrurier. From 1802 to 1804, Fresia was employed on various important services in the interior, and was also one of the first to receive the rank of commander of the legion of honour. In 1805 and 1806, he took a part in the campaigns of Italy; in 1807 he became a general of division, and led a corps of cavalry at the battle of Friedland; in 1808 he was one of the ge-

nerals who laid down their arms at Baylen; in 1809 he was with the grand army in Austria; and after the death of Villaret Joyeuse, he was appointed provisional governor of Venice. At the opening of the Saxon campaign, in 1813, he was at the head of a corps of cavalry, from which he was removed to take the military command in the Illyrian provinces. In 1814 he was entrusted with the defence of Genoa and the Riviera, and, after a vigorous resistance, he obtained an honourable capitulation. He retired from active service in 1815.

REV. J. FREY

Is a native of Germany, and was converted from the Jewish faith to Christianity. He was for some time in the missionary society at Berlin; and, about the year 1802, came to England, where he was received into the seminary of the Missionary Society, in expectation that he would embark for Africa, and devote his time to the conversion of the negroes. He, however, thought that he could employ himself better by preaching to the Jews at home. He therefore quitted the missionary society in 1809, and judiciously published, "A Narrative of the Circumstances which led to his Separation from the Missionary Society, and his Union with the London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews." That society at this period took the French church in Spitalfields, and opened it as a chapel for the converted Jews, where he officiates. He has published "A Hebrew Grammar;" and "Vanderhooght's Hebrew Bible," and two parts of a Hebrew, Latin, and English Dictionary.

M. DE FREYCINET,

A CAPTAIN in the French navy, a knight of St. Louis and of the legion of honour, born in 1775, has made several voyages, chiefly for the purpose of collecting materials for the improvement of natural history. He belonged, in 1800, to the expedition round the world, under Captain Baudin; and the atlas which accompanied the account of that expedition, published by Péron and Lesueur, prepared by Captain Freycinet, is considered

as a master-piece in its kind. He is also the author of the volume of nautical observations, attached to the same work. A few years ago Captain F. again sailed for the South Seas, to collect farther materials relative to geography, navigation, and natural knowledge. He has employed himself with equal zeal and success to discover the method of obtaining fresh water from sea water, by distillation.—(See *Annales De Chimie* for March, 1817.)

DON MANUEL FREYRE,

A Lieutenant-general in the Spanish service, distinguished himself during the whole of the late war. In 1813 and 1814, he served with Castanos, and afterwards had a chief command himself. He distinguished himself at the battle of Ocana, harrassed the French on various points, and pursued to Seville the division of Godinean, who shot himself, to avoid the resentment of his imperial master at Paris. In the end of August, 1813, Don Manuel contributed materially to the capture of S. Sebastian; for he seized several commanding positions, by which the British were enabled safely to arrive before the place. His conduct, on that occasion, merited and received the highest commendation from Lord Wellington. On the 7th of October, Don Manuel signalized himself at the passage over the river Bidassoa which, heeffected with General Graham, at the head of their troops. Availing himself of his knowledge of the country, he contrived to turn and seize the French batteries on the neighbouring heights. His conduct in the whole of the campaign, which terminated in the action of Toulouse, was equally eminent. On the restoration of Ferdinand VII. the services of General Freyre were rewarded by his being appointed minister at war; and it was on his recommendation that the troops engaged in the important passage of the Bidassoa were adorned with a medal descriptive of that service.

COUNT FRIANT.

THERE are few generals in the French army who have gained more reputation than Count Friant. He is a native of Lorraine, was born in 1758, entered the French

guards in 1781, and quitted them in 1787, after having acquired the esteem of his officers. In 1789 he once more entered into the army as a subaltern in the Parisian troops, and was soon appointed adjutant-general to the division of the Arsenal. When the revolutionary war broke out, he was chosen lieutenant-colonel of a battalion of Parisian volunteers, and he so much distinguished himself at Kayserslautern, Weissemborg, Charleroi, and Fleurus, that, in 1794, he rose to be a brigadier-general. In 1795 and 1796 he was employed at the blockade of Luxemburg and the siege of Ehrenbreitstein; and, in 1797, he joined the army of Italy with the division which was led by Bernadotte, and won high praise at the battle of the Tagliamento, and the capture of Gradisca. An enthusiastic admirer of Bonaparte, he accompanied him to Egypt, and reaped fresh laurels at the battles of Sediman and Samanhout, and a variety of others. After the departure of Bonaparte, Friant first commanded in Upper Egypt, then took a prominent part in the battle of Heliopolis, and lastly defended Alexandria for several months against the British. On the return of Friant to his native country, the first consul appointed him inspector-general of infantry. Friant had four horses killed under him at Austerlitz, and obtained the grand order of the legion of honour; and, in the campaigns of 1806 and 1809, he was one of those officers who rendered themselves most conspicuous for their gallantry and talent. In 1811 he became commander of the grenadiers of the imperial guard, and in that capacity made the Russian campaign, in which he added to his reputation, and received a wound. In 1813 he exerted himself vigorously and effectually at the battle of Hanau; and, in 1814, he had a large share in the campaign against the allied invaders of France. Louis, on his restoration, gave him the order of St. Louis, and the command of the royal guard at Metz. Friant, however, joined Napoleon on his return from Elba, was created a peer by him, fought at Waterloo, and was severely wounded.

BARON DE FRIMONT,

A FRENCH gentleman of Lorraine, quitted France in 1791, and distinguished himself in the army of the Prince

of Condé. Entering afterwards into the service of Austria, he rose to a very high rank. In 1814 the baron commanded the fifth corps of the Austrian army, employed against France, with which he had a principal share in all the actions of the campaign in the interior of the country. In 1815 he commanded the Austrian army in Italy, and on the return of Napoleon to France, he traversed the Alps, by the route of the Simplon and Geneva, forced the outposts of Marshal Suchet, and, advancing upon Lyons, then covered by an entrenched camp, prevented by a capitulation the destruction of that important city. The capitulation, similar to that of Paris, secured to Frimont, as well as to Suchet, the hearty gratitude of the inhabitants. Being afterwards appointed to command the Austrian portion of the army of occupation, Baron de Frimont took his station in Alsace, a province once under the house of Austria, and where the German is still the common language of the people.

COUNT FROCHOT.

THIS nobleman was originally a notary of Arnay la Duc; and, at the period of the revolution, was sent as a deputy to the States General. At Paris he contracted the warmest friendship with Mirabeau, who appointed him his executor. M. Frochot was a member of the Legislative Assembly; and, though he was not a frequent speaker, he was an excellent one. Though a sincere friend of liberty, he was an enemy to the excesses which were committed under its name; and accordingly, in 1792, he withdrew into retirement, and took no part in public affairs till after the eighteenth of Brumaire. He was then chosen a deputy of the Legislative Body, and the first consul, in 1800, appointed him to the high office of Prefect of the Department of the Seine. In this office M. Frochot gave universal satisfaction by his talents and conduct, and he was successively rewarded by being made counsellor of state, commander and grand officer of the legion of honour, and a count. After having for twelve years held his prefectship with honour, he fell into complete disgrace in 1812, by his hastily giving credence to the assertions of Mallet, and the other conspirators, who induced him to believe that Napoleon had

died under the walls of Moscow, and that a provisional government was to be established. Though he was not believed to have any share in the conspiracy, it was impossible to overlook an act of weakness which might have been productive of fatal consequences; and, accordingly, Napoleon deprived him of the prefectship, and the place of counsellor of state. Louis, on his accession, restored the counsellorship, and gave him a pension. When Napoleon returned from Elba, he appointed the count to the prefectship of the Mouths of the Rhone; and, though M. Frochot exercised his authority in the most laudable manner, his acceptance of it was a sufficient reason to indnce the Bourbons to dislike him. Since, therefore, Louis was again forced upon the people of France by foreign bayonets, M. Frochot no longer holds any office or title under the government.

MRS. FRY.

THE following memoir of a lady, who may with propriety be called the female Howard, is given by Madame Adele du Thou, in her History of the Quakers; and, it does so much justice to the benevolent subject of it, that it is inserted without abridgment.

"Elizabeth Gurney, (now Mrs. Fry,) the third daughter of Mr. John Gurney, of Earlham Hall, in the county of Norfolk, was born in 1780; she had the misfortune to lose her mother when very young, and was thus, at an early age, in some measure abandoned to her own guidance. Her father, though a member of the Society of Friends, was by no means strict, and suffered his children to enjoy greater freedom than is usually permitted among individuals of that sect. Elizabeth Gurney was accustomed to mix much with society, and she enjoyed all the advantages of birth, fortune, and education: she was about seventeen years of age when she first visited London; was anxious to see every thing, and having participated for a period in all the gay amusements of the capital, she returned to Norfolk. A short time after her return, some members of the society, (as is customary among the Friends) came to Earlham to make a family visit. This suddenly wrought a transformation in the habits of the whole family; all became more serious, and

seemed to feel the influence of the holy visit; Elizabeth, in particular, was deeply penetrated by the evangelical lectures which she heard. In a mind like hers, a religious impression was not likely to be transitory; too pious, and too well-informed, to confine herself to useless forms of devotion, she proved her faith by her labours, and soon prevailed on her father to convert one of the apartments of Earlham Hall into a school-room. Here she daily received four-and-twenty poor children, to whom she read and explained the bible. She assumed the simple garb of the Quakers, and renounced all kinds of amusement. In 1800 she married Mr. Fry, whose generous and amiable character fully justifies her choice. Far from opposing her benevolent labours, he facilitates them, and affords her ample means of relieving the unfortunate by annually placing at her disposal a considerable sum, which she applies entirely to the benefit of the poor. Mrs. Fry's life is devoted to acts of virtue, and her time is almost wholly occupied in charitable missions. She makes no distinction; the unfortunate are brothers, whatever be their country or religion; sorrow is everywhere the same, and benevolence should be universal. Mrs. Fry is at once a physician to the body and the soul; she comforts and feeds the poor, and supplies them with clothes and with bibles, and thus she explains and teaches the gospel. She even administers succour to criminals; she regards vice merely as a disease, and never withholds assistance from the sick.

Mrs. Fry, on being informed of the deplorable state of the female prisoners in Newgate, resolved to relieve them. She applied to the governor for leave of admittance; he replied, that she would incur the greatest risk in visiting that abode of iniquity and disorder, which he himself scarcely dared to enter: he observed, that the language she must hear, would inevitably disgust her, and made use of every argument to prevail on her to relinquish her intention. Mrs. Fry said she was fully aware of the danger to which she exposed herself: and repeated her solicitations for permission to enter the prison. The governor advised her not to carry in with her either her purse or her watch, and Mrs. Fry replied—"I thank thee; I am not afraid, I don't think I shall lose any thing." She was shown into an apartment of the prison, which contained about one hundred and sixty women: those

who were condemned, and those who had not been tried, were all suffered to associate together. The children who were brought up in this school of vice, and who never spoke without uttering an oath, added to the horror of the picture. The prisoners ate, cooked their victuals, and slept, all in the same room; it might have been truly said, that Newgate prison resembled a den of savages. Mrs. Fry was not discouraged; the grace of God is infinite; the true christian never despairs. In spite of a very delicate state of health, she persevered in her pious design. The women listened to her, and gazed on her with amazement; the pure and tranquil expression of her beautiful countenance speedily softened their ferocity. It has been remarked, that, if virtue could be rendered visible, it would be impossible to resist its influence; and thus may be explained the extraordinary ascendancy which Mrs. Fry exercises over all whom she approaches. Virtue has indeed become visible, and has assumed the form of this benevolent lady, who is the guide and consolation of her fellow-creatures. Mrs. Fry addressed herself to the prisoners, "you seem unhappy," said she, "you are in want of clothes; would you not be pleased if some one came to relieve your misery?" "Certainly," replied they; "but nobody cares for us, and where can we expect to find a friend?" "I am come with a wish to serve you, (resumed Elizabeth Fry,) and I think, if you second my endeavours, I may be of use to you." She addressed to them the language of peace, and afforded them a glimmering of hope; she spoke not of their crimes; the minister of an all-merciful God, she came there to comfort and to pray, and not to judge and condemn. When she was about to depart, the women thronged round her, as if to detain her; "You will never come again," said they; but she, who never broke her word, promised to return. She soon paid a second visit to this loathsome gaol, where she intended to pass the whole day; the doors were closed upon her, and she was left alone with the prisoners. "You cannot suppose," said she, addressing them, "that I have come here without being commissioned: this book (she held a bible in her hand,) which has been the guide of my life, has led me to you; it directed me to visit the prisoners, and to take pity on the poor and the afflicted; I am willing to do all that lies in my power, but my efforts will be vain, unless met and

aided by you." She asked whether they would not like to hear her read a few passages from the book. They replied they would. Mrs. Fry selected the parable of the Lord of the vineyard (St. Matthew, chap. 20); and, when she came to the man who was hired at the eleventh hour, she said, "now the eleventh hour strikes for you; the greater part of your lives has been lost, but Christ is come to save sinners!" Some asked, who Christ was! others said, that he had not come for them; that the time was passed, and that they could not be saved. Mrs. Fry replied, that Christ had suffered, that he had been poor, and that he had come to save the poor and afflicted in particular. Mrs. Fry obtained permission to assemble the children in a school established within the prison, for the purpose of promoting their religious instruction. The female prisoners, in spite of their profligate and vicious habits, joyfully embraced the opportunity of ameliorating the condition of their children. Much was already effected, by restoring these women to the first sentiment of nature; namely, maternal affection.

A woman, denominated the matron, was entrusted with the control of the prisoners, under the superintendence of the ladies of the Society of Friends, composing the Newgate Committee.

Mrs. Fry, having drawn up a set of rules of conduct for the prisoners, a day was fixed, and, the Lord Mayor and one of the Aldermen being present, she read aloud the articles, and asked the prisoners whether they were willing to adopt them; they were directed to raise their hands as a sign of approval. Mrs. Fry's constitution was received unanimously; so sincere were the sentiments of respect and confidence she had inspired.

Thanks to her perseverance, and the years she has devoted to her pious undertaking, a total change has been effected in Newgate prison; the influence of virtue has softened the horror of vice, and Newgate has become the asylum of repentance.

Thursdays are the public days on which strangers are permitted to visit the gaol, where Mrs. Fry reads and explains passages of the bible to the prisoners. Her voice is extremely beautiful; its pure clear tones are admirably calculated to plead the cause of virtue.

The late queen expressed a wish to see Mrs. Fry, and in the most flattering terms testified the admiration she

felt for her conduct. The thanks of the city of London were voted to her; and, in short, there is not an Englishman who does not bless her name.

Mrs. Fry, who is as useful among the members of her own sect as she has been in Newgate, exercises, in her evangelic mission, that charitable indulgence which arises from sincere piety and a pure conscience. Her eloquence penetrates the soul; no one can hear her without becoming more virtuous, or at least without feeling convinced that he may become so: she is not feared, but loved; and she is herself the example of what she preaches.

DR. E. FRYER.

THIS gentleman, who joins literary to medical talent, was born at Frome, in Somersetshire, in 1761, and was educated at the public grammar-school of that place. After having been for some time a pupil of Dr. Seagrim, he proceeded, at the age of nineteen, to London, and became a medical student at the various metropolitan lectures and hospitals. Having spent two years in this manner, he went to Edinburgh, where he continued till 1784, and then passed over to Leyden. Still anxious to increase his stock of knowledge, he made a tour in Germany, visited the hospitals and universities, and resided at Vienna during the winter, to attend the clinical lectures of the celebrated Dr. Stoll. Thence he travelled to Italy, which he traversed as far as Naples, and then bent his course to France, in which country he paused for some time at Montpellier and Paris. In 1787 he again went to Germany, and for three years lived at Gottingen, where Richter and many other men of abilities were then professors.

On his return to England, he became a licentiate of the college, and settled in the capital; where, in 1796, he married Miss Fielding. He was soon appointed consulting physician to the Western Dispensary, and afterwards to the Infirmary for the Diseases of the Eye. He is also physician to the Duke of Sussex, who is unfortunately subject to severe paroxysms of asthma. Dr. Fryer is, therefore, almost in constant attendance on his royal highness, and he enjoys his entire confidence.

By his father's side he is descended from Dr. John

Fryer, who, in the seventeenth century, published an account of the East Indies and Persia, from nine years' personal observation. Among several eminent relatives, on his mother's side, he numbers the Rev. Samuel Hill, the author of the "Harmony of the Gospels," and various other theological works. Dr. Fryer is himself an author. From his pen came the excellent "Life of Barry," the celebrated painter, which is prefixed to the works of that extraordinary genius, published in two volumes, quarto, in 1809, and edited by Dr. Fryer. He has executed his task in a manner which proves him to be not only a man of penetration, and a good writer, but also to be well acquainted with the fine arts, and possessed of a correct and elegant taste.

HENRY FUSELI,

A CELEBRATED painter, long established in England, is a native of Switzerland, having been born in Zurich in 1742. His name is properly FUESSLI, which he altered, to adapt it the better to English pronunciation. Descended from a family distinguished in the arts and sciences, young F. was sent to complete his education under Professor Sulzer, of Berlin, where his genius took fire from the writings of Klopstock, Kleist, and Wieland; which, from 1750 to 1760, occupied the minds of the German public. Having travelled in Germany with the celebrated physiognomist, his townsman, Lavater, Mr. F. in 1761, passed into England, where his taste for painting was encouraged by Sir Joshua Reynolds. In 1772 he repaired to Italy, in company with Armstrong, the poet, and visited Rome, where he studied the works of the great masters of his art, attaching himself particularly to those of Michael Angelo. Returning to England in 1778, he soon acquired high reputation in his profession; being ranked by connoisseurs next to West, among the painters of England, although neither of them are by birth Britons. The lectures on painting delivered by Mr. Fuseli, to the pupils of the Royal Academy in London, in 1801, afterwards published, did not escape criticism on the style of their composition, although the production of a foreigner, and particularly on the opinions and judgments pronounced on several eminent

artists. The celebrated statue erected by Falconet, a French sculptor, in Petersburgh, Mr. F. calls the "ridiculous colossus of Peter the Great." Nor is he less unjust towards Salvator Rosa. It must at the same time be allowed that, in some of Mr. F's own productions, his imagination has carried him into many extravagancies. Among the productions of Mr. F's pencil, are to be distinguished a series of paintings, representing subjects drawn from Paradise Lost, exhibited to the public in 1799. Besides his "Lectures," Mr. F. published, in 1765, "Reflections on Painting and Sculpture among the Greeks; and an Essay on Grace in the Works of Art, translated from Winckelmann." In 1804 he also published a new and enlarged edition of "Pilkington's Dictionary of Painters." In 1817 the exhibition in Somerset-house contained Perseus, with the head of Medusa, the work of Mr. F. in his seventy-second year. In 1806 appeared from Zurich a complete collection of his works, with a sketch of his life, in folio.

BARON DE GAGERN,

GRAND Cross of the Golden Lion of Hesse, and of the Order of Fidelity of Baden. He was charge d'affaires of the Prince of Nassau-Usingen, at the diet of Ratisbon, his mission being to solicit from the Emperor indemnities for the losses sustained by the German princes on the left bank of the Rhine. He was employed also at the congress of Vienna, and in 1816 represented the king of the Low countries (for Luxembourg,) at the diet of Frankfort. On all occasions he spoke in favour of a *federation*, and of representative constitutions, where the orders should be kept separate. He wrote an excellent memorial on the "Preservation of Germany, as one single Empire." The baron is considered as being one of the high political characters of Europe, who best understands its general interest; but still more particularly the interests of Germany, with the history of which he is conversant, in no ordinary degree. He is eloquent and energetic; but it appears (from the Rhenish Mercury,) that the Germans think him too much of a cosmopolite, and not sufficiently

severe towards the French. The rest of the world will think the better of him for that reproach, as it is full time that animosity should cease to be stimulated by the harangues of politicians.

M. GAIBEL,

A CALVINIST preacher at Lubec, where he has established a Mystical Society, which has taken the name of the Society of Jesus. The members affect great singularity in their exterior. The dress is of a Gothic form, and their hair confined with a large comb. He is said to have a great talent for preaching; and his disciples, particularly women, are extremely enthusiastic. The whole of their conduct resembles a good deal that of the followers of Madame Krudener, of which all the Journals in Europe have given descriptions, on a variety of occasions.

M. GAIL,

A CELEBRATED Greek scholar, was born in Paris in 1755; and, from his youth, devoted himself with such zeal and success to the study of the Greek language, that he was appointed assistant to Vauvilliers in the chair of Greek literature, in the royal college of that university. When, in 1792, Vauvilliers was obliged to resign his place, M. Gail accepted it, but on the express condition that he should cede it again if his respectable predecessor should ever desire to return to his public duty. About that time M. Gail published his first edition of the "Idylls of Theocritus," a work intended in some measure to justify his superiors in appointing him to the Greek professorship in the first college of France. Since that epoch, he has regularly continued to teach that matchless language with the greatest zeal. He even, for several years, gave courses of lectures gratis, until, by the dissemination of the Greek language in the regular establishments of education throughout France, his labours in that way became less necessary. Having been appointed a member of the French Institute in 1809, he was likewise continued in the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres on its restoration by Louis XVIII. in 1816. In 1814 the king cre-

ated him a knight of the legion of honour; he was also distinguished by the insignia of an order from Alexander of Russia, to whom he had dedicated one of his publications. The learned labours of this zealous and assiduous hellenist had persuaded him that the first rank in his branch of literature would be assigned to him by the judges appointed to decree premiums every ten years in Paris for similar pursuits. He was, therefore, not a little indignant to find the preference over his voluminous publications awarded to a translation made by M. Coray, (a native of Greece, but long established in Paris,) of a small work, extending in the original to no more than seven folio pages. In his vindication Gail published a work, in which he recapitulated some of his versions from the Greek, viz, "Xenophon on Hunting;" "Thucydides, Greek, Latin, and French;" "Literary Observations on Theocritus and Virgil." It also contained a critical examination of the work which had gained the prize, as the production of a stranger to the harmony of the French language, as well as to the country. It was not on this occasion only that Gail met with opposition; his "Historical and Military Inquiries into Geography, considered chronologically," produced many severe animadversions. He thought himself authorized to efface from the map of Greece two celebrated cities, Delphi and Olympia; and his plans of the battles of Mantinea, Platæa, and Marathon, differed from those of all other antiquaries. It must be observed, however, that to have so differed is by no means a presumption against his theory of the ancient art of war; a subject on which the French, egregiously misled by the fancies of Folard, have in general formed very erroneous notions. Guischard, who wrote in French, but was a German, is by far their most rational writer on military antiquities. Notwithstanding the kind of systematic opposition his writings met with, the indefatigable author, was, in November 1814, appointed by the king keeper of the Greek and Latin manuscripts in the great public royal library, a place vacated by the death of M. de la Porte-Dutheil, one of the gentlemen employed in preparing the new French version of Strabo. Among the numerous publications of Professor Gail are particularly to be mentioned, his edition of "Thucydides, in Greek Latin, and French, in 12 vols. 4to. and in 8vo. illustrated with critical notes, and the various readings of thirte e

manuscripts;" "The works of Xenophon, also in Greek, Latin, and French, in 10 vols. 4to. with various lections, tables, maps, &c." printed with the famous Garamont's Greek types; "Anacreon, Greek, Latin, and French, 4to.;" "Homer," &c. M. G. has also published a Greek New Testament, a Greek Grammar, and various other tracts relative to the Greek language.

MADAME GAIL,

The wife of the preceding, but separated from him, is a woman of wit and accomplishments, and has written a number of Plays and Romances, which have been very well received by the public.

M. MAURICE GAILHARD,

Was born at Chateau Thierry, in 1757, and was at the College of Juilly at the same time with M. Fouché. In the beginning of the revolution, he acted as counsel for the accused at the bar of the Criminal Tribunal, and had the happiness of saving a great number of persons, particularly ecclesiastics. After about four years of that employment he again became connected with M. Fouché, who had solicited his aid, and who granted him his implicit confidence, which he turned to the most noble and generous purposes. He saved and protected a great number of emigrants who had remained faithful to the king. During the reign of the hundred days, he rendered great service to M. de Vitrolles, whose enlargement from prison he procured the very day that Bonaparte abdicated. He obtained from the king the place of counsellor to the court of Cassation, in 1815, in which place he still remains.

THOMAS GAISFORD, A.M.

This gentleman, who was born about the year 1775, is Regius Greek professor at the University of Oxford, to which office he was appointed in the year 1811. He has published an edition of the Enchiridion of Hephestion, 1

vol. 8vo. 1810; an excellent edition of the Minor Greek Poets, in 2 vols. 1814, and some of the Greek tragedies.

DOCTOR GALL,

Born in 1758 in the country of Wirtemberg, studied and practised medicine in Vienna, where the novelty of his doctrine attracted general attention. While a student at college, he began his remarks on the various forms of the human head. He observed, that those among his fellow-students who had large eyes, retained better what was taught them than he did, although he was as attentive as he was able to be. The same remark he made on the most eminent actors on the stage. Hence he concluded that the organs of memory must be situated near that part of the head where the eyes are placed. On this subject his opinion varied, but at last he was confirmed in the principle that the qualities of the intellectual faculties depend on the conformation of certain parts of the head. He collected the skulls of human beings and other animals, he studied the structure of the brain, he remarked the intellectual powers of different persons, and at the same time the protuberances of their heads. By this practice he imagined he had discovered accommodations or predispositions for twenty different organs, or so many habitations for the intellectual faculties of the first rank. He conceives that the intellectual dispositions, as innate qualities, have their seat in the brain, and that there also are placed the peculiar organs of those faculties,—that the more the several points of the scull project externally, the more active are the mental faculties of which the organs are situated in those several points,—that, in fine, the part of the brain in which any faculty acts in protruding the scull, forms on the convex part a protuberance which indicates externally the existence of the organ. The organs the doctor designates according to the tendency or the faculty which he attributes to them. Dr. Gall gave public lectures, on his system of craniology, in several eminent universities, and in several great cities of Europe; his doctrine found many advocates in Germany, in Paris, and particularly in England, where he was assisted by his friend Dr. Spurzheim. Nor have all the pleasantries directed against the doctrine, particularly in the Edin-

burgh Review, been able to overthrow the facts on which it has been founded. Without entering into the solidity of Dr. Gall's discoveries, it must be allowed that, by his anatomical researches, he has considerably advanced the knowledge of the structure and properties of the brain. Dr. Gall, after his visit to England, settled as a physician in Paris.

M. GALLAIS

Was born at Angers, in 1757. Before the revolution he was professor of philosophy in a College of Benedictines. As soon as the troubles in France began he predicted, in 1789, 1790, and 1791, the misfortunes that would arise from them. This he did in three works, entituled, "A Persian History," "The Useless Dictionary," and, "Democritus Travelling." In 1792 he edited the "General Journal," in which he ventured to say, a few days before the 10th of August, when the king was dethroned, —"Good people of all nations have turned their backs on France, since they have seen with what ingratitude it treated a monarch to whom it had given the title of the Restorer of Liberty; when they saw that the French abandoned the best of princes to the vile and cowardly insults of the most despicable men." Three days before judgment was pronounced on Louis XVI. M. Gallais published a memoir, under the title of an "Appeal to Posterity." The bookseller who sold that work (Wibert) was arrested, tried, and perished on the scaffold. Gallais was arrested in September, 1793, and remained in prison till after the fall of Robespierre, when he edited the *Quotidienne*, and after that the *Censor of the Journals*, for which he was proscribed, his house pillaged, and his presses burned, after the revolution of the 18th of Fructidor. He escaped transportation by concealing himself for two years; while concealed, he wrote the "History of the 18th of Fructidor," but it was not published till 1799. M. Gallais was then made editor of the *Journal of Paris*, which he continued ten years, without sacrificing his opinions or offending the government. In 1800 he was appointed Professor of Eloquence and Philosophy to the Academy of Legislation, where he distinguished himself by his eloquence and lessons of Christian

morality, at a time when religion and morality were only held as objects for ridicule. He quitted Paris, and concealed himself, when Bonaparte returned from Elba, and he wrote the "History of the Revolution of the 20th of March," which had an equal success with his "History of the 18th of Brumaire." He has since completed, in three volumes, "Anquetil's History of France."

MR. GALLATIN,

A NATIVE of Geneva, passed over many years ago to North America, where, for a subsistence, he was obliged to become a teacher of the French language. Having connected himself with Mr. Jefferson, he rose to high employments in the United States, and acquired a handsome fortune. He was appointed secretary of the treasury; and, in 1813, was sent to Europe to conclude a peace between his country and Britain: but, the negociation proving ineffectual, he returned to America in 1814. In the following year Mr. Gallatin was appointed minister of the United States in Paris. Mr. G. came afterwards to London on public business. He published, in 1796, in New York, a "Sketch of the Finances of the United States."

M. GALLE,

ONE of the first engravers and dye-sinkers for medals in Paris. He sunk the dyes for the medals to celebrate all the victories of Bonaparte, and has since done a fine impression of Louis XVIII. The class of Fine Arts at the Institute awarded him a prize of the first class, in 1810.

M. GALLET,

A MOST fertile author in Paris. He has published a great many works, but the most of them on political subjects, which were either temporary, or of which the interest has now ceased. A selection of the best morsels of Russian literature, and a "Commentary on the Poem of La Pitie," of Delille, are the only ones which have any permanent value.

MARQUIS DE GALLO,

FORMERLY minister and ambassador of Naples, was named successor to M. Acton, the minister and favourite of the queen, but refused to accept the place, which was given to the Prince Castel Cicala. He was plenipotentiary of Naples at the treaty of Campo Formio, when the Emperor gave him the Order of the Golden Fleece. He was some time viceroy of Sicily, and afterwards employed as ambassador to Bonaparte. When Joseph Bonaparte was made king of Naples, Gallo became his minister for foreign affairs; and, when Murat replaced Joseph on the throne, the marquis continued to hold his office. As such, in 1814, he signed the treaty of alliance with Austria. When Murat was obliged to quit his throne, the Marquis de Gallo went to Ancona, where Murat soon after arrived. The return of the ancient sovereign was not favourable to the minister, who has, therefore, since remained in a state of obscurity.

M. GALLOIS,

A MEMBER of the Institute, in the Class of Political Economy. He was a very active revolutionist, and employed in various capacities. In 1798 he was sent over to England to negotiate an exchange of prisoners, but did not succeed, and was even forbid residing in London. On his return to France he was made a member of the Tribunate in 1799, and had a very active hand in procuring the elevation of Bonaparte to the imperial dignity, and particularly in drawing up a paper, for the purpose of making that dignity hereditary in his family. In 1805 he made a report on the letter written by Bonaparte to the King of England, and at that time received the Cross of the Legion of Honour. After the Tribunate was dissolved, he entered into the legislative body, and in 1813 was named, with M. Lainé and others, as commissioners to inspect the papers relative to the negociations of France with the allies; upon which they gave it as their opinion, that peace alone could save France. On the last night of 1813, Gallois was one of the deputies who was commissioned to pay the compliments of the season to Napoleon, who was then tottering on his throne, and

who treated them as factious traitors. M. Gallois, though in some danger, remained at his post in the Assembly, and was one of the first to adhere to the abdication of Napoleon. In August, 1814, he spoke with energy in favour of the liberty of the press; saying, that none but despots need fear it, or would lay it under restraint. When the emperor returned from Elba, Gallois retired, and has not since appeared in public life. He has translated Filangieri's work on "the Science of Legislation."

JOHN GALT, ESQ.

A NATIVE of Greenock, where he was born in 1779, and a writer of very considerable talent, who has also been an extensive and observant traveller. He is the author of "Voyages and Travels in 1809-10-11, containing statistical, &c. Observations on Gibraltar, Sardinia, Sicily, Malta, Cerijo, and Turkey, 4to. 1812;" "The Life and Administration of Cardinal Wolsey, 4to. 1812;" "Reflections on Political and Commercial Subjects, 8vo. 1812;" "Four Tragedies, 8vo. 1812;" "Letters from the Levant, 8vo. 1813;" "The Life and Studies of B. West, esq. 8vo. 1816;" "The Majola," a tale, 2 vols. 1816; and "Pictures, Historical and Biographical, drawn from English, Scotch, and Irish History." Several other works are also attributed to Mr. Galt, as "The Annals of the Parish," and many essays in "Blackwood's Magazine," as well as in "The New Edinburgh Review."

ADMIRAL LORD GAMBIER, G.C.B.

Is a son of the late Admiral Gambier, and nephew of the late Lord Barham. We have not been enabled to trace his early services, but, during the war with the present United States of America, find him employed at the reduction of Charlestown, in South Carolina, and present at several other important operations. In October, 1778, Mr. Gambier was promoted to the rank of post-captain, in the Raleigh, of thirty-two guns, which ship, we have reason to believe, he continued to command during the remainder of that contest. In 1793, at the commencement of the war, Captain Gambier was appointed to the command of the Defence, of seventy-four guns, forming part of the fleet under the orders of Earl Howe. The Defence was particularly distinguished for her conduct

on the glorious 1st of June, 1794. Captain Gambier was reported, by Earl Howe, as one of those officers whose merits had shone conspicuous on that memorable occasion. He was accordingly rewarded with a gold medal; and, on the 4th of the ensuing month, nominated a colonel of marines. In the course of the same year, he took his seat at the Board of Admiralty, as one of the Lords Commissioners. On the 1st of June, 1795, he was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral of the Blue; and February 14, 1799, to that of Vice-Admiral. He continued at the Admiralty until the early part of the year 1801, when he was appointed to a command in the Channel Fleet, and hoisted his flag on-board the Prince George, of ninety-eight guns, but soon after removed it into the Isis, of fifty guns, in which ship he proceeded to Newfoundland, as governor and commander-in-chief of that settlement. He remained on this station during the customary period, when he struck his flag and resumed his seat at the Board of Admiralty. In 1807 he was appointed to the command of the naval part of an expedition sent to the Baltic, to prevent the Danish fleet being transferred to the then ruler of the French nation; his conduct was highly approved of, and himself created a Peer of the United Kingdom. He subsequently commanded the Channel, or Grand Fleet, by a detachment from which, under the immediate direction of Captain Lord Cochrane, several of the enemy's ships of war were completely destroyed in Basque-Roads. Lord Gambier's reputation having been assailed by that officer, he demanded a court-martial. After a minute investigation, the court pronounced a full and honourable acquittal. His lordship has had no subsequent opportunity of distinguishing himself in his own profession; but, in promoting the good of his fellow-creatures in the private walks of life, his time and purse have ever been actively employed. Lord Gambier is a vice-president of most of the charitable and other institutions for the relief and improvement of the indigent and uninstructed, and is frequently to be found in the chair at the various meetings held in the metropolis by those benevolent societies.

JOHN GAMBLE, ESQ.

THIS gentleman is, we believe, a native of the north of Ireland, and is, or was, a fellow of Pembroke College,

Oxford. He studied medicine at Edinburgh, and was for some time in the army in a medical capacity. He is the author of an "Essay on the Different Modes of Communicating by Signals, containing a History of the Progressive Improvements in this Art, from the first Account of Beacons to the most approved Method of Telegraphic Correspondence, 4to. 1797;" "Sketches of History, Politics, &c. taken in Dublin, and the North of Ireland in 1810," published in 1811; "A View of Society and Manners in the North of Ireland, in the Summer and Autumn of 1812," which came from the press in 1813; "Sarsfield, or Wanderings of Youth, an Irish tale," 3 vols. 1814; and "Howard, a novel," 2 vols. 1815. In his Irish Sketches Mr. Gamble manifests a thorough knowledge of the situation and character of his countrymen; and his novels, though simple in their plots, contain many passages of great animation and pathos.

JOSEPH GANDY, ESQ.

THIS gentleman is an architect of very great merit, and has exhibited many excellent designs at Somerset House. He has recently been concerned with Sir William Gell in publishing "Pompeiana," or a description of the edifices of the ancient city of Pompeii. He had previously published, "Designs for Cottages, Farms, and other Rural Buildings," royal 4to. 1805; and "The Rural Architect, or Designs for Country Buildings," 4to. 1806.

M. GANILH,

BORN in Auvergne, in 1760, was a counsellor at Paris in 1789. He was one of those who, on the 14th of July, when the Bastile was taken, assembled at the Town-hall to replace the Prevot des Marchands, (who was murdered by the mob,) and to govern Paris. He was sent on the deputation from the permanent committee, sitting at the Town-hall, to demand of the king the organization of a guard of citizens to keep the mob in order. After Bonaparte became first consul, in whose favour he had been very active, he was made a member of the Tribunate, where he was very useful in proposing and forwarding regulations relative to the courts of justice. He ceased to be a member of the legislature in 1802, as he was not sufficiently complying to a government such as was then

established in France. He was chosen a member of the Chamber of Deputies in 1815, and has chiefly distinguished himself on affairs of finance, and particularly in getting himself chosen one of the commissioners for examining the budget. He has published, "A Political Essay on the Revenues of the Nations of Antiquity, during the Middle Ages and Modern Times;" "Of Systems of Political Economy, and their Advantages and Disadvantages;" "Reflections on the Budget of 1814;" "General Considerations on the Financial State of France in 1815;" "The Theory of Political Economy founded on Facts, &c." "Constitutional Rights of the Chamber of Deputies in matters of Finance, in Refutation of M. Garnier's Report from the Chamber of Peers, on the Budget of 1815." M. Ganilh is a man of great financial and economical knowledge. He is a member of the present Chamber of Deputies, and distinguished by his courageous criticism.

COUNT GARAT,

A PERSON of no common note in the eventful history of the late revolution in France, was born at the foot of the Pyrenées about the year 1760. Having removed to Paris before the disturbances began, he there acquired a certain literary reputation by his writings, which were honoured with prizes in the academy of the French language. Being connected with what was termed the philosophic party of those days, M. Garat was necessarily drawn along by those who were engaged in preparing the important changes which soon took place in France. He was then concerned in the publication of the Journal de Paris, a paper just coming into notice. By means of the sentiments contained in that paper, M. Garat attracted the notice of the citizens of Bordeaux, who elected him to be their deputy to the States General of the kingdom. Become now principal conductor of the Journal, he undertook to give accurate reports of the proceedings in the assembly of the States. But it was observed that his reports contained rather the peculiar opinions of his own party, than an impartial statement of what actually occurred in the meetings. Being of an easy temper, M. Garat seems, by a strange fatality, to have been always induced to write what he did not think, and to do what he did not wish or approve. By his conduct in the commencement of the

revolution, he is at one time a determined constitutional royalist, then a girondist, next moment a partisan, if not of Robespierre, at least of Danton, and the active agent of a set of men whose ferocity, one would suppose, must have filled with abhorrence a person of Garat's mildness of disposition. The most violent revolutionists, to ingratiate themselves with the lowest of the people, affected in their speeches and publications a disgusting grossness and vulgarity of expression. Garat, in attempting the same, never could disengage himself from the correct academic style he had formerly studied and practised. The same timidity and facility of temper led him on many occasions to oppose those whom he approved, and to attach himself to those whom he condemned and hated. Hence, contrary to his own sentiments, he voted for the spoliation of the church, and the abolition of royalty. With his colleague, the notorious Barére, he professed the most determined democracy. From his talents as a writer he was appointed minister of justice in the place of Danton, who conceived he could govern Garat without being himself responsible for any of his measures, an expectation which did not deceive that artful chief. When the girondist party wished to bring to punishment the perpetrators of the massacres of September, 1792, Garat was required to give an account of his measures for that purpose. Alarmed for his own safety, he stated to the convention, that, horrible as the atrocities of that month had been, still no judicial proceedings ought to be instituted respecting them, because "they naturally resulted from the insurrection of the people, who had resumed the exercise of their original rights." Here we see the timid constituent endeavouring to protect his moderation behind the shield of terrorism.

As minister of justice, it became the office of Garat to notify to Louis XVI. his condemnation to death. It became the duty of Garat also to announce to the king that he was to die on the 21st of January, and he carried with him the confessor whom Louis had pointed out. In spite of his natural coldness of temper, Garat seemed deeply concerned to be charged with such a message; and, on the road to the Temple, he was observed frequently to repeat with an accent of profound distress, "What a horrible commission!" In after times, when he related the particulars of that melancholy affair, his narrative was sure to

draw tears from himself as well as from his friends around him. M. de Bertrand de Moleville, minister of state at the end of the reign of Louis XVI. in his "History of the French Revolution," charges M. Garat with abstracting and suppressing papers necessary for the vindication of Louis, but the accusation is stoutly repelled by Garat.

Finding that all his complaisance for the various domineering parties neither procured their favour, nor even secured his own safety, Garat, in August 1793, retired from the ministry, and was soon afterwards placed at the head of the department of public instruction, an office in which he was very quickly superseded by Ginguené, another eminent man of letters. While professor of logic in one of the public establishments, Garat lectured on that system of philosophy which reduces all our knowledge to the bodily senses; but, in a public conference on that subject, he was completely defeated by one of his own pupils, who powerfully vindicated the existence of the intellectual or moral sense. Still employed in various journals, Garat had a long contest with Laharpe, asserting, absurdly, that the title citizen, which was applied to every man from the highest to the lowest, ought to be universally substituted for monsieur. Disappointed in his hope of being appointed to the Directory in the room of Carnot or Barthélemy, Garat was sent as ambassador to Naples, where he attempted to introduce a new system of diplomatic agency. His object was to intercede for those Neapolitans who had endeavoured to produce a change in public affairs. For this purpose the ambassador made time after time to the king, and frequently to the queen, verbally as well as in writing, long philosophic harangues; of which the least that may be said is, that they were thrown away upon those to whom he addressed them. That his mission was wholly unavailing will be readily believed, and he returned to Paris. When the important revolution happened on the 18th of Brumaire, of the year VIII. (9th of November, 1799), Garat attached himself to the new consular government, by which he was appointed a member of the Conservative Senate, a commander of the legion of honour, a count, &c. &c. In January 1806 it was allotted to Garat to compliment Napoleon, who was exalted far above the Alexanders, the Cæsars, the Fredericks, of former days. On another similar occasion, the orator, speaking in the name of the Institute, was less skilful, and

consequently less acceptable. Garat spoke of the force of genius and mind as not less formidable than the force under arms. So strangely did that expression sound in the ears of the new emperor, that never afterwards was any discourse allowed to be pronounced before him until it had been submitted to his examination. Having thus fallen into disgrace, Garat seemed to apply himself wholly to literature, and punctually attended the meetings of the Institute. On the 2d of April, 1814, Count Garat voted, in the Senate, for the appointment of a provisory government and the expulsion of Napoleon from the throne, and was a member of the committee of the Senate which next day proclaimed the forfeiture of the emperor and the release of the French nation from their fidelity and allegiance to him. On Napoleon's return from Elba in 1815, M. Garat was not included in his House of Peers, but was elected a deputy in that of Representatives for the Upper Pyrenées, a department in which he had property. On the 23d of June, when the ministers appointed by the emperor, who had a second time abdicated the throne, proposed that his son should be proclaimed his successor, M. Garat observed that the question was already settled by the constitution. He suggested, therefore, that, in treating of peace with the allies, that child should be claimed as no longer belonging to his father, but to France. His reason for that project was, he said, that, if the least encouragement for the restoration of the house of Bourbon was held forth, a civil war was inevitable. In the meeting of the 4th of July, when the convention subscribed by the commanders of the several armies was read, Garat mounted, for the last time, the tribune, to propose that a declaration of the rights of French citizens, and the principles of the constitution, should be made public. He proposed, also, that the sovereign's sword should be girt on by the president of the House of Representatives, and the sceptre be placed in his hand by the president of the House of Peers.

After the king's return, Count Garat ceased to be employed in office, nor was he included among the members of the Institute on its new arrangement.

The writings of Garat, which are numerous, consist principally of eulogies of eminent persons of France, of dissertations on various political topics, and of apologies for his own conduct in different stations during the revolution. Those writings are eloquent, but they contain less information and facts than declamation, and than the

world had a right to expect from a person who had his opportunities of knowing the truth.

M. PETER GARAT,

NEPHEW of Count Garat, was born in the Pays de Basque, in 1760. He is one of the best singers in France, and was Professor of Singing at the Musical Conservatory. He has a versatility and power of voice altogether extraordinary, and his ear is astonishingly correct, so that, without looking at the book, he perceives the smallest error committed by any performer in the orchestra. He has been a great composer, and many of his pupils have risen to excellence in the art. Attached to the queen before the revolution, he procured a pension from her Majesty, and he was one of the few who never forgot what he owed to that princess. He wrote and set to music a piece, lamenting the scenes of the 5th and 6th of October, 1789, (when the royal family were dragged to Paris by an infuriated mob,) beginning "Vous qui portez un Cœur sensible." This production caused his imprisonment, which he commemorated in another plaintive piece, which is considered as a model for that species of composition. His salary as professor was also stopped by Napoleon, who was offended at allusions to himself, which he thought he perceived in some pieces by Garat. On the return of the king, Garat of course obtained the restoration of his salary. He has been in England, Holland, Spain, Germany, and Italy; and has been greatly admired as a singer in all those countries. He has the charge, in the Royal School of Music, of the Finishing Class, and has occasionally been sent to the provinces to examine the voices of different performers and scholars, in order to take them to Paris.

DON MARTIN DE GARAY,

SECRETARY-GENERAL of the central junta, or committee of government, in Spain, which was formed at Aranjnez, near Madrid, on the 25th of September, 1808, drew up, in that capacity, various addresses to the nation, to announce the success of their armies, and to rouse their hatred and resistance to the French. Among these papers is particularly to be remarked one of the 1st of January, 1809, containing a faithful and accurate state-

ment of the intrigues and tortuous policy of Napoleon, in Spain. It is evident from the correspondence relative to that country, published in England, by order of Parliament, that Don Martin de Garay was deficient neither in ability nor energy, in the negociations intrusted to him. In July, 1809, nevertheless, he drew on himself complaints on the part of the Duke of Wellington, then Sir Arthur Wellesley, whom Don Martin had represented, in his report to the Junta, to have contributed to the defeat of General Cuesta, by exposing him to the whole force of the French army. The justification of the English general, when communicated to the Junta, completely changed the opinion entertained relative to his operations. In conveying to Sir Arthur the thanks of the Junta, for the services of the British troops, Don Martin announced also Sir Arthur's promotion to the rank of captain-general of the whole combined army, and that a Spanish general of more experience than the last should be appointed to assist him. Measures were then concerted between the Junta and the Marquis Wellesley, British ambassador in Spain, to furnish the necessary supplies to the British troops. These supplies came in however so tardily, that the British general was obliged to retire into Portugal. But in October, Don Martin addressed to Lord Wellesley a representation, in which he acquitted the Junta of remissness in procuring supplies of subsistence and transport for the British army, and insinuated that the British general had reasons, very different from those he assigned, for removing into Portugal. For this charge, fresh complaints were made to the Junta against their secretary, who was then one of the first to perceive the necessity of appointing a regency and convoking the *Cortes*, or states general of the kingdom. These measures were hastened by the disclosure of a plot against the Central Junta, and the Cortes were summoned to meet on the 1st of March, 1810. During the captivity of Ferdinand VII. in France, Don Martin de Garay constantly discharged the duties of a faithful and zealous Spaniard. To recompense his exertions he was, in December, 1816, nominated minister of finance, in the room of Don Manuel Aranjo.

MANUEL GARCIA,

Born at Seville in 1779, is a great composer of music

singer, and dramatist. His operas and some of his comedies have been translated into Italian and French, and he has performed not only at Madrid and the principal cities in Spain, but at Paris, Naples, Rome, and Turin. His pieces are "The Prisoner from Love;" "The Inn keeper;" "Perseverance accomplishes all Things;" "The Wooden Clock;" "The False Servant;" "The Speaking Picture;" "The Poet Calculator;" "The Cantata of Diana and Endymion;" "The Maid of Rap;" a grand opera; and the "Calif of Bagdat." He is also a composer of sacred music.

COUNT DE GARDANNE,

Born at Marseilles in July, 1766, served as a cavalry officer in the first campaigns of the French revolution, and on the 12th of May, 1799, obtained the rank of major-general. In September, 1804, he was appointed by Napoleon governor of his pages, and afterwards one of his aides-de-camp. Among the schemes for promoting his views against Russia, Napoleon, in 1807, dispatched General Gardanne to the court of Téhéran, to engage the king of Persia, Feth-Ali-Shah, to favour his operations by a contemporary attack on Russia. The reason for this choice was, that the minister's grandfather had, in 1715, been employed on a diplomatic mission to the king of Persia. Departing from Vienna for Constantinople, General Gardanne traversed Asia Minor, as far as the famous Mount Ararat, in Armenia, where, as a memorial of the Emperor of France, he inscribed the name of Napoleon on a rock, and deposited pieces of the emperor's gold and silver coin; tokens upon which, in some future age, the learned may found the assertion that Napoleon had led his victorious legions, not only over Europe, but into the heart of Asia itself. On his arrival in the first frontier town of Persia, he presented to the governor a portrait of his imperial master, accompanied by a Persian translation of the public dispatch, containing an account of the memorable battle of Jena. Arriving on the 4th of December at Téhéran, the royal residence, General Gardanne had an audience and delivered his credentials to Feth-Ali-Shah, who conferred on him the title of *khan*, the next in dignity to that of king. The negociations with which he was charged, were conducted and termi-

nated to the entire satisfaction of the minister, who returned to France loaded with gifts for himself and the men in power at Paris. General G. was afterwards employed in Spain; but, having, on the 10th of September, 1810, during the retreat of the French from Portugal, met with a check, he lost the favour of Napoleon and all his offices about the emperor's person. Sometime afterwards, however, he was created a count of the empire, with a dotation of 1000*l.* sterling. General Gardanne was in the south of France in March, 1815, (when Napoleon landed in Provence,) commanding under General Ernouf, a brigade of the small army of the Duke of Angoulême. The conduct of Gardanne on that occasion is but too well known, although as a mark of peculiar confidence the duke had appointed him inspector-general of the national guards in the department of the Lower Alps. He not only suffered himself to be perverted from his engagements to the king by General Chabert, but endeavoured, although without success, to draw General Loverdo into his defection. He was not, however, one of those generals in the south to whom Napoleon expressed his satisfaction with their services. In September, 1815, General G. was permitted by the king to retire on a pension. In various publications this officer has been confounded with his cousin, of the same name, who distinguished himself in Italy, and died in Germany in 1807. His brother, Angel de Gardanne, who accompanied him to Persia, published, on his return, an account of the journey.

M. GARDEL,

BORN at Nancy, is director of the Ballets of the Opera at Paris. He has produced Psyche; Telemachus; the Judgment of Paris; the Dansomania; and the Return of Zephyr; besides an immense number of other pieces. He had a brother who was a greater composer still than himself; and, as Psyche and Telemachus appeared soon after the death of his brother, and are far superior to any other of his productions, it is suspected that he found them, amongst his brother's papers, though he published them as his own.

ANDREW GARNERIN,

THE first person who attempted the descent from an

air-balloon in a parachute, which at first was attended with great danger, but which he has improved so much that it has been repeatedly done without any accident or apparent difficulty. Mademoiselle Garnerin, who likewise exhibits as an æronaut, is a daughter of an elder brother, and she appears to be not only the most intrepid, but the most successful of all those who have amused the world with their ascents and descents.

M. GARNIER-DE-SAINTES,

Was a counsellor before the revolution, and chosen a member of the Convention in 1792, of which he was one of the most violent, demanding that all emigrants, without distinction of age or sex, should, if found, be put to death. He voted for the death of the king without appeal or delay. In his wild delirium he proposed to declare Pitt an enemy to the human race, and poured forth every sort of outrageous expression against the king of England. When sent on a mission into the departments, he ordered that every person who passed from one department to another without justifying his conduct, should have his whole property confiscated to the profit of the nation, and the Convention confirmed the order by a decree. He was guilty of every cruelty to the royalists in the departments through which he went. After the fall of Robespierre, the cruelties committed by Carrier, at Nantes, were inquired into, and that atrocious monster was put upon his trial, when Garnier made every effort to save him. When, however, the Terrorists, of whom he had been a chief, were cannonaded and reduced to some sort of subjection in the course of 1795, Garnier was one of the first to turn against them, though, when they fell, his importance was gone. In 1806 he was named President of the Criminal Tribunal at Saintes, and member of the legion of honour, and continued in that office till 1811. When Napoleon returned from Elba, Garnier was one of the deputies sent to the Field of May, and at the same time was chosen for the Chamber of Representatives, where he began again to harangue as he had done in the early part of the revolution. Garnier's political career was now run, and he was exiled on the return of the king, as were the other regicides. He went to Brussels, but he did not obtain leave to remain there long. He

published in one of the Journals an adieu to the gentlemen of Brussels, complaining that the government was exiling an exile. The *Journal of Debates*, on that occasion, recalled to the public recollection the proposal of Garnier to put to death all emigrants, without distinction of age or sex.

J. G. GARNIER,

PROFESSOR at the Polytechnic School, and a good mathematician. He has written and published a number of mathematical works, some for the use of learners, and others that display a profound knowledge of that difficult science.

M. GARREAU,

A MEMBER of the Convention, who voted for the death of Louis XVI. He was one of the most violent of the revolutionists, and particularly severe in persecuting the priests who had refused to take the oath. In 1798 he entered the council of five hundred, where he continued to speak in the same way that he had done in the Convention; but, as that sort of oratory did not suit under the authority of Bonaparte, Garreau was soon displaced, and was made under-inspector of reviews at Brest. He was afterwards sent to the army in Spain. He continued inspector of troops till the restoration in 1814, when he lost his employment; but on the return of Napoleon from Elba, he was named member of the Chamber of Deputies, in which he was one of the most violent against the Bourbons. His oratory, however, was not attended with much effect, though he declared it infamous to propose the restoration of Louis XVIII. He was banished like the other regicides, and went to Brussels, where he was arrested by order of the government. He, nevertheless, contrived to escape, and went to reside at Aix-la-Chapelle.

M. GARROS,

A FRENCH engineer and member of several scientific societies, is the inventor of a very perfect telegraphic ma-

chine, adapted to the use of both navy and army, and capable of expressing no fewer than 4,096 different signals. A series of these telegraphs were distributed along the coast of France, and found extremely serviceable. They were introduced by the Council of the Admiralty after the rupture of the peace of Amiens; and, still later, Marshal Macdonald formed the plan of a telegraphic corps for the use of the army. The project, however, was never carried into effect, but in its place was adopted another machine, called the *Semaphore*, which M. Garros considers as only an imitation of his machine.*

SIR WILLIAM GARROW,

One of the barons of the Exchequer, was born in 1755. His father was in holy orders, and master of an academy at Hadley, near Barnet; his uncle, Dr. Garrow, was a physician near that town. Young Garrow was put first into an attorney's office, and afterwards entered at the bar. Like most young lawyers, he tried his skill in oratory at the Robin Hood, and other debating societies; and the writer of this recollects first seeing Mr. G. at a debating society, which was held at Carlisle-house on a Sunday evening. When called to the bar, Mr. G. attended the sessions at the Old Bailey, where he discovered great acuteness in the examination of witnesses, and is said to have saved the life of a client by discovering the want of heraldic precision in the indictment. But his great forte was in examining witnesses; in which, although he was never accounted a first rate lawyer, he was allowed to rival most men at the bar. By slow degrees he got forward, and at last obtained the honour of a silk gown. Mr. Garrow entered much into political life, and was very active during the elections of Mr. Fox and Lord John Townsend, &c. to whose party he was strongly attached. At length he was, by his friends, brought into Parliament for Gatton. He long maintained his independence; but,

* In page 9th of the translation of the Travels of Capt. Dupin of the French Navy, to examine the Principal Naval Stations in Britain and Ireland, &c. published in the 3d No. Vol. I. of the Modern Voyages and Travels, is the following passage in Dupin's text, "Our Semaphore is now adopted in England, with some modifications proposed by Rear Admiral Sir Home Popham, who has made several additions and improvements, with regard to the art of holding intercourse by signals."

finally, solicited the place of attorney-general to the Prince of Wales, from which he was promoted to be chief-justice of Chester, solicitor-general, and attorney-general. The usual step from this high office is to be one of the chiefs of the higher courts; but Mr. G., not being certain of succeeding in case of a vacancy, prudently accepted of a puisne baron's seat in the Court of Exchequer, where he now sits. By the emoluments of the bar, and by the death of relations, he posseses a very independent fortune. It is said, much to his credit, that, while he was attorney-general, there were fewer prosecutions for libel than by any other attorney-general for many years. As a judge, he appears in a much more favourable point of view than when at the bar; and the anecdote related of him by Mr. Hone, the bookseller, on his trial, shews him to be a man of a humane disposition.

GENERAL ISAAC GASCOYNE,

Son of the late Bamber Gascoyne, who, having an estate and seat in Lancashire, had the address to gain a strong interest in Liverpool; and in 1796 his son stood candidate for that town, with General Tarleton and Mr. Birch. Tarleton and Gascoyne were elected, and he has now been returned for Liverpool six times. Mr. G. was early put into the guards, in which he continued until 1803, when he was one of the majors; and he then removed with the rank of colonel to the sixteenth regiment of foot. In 1804 he was promoted to be major-general, and soon appointed to the fifty-fourth regiment of foot, which he now commands. In 1808 he rose to be lieutenant-general. As he has been so constantly employed in the House of Commons, he has not seen much service as an officer. In the House he is an active member, and often discusses commercial subjects. He has always stood forward as a zealous advocate for the slave-trade, and a staunch supporter of administration.

DR. GASKIN.

This reverend gentleman was originally in trade, but quitted it in early life, and pursued his studies at Trinity College, Oxford, where he obtained the degree of M.A. in 1779; and proceeded B. and D.D. in 1788. Dr. Gaskin is now rector of St. Benedict, Gracechurch, and of

Stoke-Newington, lecturer of Islington, which lectureship he has held for forty years, and secretary to the society for promoting Christian Knowledge. For many years he was the intimate friend of the late Mr. Jones, of Nayland. He is the author of a Sermon preached in 1787, which gave general offence, in consequence of its severe reflections on the dissenters; three Sermons, preached in 1806, 1809, and 1814; and is editor of an edition of the Rev. Richard Southgate's Sermons, with a biographical preface; 2 vols. octavo, 1798.

COUNT GASSENDI,

A LIEUTENANT-GENERAL of artillery; was born in 1748, of a celebrated family in France. He was one of the heads of the war department in 1805, and a counsellor of state; was made a grand officer of the legion of honour in 1811, and senator in 1813. The king created him a peer of France in 1814, but, Napoleon having also named him a peer during the hundred days, the king, on his return, did not continue him on the list. He published "An Assistant for the Memory, for the Use of Officers of Artillery attached to the Land Service," which has gone through four editions.

DR. GASTELLIER,

BORN at Ferrières, in the Gatinais, in 1741, and a physician, practising with reputation at Montargis, before the revolution, and now at Paris. He was chosen a member of the Legislative Assembly in 1791. He was equitable, moderate, and firm in his conduct in the Assembly, which was the occasion of his becoming obnoxious to the Parisians. As they were constantly occupying the Assembly with their petitions, M. Gastellier gave great offence by observing, in his place, that the eighty-three departments of France did not send representatives to have their time and attention constantly occupied by the petitions and complaints of the eighty-fourth department. In 1793 he was arrested, and would have perished on the scaffold, had not the fall of Robespierre procured him his liberty. His enemies, nevertheless, so prevailed, that he was obliged to absent himself from home for five years, and he was calumniated in such a manner that he thought it necessary, in an ad-

dress to his fellow citizens, to vindicate himself, which he did in 1816; not for any danger he had then to apprehend, but that his memory might not be blackened by the falsehoods that had been spread abroad. His principal works are, "A Translation from the English of the Principles of Medicine, by Dr. Home;" "The Account of a Child, monstrous in every respect, by which it is physically demonstrated that a Child may nourish itself and grow in the Womb of the Mother without the aid of the Navel-string;" "Advice to my Fellow Citizens relative to the Miliary Fever;" "Observations on the Vegetation of a Species of Ram's Horn, which grew on the lower part of the temple of a Woman eighty Years of Age;" "A Memoir on the Medical Topography and Natural History of the Gatinais," which was crowned by the Royal Society of Medicine in 1780; "Annus Physicus; Annus Medicus," crowned also by the same Society in 1783; "A Treatise on Medical Specifics;" "A Dissertation on Death by the Guillotine." "I composed (said he) this work when in prison, and expecting to perish by that instrument, which I was condemned to do on the 15th of the month, on which Robespierre fell." The object of the Essay was to refute an opinion propagated by M. Sœmmering, a learned physiologist, who maintained that, after decapitation, the person suffered long and violent pain. M. Gastellier has published a number of other works, all valuable for the knowledge they display, and their accuracy with regard to observations and facts. The king decorated him with the order of St. Michael, in 1817.

M. NICHOLAS GATTEAUX,

Born in 1751, and bred an engraver of one of the common classes, has risen to the first rank. He was entrusted with engraving and managing the fabrication of the assignats. He is the inventor of a press, which, at one operation, impresses what is termed a dry stamp and a coloured stamp. He engraved also a number of the best medals that have appeared in his time in France. His son, James Gatteaux, born in 1788, is also an excellent engraver of dies, for medals. He was educated with care in France, and sent to Rome to study design. He is a finished artist.

GAUDIN, DUKE OF GAETA,

Was born at St. Denis in 1756. At the age of seventeen he was received as a clerk in the Office of Public Contributions by M. D'Ormesson, then Intendant of Finance, having first studied with success at the college of Louis the Great in Paris. He was soon remarked for his attention to his duty and his talent for financial calculation. During the first administration of M. Necker in 1777, he was, though then only twenty-one, placed at the head of one of the divisions of the general direction of taxes, and under several changes of his superiors he remained in the same situation till 1791, when he was made one of the six commissioners of the National Treasury, a commission newly established. He, together with his colleagues, resigned, from a sense of duty, on the day after the king was dethroned, on the 10th of August, 1792. The resignation was refused, and repeated again in 1793, and at last accepted in 1794, when he retired into the country. In 1795 the Directory named him minister of finance, but he declined accepting the office; and again, in 1797, he refused to become Commissioner of the Treasury. Some months after this the president of the Executive Directory invited M. Gaudin to Paris, to consult with him on the state of the finances, when he gave some excellent advice, which was in part followed. He refused the place of commissioner-general of the posts, which was offered to him in order to keep him in Paris; but, at last, after Bonaparte became first consul, he accepted the place of minister of finance, which he had before declined. M. Gaudin found the treasury empty, and the state without credit, but he soon restored order to a certain degree, and credit gradually returned, particularly on account of his paying in money, and with regularity, the interest of the public debt, which had not been done for more than twenty years. In 1803 he commenced the *Cadastre*, or making out a complete statement of the revenue, or rent of lands, houses, rivers, woods, &c. in order to levy the land-tax in an equitable manner. That operation is since continued with great advantage. In 1805 he went to Genoa, when that republic was united to France, in order to put order in the finances there; and, in 1811, he went to Holland and the Hanse Towns on similar missions.

M. Gaudin was made a member of the legion of honour in 1804, and grand eagle in 1805; and the same year, while at Genoa, he received the order of Christ from the

King of Portugal. In 1809 he was made Duke of Gaeta. When Maria-Louisa quitted Paris, on the approach of the allies in 1814, the duke followed her to Blois, but adhered to the deposition of the emperor. He then returned to Paris, living retired; but, at the same time telling his successor in office, that he would readily give him any information he might require.

When Napoleon returned from Elba he named the Duke of Gaeta minister of finance; and, as there was a dilapidation of 3,600,000 francs of rents belonging to the sinking fund during the hundred days' reign, proceedings were ordered after the king's return against all those concerned in that transaction. Gaudin, however, proved, in a pamphlet, that it was a negociation carried on entirely by Napoleon himself, and that he was free from blame, and the same was confirmed by the report of a commission named by the king to enquire into the affair.

After the session of 1815, the king himself nominated the Duke of Gaeta as a member of the extraordinary commission for settling the budget of 1817. He was made a member of commission of finance in the same session, and gave great assistance. No man in France has so much experience in that department; none has cleaner hands, or more integrity; and to those inestimable qualifications he adds an independent spirit and a love of his country.

FREDERIC GAUSS,

A CELEBRATED geometer and astronomer of Brunswick. He is author of a work on indeterminate analysis, intituled, *Disquisitiones Arithmeticæ*. The Report of the Mathematical Class of the Institute for 1810, says, "The work of M. Gauss is one of the most remarkable treatises of pure analysis. It is impossible for us to give an idea of it, for all is new, even to the language and the notation." He is also occupied with astronomy, and has produced several calculations relative to the four planets which have been discovered since the first of January, 1801. He has also determined the orbit of the planet Ceres, discovered by M. Piazzi.

M. GAVEAUX,

A COMPOSER of music, and formerly an actor. He was

born in 1764, and had such a taste for music, that he studied it during the night, when his companions were in bed. He undertook a work without example in France, namely, to set Rousseau's Pygmalion to music, without changing one word, though it is a work in prose. He has published the "Prodigal Son," "Filial Love," "The two Hermits," and several other pieces, and he composed the music to the famous song, called "The Awakening of the People."

M. GAY-LUSSAC,

A MEMBER of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and one of the most distinguished chemists in that capital. In 1816 he was chosen professor of chemistry at the Polytechnic School. He first made himself known to the public by ascending in a balloon, in conjunction with M. Biot, to the height of 3800 toises, for the purpose of making scientific observations on the atmospheric phenomena. To this height, a greater than any person had ever reached before, he twice ascended. The second time he was without a companion. In these ascents he ascertained that the distance from the earth had no sensible influence either on the intensity of magnetism or on the composition of the atmosphere. The pulse of the aerial voyagers was quickened, that of Biot rising from seventy-nine to a hundred and seven, and that of Gay-Lussac from sixty to eighty; but they experienced no difficulty of breathing. It is curious too, that, at their highest elevation, clouds were seen far over head.

M. Gay-Lussac has made numerous ingenious chemical experiments, and some discoveries, particularly on mercury and elastic fluids. He ascertained, that whatever may be the nature of the fluid, it dilates equally from the temperature of ice to that of boiling water, and that it acquires an increase in volume of one-third. In conjunction with M. Humboldt, he has likewise made observations on the theory of M. Biot, who, from data supplied by M. de la Perouse, endeavoured to determine the position of the magnetical equator, and its intersection with the terrestrial equator. The result of their inquiry is, that the great chains of mountains, and even volcanos, have no perceptible influence on the magnetic power, and that that power diminishes in proportion to the distance from the terrestrial equator.

Besides many memoirs in the Annals of Chemistry, and other periodical works, he published, conjointly with M. Thenard, "Physico-Chemical Researches made on the Galvanic Pile, and on Preparations of Potassium."

M. GAY-VERNON

Was born at St. Leonard, in the Limousin, bred to the church, and named Bishop of Limoges in 1790, when the ancient bishops quitted their dioceses on account of the civil constitution of the clergy. He was a member of the Convention, and voted for the death of the king without appeal or delay. He was always one of the most violent revolutionists. When M. Torné, another constitutional bishop, proposed for the Assembly to pass a decree, preventing ecclesiastics from wearing the signs of their profession, except when on duty, he supported the proposal, which was adopted by the Assembly. Gay-Vernon also took his gold cross from his breast and gave it to the nation to fit out a soldier, but soon after he quitted the church entirely. When a commissary-general of the department of the Somme, he published a most violent proclamation against the pope. Gay-Vernon was one of the most extravagant revolutionists, but lives now at Paris in obscurity, his energy being unsupported by talent, and his enthusiasm without principle.

COUNT GAZAN DE PEYRIERE

Was born at Grasse in 1765, and entered in 1786 into the gardes du corps of the king. When the revolution broke out, he was made major of the national guards of Grasse; in 1794 he joined the army of the Rhine; and, in 1796, made the campaign in Germany under Moreau, during which he distinguished himself by his bravery. In 1799 he rose to the rank of general-of-division. He commanded with distinction in Germany, Italy, and Switzerland. After the battle of Marengo he served under General Brune in Italy, and signalized himself particularly at the Passage of the Mincio, the attack of Pozzolo, and the battle of Bassano. He was afterwards employed, in 1805, against the Austrians and Russians, and for his conduct and bravery was made grand officer of the legion of honour. He gained great applause at the battle of Jena

in 1806; and, in 1808, went to serve in Spain, and again displayed genius and courage at Saragossa, and the passage of the Tagus near to Talavera. General Gazan was made grand cross of the order of Reunion, in 1813; and, after the restoration, the king made him Chevalier de St. Louis. He was at Grasse when Napoleon disembarked from Elba, and was preparing to go at the head of the young volunteers of the commune to oppose the invader; but, after an interview with General Cambronne, he changed his determination, joined Bonaparte, and was one of his peers during the reign of 100 days. He was, nevertheless, left in active service after the return of the king, but has since retired on half pay, with the reputation of a brave and able general.

ANTIMOS GAZES,

A GREEK archimandrite, author of "The Hermes, or Literary Mercury," published at Vienna in 1795; also of a Greek Dictionary, in two folio volumes, on a plan similar to that of the grand Dictionary of Adelung, and that of the French academy. During his travels in Greece, M. Gazes found, under some ancient ruins in Thessaly, marble busts of Aristotle and of Anacreon; and likewise a statue of Ceres. Not far from the same spot he discovered a monument, sixteen feet deep, in which was a coin of Lysimachus, several marble columns, and a Greek manuscript, containing a commentary of Nicephorus. M. Gazes is founder of the school of Melies, a town situated near Zagora, where the scholars read the Bible and Testament, and the philosophy of Socrates; and are taught ancient and modern Greek, together with German, French, Italian, and the sciences. That establishment, begun in 1770, is possessed of a library, containing eight thousand volumes.

SIR W. GELL

Is a member of the Dilettanti Society, and has acquired a high reputation by his antiquarian and classical researches. He received the honour of knighthood in 1814. He is the author of the "Topography of Troy and its Vicinity," folio, 1804; "The Geography and Antiquities of Ithaca," 4to. 1808-1810; "An Itinerary of Greece, with a Commentary on Pausanias and Strabo, 1810;" "Itinerary of the Morea," 8vo. 1816; and "Pom-

peiana, or Observations upon the Topography, Edifices, and Ornaments of Pompeii," (in conjunction with Mr. Gandy,) 8vo. 1817.

Sir W. Gell accepted the place of one of the chamberlains to the late Queen Caroline, travelled with her for some time, and was a very material evidence in her favour at the bar of the House of Lords.

BARON GEMMINGEN,

A GERMAN dramatic writer, and member of the academy of Manheim. After living at Vienna from 1784, he retired to Wurtzburg in 1797. His works have contributed much to purify the dramatic taste in Germany. His translation of the "Pere de Famille," of Diderot; and "Pas plus que six plats," which were acted nearly at the same time, produced a sort of revolution, and gave birth to the talents of Iffland. He has published several original works, and a number of translations, amongst which are, "Pygmalion," translated from the French of Rousseau; "The Allegro and Penseroso," of Milton; and "Richard II." of Shakspeare.

M. GENCE

WAS born at Amiens in 1755. After having studied the languages, and travelled in Italy, he arrived at Paris, in 1791, where he assisted in editing the Journal of the French Language, in conjunction with Urbain Domergue; and that of the National Assembly, with Maret. He afterwards joined with the grammarian Wailly, in bringing out the fifth edition of the "Dictionary of the French Academy." He subsequently became corrector of the press for the codes that were printing at the imperial printing-office, together with the best works that came from that press. After the restoration, having lost his place at the printing-office, he assisted in writing the "Universal Biography." He has published a number of works on religion, legislation, and morality; and some criticisms on painting, biography, &c.

MADAME DE GENLIS.

HER family name was St. Aubin, and she was born near Autun, in 1746. She inherited no fortune, but as she grew up she distinguished herself for her taste, her

talents for music, and a handsome figure. With those qualifications she obtained admission into the best company, but rather as an artist than as one belonging to them. She had numbers of admirers, but chance decided her lot, so far as related to marriage. A letter which she had written fell into the hands of the Count de Genlis, a young nobleman of considerable fortune and a good family, who was so charmed with the style, that he aspired to become the husband of the writer. By means of this union, Madame de Genlis had access to the family of the Duke of Orleans, whose son, then Duc de Chartres, had a rising family, which he determined to place under the care of Madame de Genlis, for their instruction. This scheme was put in practice in 1782. The Count de Genlis had gone with Lafayette and others to assist the Americans; and no marriage ever was productive of less happiness and comfort than that which was brought about, not by a love-letter, but by a letter which produced love. The scandalous world reported, that Madame de Genlis and his Royal Highness had, for some time, a mutual attachment; and this belief was strengthened by the mysterious production of an adopted daughter, afterwards known by the name of Pamela. That foundling was educated with the children of the duke, and experienced all the care of the most affectionate mother from the countess. While she was the preceptress of the duke's children, she began her career as a writer, by works on education, which were soon found in the hands of all the fashionable mothers of families. "The Theatre of Education," "Adela and Theodore," "The Evenings of the Castle," and the "Annals of Virtue," of the Countess de Genlis, were the most popular, the most excellent, and most generally read of all books, if we except the "Compte Rendu," of M. Necker, which appeared a short time before. It is said that she was spoken of as proper to take the charge of the Dauphin, but that Louis XVI. was not favourable to it.

Madame de Genlis had no ordinary ambition. She therefore determined to shine as a writer on theology, and with this view she published a book to prove that religion is the basis of happiness as well as of philosophy. The good people of Paris were astonished to see a religious work proceed from the Palais Royal; but some scrutineers discovered that it was a sort of compilation. The works of the Abbé Gauchat, on religion, had furnished

materials; the Abbé Lamourette had arranged them; and the countess had added a few notes, which were criticised by theologians. She soon after wrote another religious work, and began a controversy with the philosophers; but the conduct of the lady, when the revolution began, gives great reason to doubt whether she ever was either sincere or serious. The part that the Orleans faction played at the beginning of the revolution is as well known as it is infamous; and Madame de Genlis is charged, though we believe unjustly, with having been an active agent, if not one of the contrivers, of the plots of that faction. She was particularly intimate with Petion and Barrere; the one, the principal instrument in the attack on the king's palace; and the other, one of the most intimate friends of Robespierre.

In 1791 she resigned the situation of governess of the Duke of Orleans's children, but she shortly after resumed it, in consequence of Mademoiselle Orleans being dangerously ill. She, however, stipulated that she should immediately depart for England with her pupil. Accordingly, in October, 1791, she visited this country, and resided three months at Bath, nine months at Bury St. Edmunds, and made a tour through various parts of the kingdom. From many of the emigrants, who had lost their fortunes, but had not lost their stupid pride and insufferable insolence, she sustained a variety of insults, because she belonged to the family of Orleans, and loved liberty. In September, 1792, Madame de Genlis was desired to return to Paris without delay, a decree against emigrants having been passed by the Convention, to which decree the absence of the duke's daughter would render her amenable. She returned, and resigned her charge; but, on the following day, she and her pupil were declared to be emigrants, and were ordered to quit Paris within forty-eight hours, and France without delay. M. de Genlis now determined to reside in England, but was intreated by the Duke of Orleans to accompany his daughter to Tournay, and stay with her till he could engage a proper person to take the place of governess. To this, Madame de Genlis consented. It was at Tournay that Pamela, the adopted daughter of Madame de Genlis, was married to the unfortunate brother of the Duke of Leinster, who afterwards lost his life in the Irish rebellion. Circumstances prevented the Duke of Orleans from procuring another governess for his daughter; and she, therefore,

remained under the care of Madame de Genlis. When the Austrians reconquered Flanders, Madame de Genlis withdrew with her pupil to Switzerland, and wished to settle at Zug, where they were joined by the Duke de Chartres; but the magistrates of the town would not permit her to stay. General Montesquiou, who had emigrated to Bremgarten, provided for the females an asylum in the Convent of St. Clair. The Princess of Orleans quitted her there, and went to remain under the care of her aunt, the Princess of Conti, who at that period resided at Friburgh. Madame de Genlis quitted the Convent in May, 1794, and went to Altona, whence she removed to Hamburgh, where there were great numbers of emigrants, many of them persons whom she had formerly known, but who avoided her company. She might, therefore, have remained there solitary, amidst crowds of her compatriots, had she not drawn down on herself the anger of M. Rivarol, an emigrant, well known for his wit and sarcastic humour. She next retired to a farm-house, at Silk, in Holstein, where she wrote her works, intituled, "The Knights of the Swan;" "Rash Vows;" "The Rival Mothers;" and, "The Little Emigrants." She also published, "A Refutation of the Calumnies which had been heaped upon her for her Conduct during the Revolution."

In the year 1800, Madame de Genlis obtained leave to return to France; Bonaparte gave her apartments in the arsenal, and a pension. Since that period her pen has been constantly active. Her works are as numerous as those of Voltaire, so that we have not space even for a catalogue of them here; but her "Theatre of Education" is much the best. All of them, however, are written in an elegant style, with much fancy, and are very far above mediocrity.

THE CHEVALIER GENTZ

Was born at Breslau, in 1766, but educated at Berlin, when his father was director of the Mint. M. Gentz first studied at the College of Joachim, at Berlin, and afterwards at the University of Kœnigsberg, where the celebrated Professor Kant was a lecturer at the time. When he returned to Berlin, in 1786, he was employed by the government, and rose to be a privy counsellor, and director-general of finance. In 1789 he published in the Journals several works of philosophy and politics,

which were well received by the public; and in 1792 he translated Mr. Burke's work on the French Revolution, to which he added notes and a supplement, which were much esteemed. From that period he dedicated his time to writing on political subjects; and in 1799 he undertook the publishing of the "Historical Journal," which was conducted on moderate principles. In that Journal he wrote several articles on the finances of Britain, which were translated into French, and which procured him a good reception from ministers when he came over to London in 1801. In 1802, not approving of the policy of the court of Berlin, and being invited to Vienna, where he was offered the place of aulic counsellor to the chancery, without being attached to any particular office, but to assist in extraordinary affairs, he accepted of the offer, and quitted Berlin, at the very time that his work on the "State of Europe at the End of the Eighteenth Century," was published. In the end of that year he visited London a second time, when he was even better received than before. He quitted Vienna in 1805, when the French entered that city; and, after the battle of Austerlitz, he went and remained at Dresden till the war broke out between France and Prussia. It was at Dresden that he published his "Fragments of a History of the Destruction of the Equilibrium of Europe," a work which had a great run for some time, the Preface to which has been particularly admired. Gentz, being at the head-quarters of the King of Prussia, at the time of the battle of Jena, Napoleon suspected him of having drawn up the Prussian manifesto, which, however, he did not do; and, in consequence of that suspicion, he was abused in the French bulletins of the time. M. Gentz then returned to Austria, and was employed in various ways by Count Stadion; and in 1809 he drew up the manifesto against France. He continued to be confidentially employed by Prince Metternich, who had succeeded Count Stadion, as minister after the war of 1809; and in 1813 M. Gentz composed the manifesto in which Austria announced her accession to the grand alliance. In 1814, in the first conference of ministers, M. Gentz was unanimously named first secretary of the congress, which place he continued to occupy till May, 1815, when the congress was finished. He then went to Paris, where he filled the same office in the ministerial conferences which were held there.

All the sovereigns who had a share in the great events that then took place, shewed their esteem for M. Gentz by the valuable presents which they bestowed on him; and he was named a commander of several orders of knighthood. A number of political works have been ascribed to M. Gentz, of which he is not the author; the fact being that, since 1806, he has not published any work either in his own name or anonymously.

That M. Gentz possesses materials for very important political memoirs, is certain; but those who flatter themselves that he will publish what he knows, most probably deceive themselves. The transactions are too recent, and they will be so when M. Gentz shall be no longer able to publish. That he may leave valuable materials behind is very likely. M. Gentz is, on the whole, the most prominent character of a literary politician of the present day; he has certainly merit and abilities, but his success has been unexampled in the line which he has adopted.

M. GEOFFROY ST. HILAIRE

Is a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, professor of the Museum of Natural History, and one of the first naturalists of this period. He was chosen a member of the Chamber of Deputies in 1815, but did not distinguish himself by any thing remarkable. He is one of the writers in "The Dictionary of Natural Sciences," and has furnished a great number of articles to the Annals of the Museum of Natural History.

GEORGE IV. KING OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,

Is the son of George III. by the Princess Charlotte of Mecklenburg Strelitz, and was born August 12, 1762. He, as eldest son of the King of England, was born Duke of Cornwall; and, as eldest son of the King of Scotland, Duke of Rothsay, and High Steward of Scotland. On the 17th of August he was created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester. In 1765 he was elected a Knight of the Garter, but was not installed till 1771. He was under the care of Lady Charlotte Finch till 1771, when the Earl of Holderness was appointed his governor, who

was succeeded by Lord Bruce, and he by the Duke of Montague. His sub-governors and preceptors were Dr. Markham, afterwards Archbishop of York; Dr. Hurd, afterwards Bishop of Worcester; Mr. Smett, and others; they were assisted by Dr. Cyril Jackson and Mr. Arnold. His early years passed in a severe application to study, and he arrived at the end of this period with great joy, as from a sort of captivity, happy to find himself his own master.

In 1783, he became of full age, and had his income and establishment settled, on which occasion he changed his residence from the palace of St. James's to Carlton House. He was by parliament allowed 60,000*l.* as outfit, and had 50,000*l.* a year settled on him. The Whig party, then in place, was desirous to give him a larger allowance, but the king was peremptory, and this circumstance seems to have brought on that connexion between his highness and Mr. Fox and the popular party, which continued for many years. Emancipated from his tutors, like most young men, he became a votary to pleasure, and formed a connexion with Mrs. Robinson, a lady who had appeared on the stage; and her talent, beauty, good sense, and other qualities justified his choice. He associated much with the Whig nobility, but the companions of his hours of pleasure were the late Colonel St. Leger, and Colonel (now General) Tarleton, then just returned from service in America. He took his seat in parliament in Nov. 1783, and soon after Mr. Fox's celebrated India Bill came forward, and his highness is said to have supported it. The bill, however, was lost, and the ministry in consequence were ejected from their places. His highness had now completely cemented his political connexions with Fox, Sheridan, Burke, Lord Moira, and others. He aimed at popularity, and accepted the office of Captain-General of the Artillery Company of London, and Patron of the Welsh Charity School. He also appeared much in public. Having broken his connexion with Mrs. Robinson, he attached himself to Mrs. Fitzherbert, a widow lady of great beauty, but of the Catholic persuasion; a connexion which gave much offence to his father.

The prince's gay disposition, and the building of Carlton House, caused him to contract a debt to the amount of 200,000*l.* and he applied to his father for assistance, but was refused. He instantly took a resolution, which reflected the greatest credit on himself—he stopped the re-

building of Carlton House, sold his stud of running horses, and discharged his state servants, with the laudable view of paying his debts from the savings. In this honourable situation he remained about a year, when a friend brought the question before the House of Commons, upon which Mr. Pitt, then minister, had an interview with the prince, and it was settled that the king should allow his highness 10,000*l.* a year more, and the parliament voted 160,000*l.* to pay his debts. In 1788, the king was seized with a severe malady, which rendered the appointment of a regent necessary. Mr. Fox maintained in the House of Commons that the office devolved of right on the Prince of Wales; Pitt, on the contrary, asserted the right of the parliament to interfere. In the course of debate it was boldly asserted by Mr. (now Lord) Rolle, that the prince was married to Mrs. Fitzherbert, which was denied from authority by Mr. Fox. While the parties were debating, the king's recovery took place, which was followed by a reconciliation between the prince and his father.

On the breaking out of the French revolution, his highness became in some degree an alarmist, which, for a time, estranged him from Mr. Fox and those friends who adhered to that gentleman. The prince's mode of living had again plunged him still deeper into debt, and, by advice of his friends, he laid claim to the money received, during his minority, by the king, from the duchy of Cornwall; but this just claim was not allowed. The king and queen had long been anxious that the prince should marry, but his highness could not be brought to consent till 1795, when, on condition of having his debts paid, he agreed to espouse his cousin, the Princess Caroline of Brunswick, and the marriage accordingly took place in that year. The only issue of that marriage was the late much lamented Princess Charlotte. On his marriage his income was increased to 125,000*l.* a year. When Napoleon threatened this country with invasion, the prince applied to his father for higher rank than he then held in the army; but this was refused, and a coolness between his highness and his brother the Duke of York continued for some time. The latter end of the year 1810, in consequence of a second attack of the king's malady, the prince was by parliament appointed regent, but subject to certain restrictions for one year. At the end of the year, it was supposed he would take into his confidence and administration, those whom he had emphatically called the friends

of his youth; but, to the surprise of every one, he continued still closely attached to the Pitt party. As regent, his actions became matter of history. It is sufficient to say, that he had the happiness to make peace, and to receive from two of the most potent monarchs of Europe a friendly visit. In 1816, he married his only daughter to the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, and her untimely death has deprived him of heirs. In 1820 he succeeded his father.

Of his marriage with the Princess of Brunswick we have already spoken. The union was an unhappy one from the beginning; and in a short time after his marriage he wrote to the lady, declaring his dislike to her, and his fixed resolution not to live as a husband with her. She remained, however, for some time at Carlton House; but a separation took place, and she had an annual stipend allowed her, and apartments in Kensington palace. On her mother coming to England, the king settled them both in adjoining houses at Blackheath. The queen and female part of the family were hostile to her, but the king honoured her with his full confidence. She was always beset with spies, who reported unfavourably of her conduct, but a favourable report on it was made by two commissioners of the privy council. She at last consented to live abroad, where she continued till the death of the king, when she proceeded towards England, with a view to demand her right as Queen of England. The offer made to her of 50,000*l.* a year to stay abroad, her refusal, and hasty journey to England, her conduct during the inquiry into her affairs in the House of Lords and Commons, and the loss of the bill of degradation, all produced a most extraordinary public feeling in her favour; and it is impossible to say how the business would have ended had not her death intervened, which has left her husband at liberty to enter into any matrimonial alliance of which he may approve.

MADEMOISELLE GEORGES-WEYMAR,

The rival of Mademoiselle Duchesnois, is the daughter of the manager of the theatre at Amiens, and a pupil of the late Mademoiselle Raucourt. She first appeared on the stage in 1802, with great eclat, in the character of Clytemnestra, and has since performed at Paris, Vienna, Petersburgh, and London, with distinguished success. In London she gave dramatic readings, in conjunction with the celebrated Talma.

BARON GERAMB

Is well known for his excentricity, though the world is equally ignorant of the origin of himself and of his title. His history is romantic, but it is only known from himself, and therefore wants authenticity. He claims to be of one of the most illustrious Hungarian houses. After figuring away with a shewy equipage in London, he was sent by the alien act out of the country; he landed at Denmark, and was seized there by order of Napoleon, who, without any known cause, imprisoned him in the castle of Vincennes; and on his being released at the restoration, he became a monk of the order of *La Trappe*, conforming to the most rigid discipline. Baron Geramb is the author of a letter to Lord Moira on the Spaniards, and of a letter to Sophia, and is undoubtedly a man of talent.

BARON DE GERANDO

Was born at Lyons in 1770. He wrote a memoir on "The Art of Thinking," which was crowned by the Institute, and that circumstance made him known to Bonaparte, and prepared the way for his making a fortune. He was appointed secretary-general to the minister of the interior, (under M. de Champagny,) and afterwards sent to Rome as a member of the commission for governing that city. In 1811 he returned to France, and was named a counsellor of state. He adhered with readiness to the return of the Bourbons, and was called to the council of state by the king, in July 1814. When Napoleon returned from Elba, he employed Gerando by sending him as a commissioner into the eastern department, where he conducted himself prudently and well, so that when the king returned the second time, M. Gerando remained as formerly a counsellor of state, and is employed in the department of the minister of the interior. He has assisted greatly in establishing Lancasterian schools in France. He is member of the Academy of Inscriptions, and several other learned societies. He has published, "A Life of General Caffarella Dufalga;" "On Signs and on the Art of Thinking;" "Considerations on different Modes of making Observations on Savage Nations;" "On the Generation of Human Knowledge;" and "A Comparative History of Systems of Philosophy, relative to the Principles of Human Knowledge;" besides

several biographical articles in the "Universal Biography." "The Comparative History," is his principal production.

COUNT GERARD.

THIS able officer was born in Lorraine, in 1774. He served the early campaigns of the revolution as aid de-camp to General Bernadotte, and reached the rank of brigadier-general during the Prussian campaign in 1806. Very soon after this he was made commander of the legion of honour, and placed at the head of the staff of the French army in Denmark. In 1808 he obtained the Danish order of Dannebrog. In the campaign of 1809 he distinguished himself at the combat of Urfar in front of the bridge of Lintz, and particularly at the battle of Wagram, in which he commanded the Saxon cavalry. His conduct, in 1812, at the battles of Valentina and Moskwa, and indeed, on every occasion, induced Napoleon to give him the command of the division of General Gudin, who had been killed. At Frankfort on the Oder, Gerard, with a small body of troops, defeated two thousand Russian cavalry, which intercepted his passage to Berlin. In the campaign of 1814 he gained great reputation at Dienville, at Naugis, and especially at Montereau, at which latter place he took five thousand Austrians prisoners. After the restoration of Louis, Gerard was sent to Hamburgh to bring back the French troops, and on his return was made a knight of St. Louis, and received the grand cordon of the legion of honour. When Napoleon re-ascended the throne, he appointed him general-in-chief of the army of the Moselle, and at the head of that army Gerard carried the position and village of Ligny, and contributed greatly to the defeat of Blucher. His corps next formed a part of the army of Grouchy, which manœuvred on the Dyle, during the battle of Waterloo, and in this service he was wounded. Since then Count Gerard has not been employed. In 1806 he married the daughter of the Count de Valence.

M. GERARD,

A CELEBRATED French painter, was born at Rome in 1770. He first studied under Pajou, and then under Brenet and David. David, who was one of the most determined jacobins and terrorists in France, was quite a

despot with regard to his pupils, and he compelled Gerard to sit amongst the jury of the revolutionary tribunal; but the young painter had the courage to absent himself on important occasions, and particularly on the trial of the queen, during which he pretended sickness. Besides a variety of historical paintings, the principal of which are the battle of Austerlitz and the entry of Henry IV. into Paris, he is particularly successful in portrait painting, an art not much encouraged in Paris. He painted a fine whole length of Louis XVIII. in his royal robes, soon after the restoration; and in 1817 another of the Duke of Orleans, which is considered as a masterpiece of art. Gerard is Chevalier de St. Michael, and of the legion of honour, member of the Academy of Fine Arts at Paris, of the Imperial Academy of Vienna, and the Academy of Florence. He has the title of chief painter to the king.

MADEMOISELLE GERMAIN

GAINED the mathematical prize from the Institute in 1815. The subject was, to determine the Vibrations of Elastic Surfaces, a problem under consideration for six years previously, and thrice attempted without success.

Few ladies ever gained a prize from the French academy, and none but Mademoiselle Germain ever gained one from the Academy of Sciences. This lady is certainly a phenomenon of no ordinary description. The problem was one of a very difficult nature, and mathematics are the study in which females are the least calculated to excel.

FRANCISCO GIANNI,

BORN in the Roman states in 1760, was endowed by nature with such a taste for poetry, that, though put as an apprentice to a tailor, he had always a Tasso and Ariosto on the board on which he sat at work. When he grew older he became an *Improvisatore*, and began to exhibit at Genoa. When Bonaparte first revolutionized Italy, Gianni was a strenuous partisan of the new order of things, by which means he obtained a place in one of the councils of the Cisalpine republic, in which situation he conducted himself to the satisfaction of the community. He was thrown into prison by the Russians; and when

released in 1800 he went to Paris. When Napoleon became Emperor, he gave to Gianni the title of Imperial Improvisatore, with a pension of six thousand francs. In the time of Napoleon, M. Corvetto, who was lately minister of French finance, whenever the news of any great victory arrived, was in the habit of assembling a number of persons, equally admirers of the emperor and of Italian poetry; and then, in the presence of the assembly, the bulletin from the army was laid on the table, and Gianni desired to celebrate the victory in a poem, which he always succeeded in doing so well, that many of those extempore poems have been printed and admired. There are five small volumes of Gianni's poems, some parts of which would be no disgrace to the greatest poet in Italy.

DR. GIBBES.

This eminent medical practitioner, who is a Fellow of the College, resides at Bath, where he enjoys a well-merited reputation. He was formerly a Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford. He is the author of "Observations on the Component Parts of Animal Matter, and on their Conversion into a Substance resembling Spermaceti," and also of two Treatises on the Bath Waters; besides several papers in the Transactions of the Royal and Linnæan Societies, and in Nicholson's Journal. Dr. Gibbes is a member of the Royal Society. The change which was found to have taken place in the bodies buried in the Innocents' burying ground, in Paris, probably first suggested to Dr. Gibbes his experiments on animal matters. If we mistake not, a manufactory was actually established for converting animal fibre into spermaceti, or rather into the substance called adipocere, but it did not succeed.

M. GIBELIN,

A native of Aix, in Provence, where he was born in 1744, and where he now is keeper of the library, and perpetual secretary of the Friends of literature, science, agriculture, and the arts. After studying and being admitted Doctor in the University of Aix, and having acquired an additional stock of knowledge at Paris, he came to London to study physic. When he returned to

France, he published a number of translations of medical books from the English and Italian, and gave an abridgment of the Philosophical Transactions, which he continued to 1792. He translated half of the "History of the Progress and Fall of the Roman Republic, by Dr. Adam Ferguson;" and Doctor Priestley's "Experiments and Observations on different Kinds of Air;" besides making translations of works on Botany and Natural History.

SIR ROBERT GIFFORD.

Sir Robert Gifford is said to be a native of Exeter, in which city he was born in 1779. His mother was of a humble family, several of her relations having lived in menial situations in the neighbourhood of Exeter; his father was a grocer of that place, and died poor. By the aid of his two elder brothers, who succeeded to the business and carried it on successfully, Robert was enabled to pursue his studies, and to qualify himself for the bar. His early education he received from the well-known and unfortunate Dr. Halloran. For many years he was in very narrow circumstances, but by dint of perseverance he at length emerged into notice. The late Sir Vicary Gibbs, who was distantly related to him, is believed to have much contributed to bring him forward. It was principally, if not entirely, in the western circuit that the practice of Mr. Gifford lay. In 1819, however, somewhat to the surprise of the legal world, he was appointed to the office of attorney-general, on which occasion he was knighted. Sir Robert Gifford is a member of parliament for the borough of Eye, and displays equal talent in the senate and at the bar.

MR. WILLIAM GIFFORD.

This gentleman was born at Ashburton, in Devonshire, in the year 1757. His family was originally possessed of considerable property in the vicinity of his native place, but nearly the whole of it was dissipated by his grandfather and father, and the scanty remnant of it was wrested from his mother by his godfather, who either had, or pretended to have, advanced money to her. She died twelve months after her husband, when William, her eldest son, was not quite thirteen. For a while this worthy godfather placed the young Gifford at school, where

he learned to write and cipher, but he soon grew weary of the expense, and endeavoured to put him to the plough. Failing in this, he placed him on-board a coaster at Brixton, where Gifford remained about a year, till the murmurs of the people of Ashburton induced him to send the youth once more to school. Gifford made a rapid progress, and began to indulge a hope that at a future period he might be able to obtain the management of the school, the school-master being now old and infirm.

His scheme was frustrated by his godfather, who took him away to bind him apprentice to a shoe-maker, at which he worked till he was twenty years of age. About this time having produced some poetical trifles, they attracted the notice of a gentleman, (Mr. Cookesley,) who thought he saw much promise in the youth; and having, among his friends, procured a subscription, he bought out his indentures, and had him improved in writing and grammar. His assiduity and progress were so great, that his patron determined to send him to Exeter College, Oxford. About that time he commenced his translation of Juvenal. By accident he was introduced to the late Earl Grosvenor, who engaged him as tutor to his son, Lord Belgrave, whom he accompanied in two tours to the continent, and by whom he was finally placed in a state of independence. His first work was the "Baviad, published in 1794;" which was followed by "The Mæviad, published in 1796." Both of these were reprinted, with an epistle to Peter Pindar, and additions, and have passed through many editions. The "Epistle to Peter Pindar" occasioned a contest, which took place between the two poets in the shop of a bookseller. "The Satires of Juvenal" he did not publish until 1802, when they came out with notes, in quarto; they were succeeded by an "Examination of the Strictures of the Critical Review on the Translation of Juvenal."

Mr. Gifford is said to have been one of the editors of the "Anti-Jacobin, or Weekly Examiner." He is now the acknowledged editor of the "Quarterly Review." He has also edited several works of esteemed authors, for the booksellers; as "Massinger's Plays, with Notes;" "Ben Johnson's Plays, with Notes;" &c.

By the interest of his pupil and patron, (the present Earl Grosvenor,) and in consequence of the warmth with which Mr. Gifford espoused the cause of Mr. Pitt, he was rewarded by the appointment of paymaster to the

Board of Gentlemen Pensioners, and he is also one of the comptrollers of the Lottery Office.

FATHER GIL

Is a native of Andalusia, of an obscure family. When very young he entered into the order of St. Francis, and soon distinguished himself by his talents for preaching, and by his superior knowledge and learning. He went rapidly through all the different ranks of his order till he arrived at that of provincial, which is nearly the highest. He went to Rome, in that capacity, for the nomination of a general for the minor brothers. When he returned from that capital he passed some time at the court of Spain, where he engaged much consideration on account of his literary talents and his eloquence as a preacher. He was named historiographer of the kingdom, and charged with continuing the History of Mariana. While he was occupied on that History, he was suspected of having written a pamphlet in which the Prince of the Peace was harshly treated, as well as her Majesty. In consequence of that accusation, the truth of which was not inquired into, Father Gil was arrested and imprisoned in the House of Correction at Seville, where vagabonds are confined. After having been detained there two years, he was released by a special order from the Prince of the Peace, who acknowledged to him, in a confidential letter, that he had discovered his innocence, in consequence of which the king restored to him the title of historiographer, though he must go to his convent and remain under the eye of his superiors, who were to overlook his conduct. It was, in 1808, at the epoch of the invasion, when he was turned of sixty, that Father Gil got out of prison, and he put himself at the head of the insurrection. He was named a member of the Junta at Seville, and secretary-general. On all occasions he acted with great ability and courage, was indefatigable, and displayed a promptitude and presence of mind in transacting business that could not have been expected from one of his habits of life.

The success of the battle of Baylen, by which the army of General Dupont fell into the power of the Spaniards, was in a great measure owing to the confidence which Father Gil inspired into the soldiers under General

Castanos. General Dumouriez, who knew Spain, was the person who drew up the plan of the Guerilla warfare, to neutralize the effect of the superior tactics of the French. The general sent a copy to Father Gil, who caused it to be put in execution, writing and dispersing at the same time able and energetic proclamations.

He also assisted greatly in every arrangement that tended to give success to the cause, went to the court of Sicily in the character of ambassador, and rendered important services there. He now lives in private life, honoured with the esteem and gratitude of his countrymen.

DAVIES GILBERT, ESQ.

Was educated at Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he took his degree in 1789. He married a Miss Gilbert, and from her became possessed of a good fortune, for which he assumed the name of Gilbert, his name originally being Giddy. In 1804 he first obtained a seat in parliament for Helstone; but, since 1806, he has sat for Bodmin. Mr. Gilbert frequently speaks in the house, and for a time voted with opposition; but, latterly, he adheres to the ministerial side. He is a most active member of committees. Possessing a good portion of knowledge in philosophy and natural history, he was chosen one of the council of the Royal Society; and, when the office of president of that society was vacant by the death of the late Sir Joseph Banks, he was mentioned as one of the candidates to succeed him. The more popular claim of Sir Humphry Davy induced him, however, prudently to decline. He has written, "A Plain Statement of the Bullion Question, 8vo. 1811."

Mr. G. is said to be one of the co-heirs to the barony of Sandys of the Vine, as being descended from a son of the attorney-general Noy.

DR. J. B. GILCHRIST

Is a native of North Britain, and was bred a surgeon. After finishing his professional education he went to India, and was long on the Bengal military establishment. There he acquired such a knowledge of the Hindustanee language, that he was appointed professor of it in the college

of Fort William. Having acquired an easy fortune, he returned to England. While residing in India he published several of the following works, "Hindustanee Grammar;" "Oriental Linguist, 4to." "English and Hindustanee Dictionary, 2 vols. 4to." "Anti-Jargonist, or Introduction to the Hindustanee, 8vo." "New Theory of Persian Verbs, 4to." "Nursi Benuzeet, an Hindustanee Romance, folio;" "The Stranger's Guide to the Hindustanee;" and "British Indian Monitor, 8vo." Dr. Gilchrist is also the author of some political tracts. He now resides in London, and was recently appointed lecturer on the Hindustanee language by the East-India Company.

OCTAVIUS GILCHRIST, ESQ.

Was born at Twickenham in March 1779, and is the son of a medical man who resided in that village. He was originally intended for the church, and passed two years at Magdalen College, Oxford. From college, however, he was removed, in consequence of an advantageous opportunity being offered for him to settle with a relation who was occupied in mercantile pursuits at Stamford in Lincolnshire. His relation died in 1798, and Mr. Gilchrist succeeded him. While engaged in business he continued to give a portion of his time to languages and to literature, and he acquired an extensive knowledge of the works of our old writers. In 1802 he was elected a fellow of the Antiquarian Society. Independent of his communications to the Monthly Mirror, Censura Literaria, and other periodicals, Mr. Gilchrist has published, "An Examination of the Charges of Ben Jonson's Enmity towards Shakspeare, 1808;" "The Poems of Bishop Corbet, with notes, and a Life of the Author, 1808;" "a Letter to William Gifford, esq. on Weber's edition of Ford's Plays;" and, we believe, some other works, to which his name is not prefixed.

JOHN GILLIES, LL.D.

Is a native of Brechin, in the county of Angus, born in 1750, and educated at the university of Glasgow. He came to London with the character of being a good Greek scholar, and with a competent stock of other

learning. He was soon employed as tutor to a younger son of the Earl of Hopetoun, who is now, by the death of his elder brother, Earl of Hopetoun. With him he passed some years on the Continent; and, on his return, settled in London and married. Dr. G., we have been credibly informed, wrote the Geography called Guthrie's; but he, being at that time unknown in the literary world, the booksellers gave Guthrie a sum of money to lend his name. Several of Dr. Gillies' juvenile essays are to be found in periodical works. The first work to which we find his name, is a translation of the "Orations of Lysias and Isocrates, from the Greek, 1778." He was long employed on his great work, "The History of Ancient Greece till the Division of the Macedonian Empire," which at length appeared in 1786, and for which the booksellers gave him a very handsome price. It is highly esteemed; and, though it may not be fully equal to Mr. Mitford's, yet, being published complete, and on a smaller scale, it has sold much more extensively than its rival. His next production was, a "View of the Reign of Frederic II. of Prussia, with a Parallel between that Prince and Philip of Macedon, 1789." This was succeeded by "Aristotle's Ethics and Politics from the Greek, with notes, and an Analysis of the Speculative Works, 2 vols. 4to. 1801;" and a Supplement to the above, 1802. His last work is the "History of the World from Alexander to Augustus," 2 vol. 4to. 1807, which is, in fact, a continuation of his Grecian History. On the whole, he deservedly ranks high as a good Grecian and a correct historian. In the latter capacity his friends have found means to reward him, by procuring for him the appointment of historiographer for Scotland; in consequence of which, as he has now held it for several years, we hope to see soon some composition from his pen, illustrating a portion of the history of his native country. Dr. Gillies is the brother of Adam Gillies, who is one of the Lords of Session, and also one of the commissioners of the justiciary court of Scotland, and is therefore, from the ancient custom of the country, called Lord Gillies.

R. P. GILLIES, ESQ.

Is the nephew of Dr. Gillies. His first work was published anonymously in 1813, and was intituled "Childe Alarique, a Poet's Reverie," with other poems. In the

following year he sent from the press "The Confessions of Sir Henry Longueville," a novel, in 2 volumes. Mr. Gillies is the translator of several of the scenes from German and Danish tragedies, which have been printed in Blackwood's Magazine, and are executed in such a masterly manner, that it is to be hoped that he will carry into effect his intention of translating a series of those dramas.

BARON DE GILLY

Was born in Languedoc in 1769, and at the beginning of the revolution went into the army, where, by his merit, he rose to the rank of general of division, and grand officer of the legion of honour. On the restoration of Louis XVIII. he gave him the command of the second military division at Nîmes, where he was when Napoleon returned from Elba. As the king not only gave him a command, but made him chevalier de St. Louis, it was expected that he would remain faithful to his majesty; but, of all those who joined the standard of the emperor, none was so hostile to the Bourbons as General Gilly. When the Duke of Angouleme arrived at Nîmes, and wished to form an army to oppose to Napoleon, Gilly received an order to organize the volunteers, but he disobeyed his orders completely. He published proclamations against the royal family, and in favour of the emperor, laid the surrounding villages under contribution, ordered the royalists to be shot, pointed the cannon of the citadel of Montpellier against the town, and finally marched against the duke with the same forces that he had promised to lead to his assistance. His royal highness, finding himself betrayed on all sides, effected his retreat on Montelimart, and sent an officer to Gilly to make a convention with him, for permitting the prince to retire with the force he commanded. The convention was agreed upon, by which the prince was to have liberty to retire to Marseilles; but Gilly refused to sign, and the duke sent the Baron de Damas to conclude another convention, allowing him to embark at the port of Cette. This was done; but Gilly violated it, and the duke was kept prisoner six days. Even after Napoleon fell the second time, Gilly had those persons shot who ventured to hoist the white flag; he boasted that he had killed two hundred rebels on the 28th and 30th of June. He tried afterwards

to vindicate himself to the king, but he found it much wiser and easier to go off clandestinely to the United States of America, where he now resides.

COLONEL GILMOUR

Is a man of considerable merit, originally bred in a subordinate situation in the artillery; but, having distinguished himself by his superior talents, he deservedly obtained a commission in a West-India regiment. Having made a proposition to the patriotic agent in London to raise a corps of artillery, his services were accepted of, and he had influence sufficient to obtain cannon and stores to the amount of 35,000*l.* under the guarantee of Signor Mendez. He sailed on-board the Britannia, but, on his arrival at Grenada, there were only five of his officers remaining, they having broken up the establishment. Notwithstanding this, he proceeded on-board of Admiral Brion's ship, although unattended by any of his followers who had accompanied him from England.

Colonel Gilmour was well received, and now commands the artillery at Margarita, with the rank annexed to his name.

8. MELCHIOR GIOIA

Was born at Placentia in 1760, and bred to the church. His favourite study in his youth was mathematics, which led to a connexion with Fontana, professor of that science in the university of Padua. When the French attacked Italy in 1796, a prize was offered to the person who would give the best solution of the question, "Which of all the five forms of government is the most likely to render Italy happy?" The solution of M. Gioia was crowned at Milan, but the Duke of Parma, considering him as a revolutionist, threw him into prison. Bonaparte demanded his liberty, which the duke not venturing to refuse, he was released, and became secretary to the Grand Legislative Council of the Cisalpine Republic. He soon found that office disagreeable, and resigned, and became one of the conductors of the "Cisalpine Monitor." He was imprisoned by the Austrians and Russians in 1799, and remained in confinement till released a second time

by Bonaparte, when he occupied himself in the study of political economy, and publishing works on that subject. He wrote a number of political pamphlets favourable to the views of Napoleon, and consequently the English were attacked in his pamphlets with peculiar rancour. He has written several statistical works, and is now employed on one of that kind, comprising the whole of Italy. He has also published, in two volumes, "A Treatise on General Economy."

M. PETER GIRARD,

A FRENCH civil engineer, belonging to the department of roads and bridges. He was born at Caen in 1765, and in 1792 obtained a prize from the Academy of Sciences for a paper on the Construction of Sluices. In 1798, he was with the expedition to Egypt, and published, in the "Memoirs on Egypt," several curious papers relative to the Measurement of Land, and the Agriculture and Land-tax in that Country. In "the Egyptian Decad," vol. iii. there is a very curious paper, written by Girard, on the Agriculture and Commerce of Said; and in the first volume an interesting memoir on the Manner of Cultivation and Produce of Land in the Province of Damietta. He was appointed manager of the canal of the Ourcq, near Paris, in 1802, and in 1815 was chosen a member of the Institute. He has published "An Analytical Treatise on the Resistance of Solids, and of Solids of equal Resistance; to which is joined a Series of New Experiments on the Force and Elasticity of Oak and Fir Timber." (The Institute considered this as the best work on the subject.) "An Essay on the Motion of Running Water; and the Figure to be given to the Channels in which it runs;" "A General Description of the Canal of the Ourcq;" and a translation from the English of "Mr. Smeaton's Experiments on Wind and Water." Another GIRARD is professor of the Veterinary School at Alfort, and has published a treatise on domestic animals.

COUNT STANISLAUS GIRARDIN

WAS born in 1768, and is the son of the Marquis de Girardin, the friend and protector of Rousseau. He was

a member of the Legislative Assembly, and is said, but untruly, to have supported the decree which abolished the titles of sire and majesty, in conformity to the opinions of Rousseau, in which he had been educated. M. Girardin, in fact, belonged to that which was termed the constitutional party, or that which was friendly to a limited monarchy. During the whole time that he sat in the assembly, he was a strenuous defender of the constitution of 1791. After the king was dethroned, he took no part among the French legislators. During the tyranny of Robespierre, he was imprisoned for a considerable period. After Bonaparte was raised to the consulship, Girardin became a member of the tribunate, in which quality he had a violent altercation with Benjamin Constant, relative to the project for the reduction of justices of the peace; and with Carion de Nisas, who ventured to attack the character of Rousseau. Having in early life been in the army, he entered it again while the army intended to invade England was encamped at Boulogne. He entered as captain of the 4th regiment of the line, served in Italy, obtained there the rank of colonel, was raised to be a brigadier-general in 1808, and took a part in the first Spanish campaigns. He was chosen a member of the legislative body in 1809, but quitted that assembly in 1812, and was appointed prefect of the Lower Seine. In 1814, he adhered to the deposition of Napoleon, and the king made him a knight of St. Louis. When Napoleon returned from Elba, Girardin was elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies. Louis restored to him the prefectship of the Lower Seine, but soon dismissed him, a circumstance not to be wondered at, as Girardin was not a man who would sacrifice to a place the liberties of his country. In 1819, he was again employed for a short time in the Côte d'Or, and again dismissed. In the same year he was elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and he has uniformly proved himself to be the defender of the rights of the people.

M. GIRAUD,

A LITERARY man, who, under the Directory, was chief of the office that superintended the public journals, in which office he conducted himself with much tolerance and moderation. He has written a number of works,

among which are, "The Political and Commercial Advantages that may be derived to France from the Colony of Guiana, drawn up from the Papers of a Colonist;" "The Campaign of Paris in 1814," which went through six editions; "A History of the 16th, 17th, and 18th of June 1815, or End of the Political Life of Napoleon Bonaparte;" and "Beauties of the History of Italy, or Abridgment of the Italian Annals." He has likewise written in many of the public journals.

DR. GIRDLESTONE.

THIS gentleman is a native of Holt, in Norfolk, and was born in 1758. For the last thirty years he has practised as a physician, and has acquired high reputation at Norwich. In his professional capacity, Dr. Girdlestone has been, under various signatures, a copious contributor to the medical journals, and has published "Essays on the Hepatitis and Spasmodic Affections in India, 1787;" and "A Case of Diabetes, with an Historical Sketch of that Disease, 1799." He is also an excellent classical scholar, and has given to the world a translation of Anacreon, which, though it is not equal to Moore's, has very considerable merit, and has passed through three or four editions.

M. GIRODET TRIOSON,

A CELEBRATED historical painter, born at Paris in 1770. When very young he was sent to Rome as a pensioner of government. His most famous paintings are, "A Scene during the Deluge," "Atala at the Tomb," and "Endymion." "Napoleon receiving the Keys of Vienna" is also a very fine picture. He received in 1817 the decoration of the order of St. Michael. At a sitting of the Institute in the same year, M. Girodet read a paper on "The Originality of the Art of Design," in which he shewed with great ability at what point the *bizarre* commences. His taste, his knowledge of the subject, and his execution, are remarkably great.

REV. T. GISBORNE,

PERPETUAL curate of Barton-under-Needwood in Staffordshire, is a man of independent fortune, and a very

distinguished moral writer. Most of his works have gone through several editions. They are, "The Principles of Moral Philosophy," 8vo.; "Inquiry into the Duties of Man in the higher and middle Classes of Society in Great Britain," 2 vols. 1791; "Walks in a Forest," a poem, 1796; Inquiry into the Duties of the Female Sex," 1796; "Poems, Sacred and Moral," 8vo. 1798; "A familiar Survey of the Christian Religion, and of History connected with the same," 1799; "Ode to the Memory of William Cooper, esq." 1800; and several sermons.

Mr. Gisborne's moral writings have been received by the public with warm approbation. In his sermons and theological works he leans towards methodism. He is a strenuous advocate for the Bible societies.

COUNT GIULAY,

An Austrian general, who commanded with great reputation from the beginning to the end of the French revolution. To give his military history would be to recapitulate the most part of the remarkable events that took place in Germany and Italy, and in the campaign of 1814. He was particularly active and successful during the whole of the campaign of 1813, and entered France by the way of Switzerland at the head of the third corps of the Austrian army; and he distinguished himself particularly, in conjuction with the Prince Royal of Wurtemburg, at Bar-sur-Aube, when they attacked and defeated a part of the old guards, reckoned the best troops of France, and that boast of never surrendering. He continued to advance with equal success, and was at the surrender of Paris in 1814. In 1815, he was at the head of the Austrian corps which entered Burgundy, and was for a long time stationed in that quarter.

PRINCE GIUSTINIANI.

This nobleman was born in 1762. Though he had held offices under the papal government, he was in his heart a friend to freedom; and accordingly, when the Roman republic was established in 1798, he was chosen by his fellow citizens as their ambassador to the French Directory. Since then he has filled several high stations in his

own country, and has resided several times at Paris, in which city he sold his family gallery of statues and paintings. When Napoleon united Rome to the French empire, the prince was elected candidate to the Conservative Senate; and, in 1813, he was appointed chamberlain to Prince Borghese. He is now governor of one of the papal provinces.

FRANCIS GLADWIN, ESQ.

Is a gentleman who has long resided in India, and has published several works, all of which relate to the history or languages of the East. When the college of Fort William was instituted, he and two other eminent orientalists undertook, at the desire of the Marquis Wellesley, the temporary superintendance of the Persian department; and, during a retirement of four years at Patna, he prepared for the press several of the Persian classics, among which was "The Ghulistan." This he published at Calcutta in 1806; but the others did not appear. Mr. Gladwin translated the "Ayeen Akbery," 1777; "Narrative of Transactions in Bengal," 1788; "The Memoirs of Khojeh Abdulkurreem," 1788; "The Pundnameh," 1788; and "The Tales of a Parrot." He is also the author of "The History of Hindostan during the Reigns of Jahangir Shah, &c. &c." 1788; "The Persian Moonshee;" and a "Dissertation on the Rhetoric, Prosody, and Rhyme of the Persians," 1800.

DR. GLEIG.

THIS reverend divine is a bishop of the Scotch episcopal church, and is honourably known for his scientific attainments. What his merits are as a man of science may be judged from the circumstance of his having been highly thought of by the late Bishop Horsley and Professor Robinson, and of his having been entrusted with the publishing of their posthumous works. Dr. Gleig was the editor of a supplementary volume to Dr. Johnson's works, of the last six volumes of the third edition of the "Encyclopedia Britannica;" of the supplement, in two volumes, to that work, and of a new edition of "Stackhouse's History of the Bible." He is also the author of "Occasional Sermons," in one volume; "A Charge delivered at

Stonehaven;" and "Bonaparte and Benhadad delineated, in two Sermons." He has contributed largely to the "British Critic" and the "Anti-Jacobin Review."

LORD GLENBERVIE

Is the son of John Douglas, Esq. of Fechil, Aberdeenshire. Mr. Douglas was educated at the university of Aberdeen, and, as we are informed, was originally intended for a physician. He changed his intention, and came to London, where he studied the law, and was in due time called to the bar. Mr. D. like most young barristers, applied himself to a particular branch of the profession. He attended the committees of the House of Commons on election affairs, constituted by Mr. Grenville's bill; and in 1777 published a "History of the Cases of controverted Elections determined during the Fourteenth Parliament of Great Britain," 4 vols. 8vo., which reached a second edition in 1802. This work brought him into note, and some practice in election concerns. He then relinquished those reports to younger barristers, and published "Reports of Cases determined in the Court of King's Bench in the 19th, 20th, and 21st George III. folio, 1782."

Mr. Douglas continued at the bar till he had the good fortune to marry Lady Ann North, daughter of the prime minister, which introduced him into political life. He was made a king's counsel, nominated to a variety of offices in succession, introduced into parliament, and appointed, by the interest of his father-in-law, to be chief secretary in Ireland, and afterwards a commissioner of the treasury. The former appointment entitled him, as a customary compliment, to be introduced into the privy council of both kingdoms. He resided some years in Ireland, and, in 1801, was created a peer of that kingdom, by the title of Baron Glenbervie. He has since enjoyed several lucrative places, namely, that of joint paymaster of the army, then, in 1803, surveyor-general of the king's woods and forests, which he resigned in 1805, and was re-appointed in 1807. He is at present a commissioner for the affairs of India, and acted for some time as vice-president of the Board of Trade, or committee of privy council for the affairs of the plantations. He has secured to himself a clear pension of 2000*l.* per annum.

which attaches whenever he is not in possession of a place of that value. By Lady Anne, who is deceased, he had one son, who distinguished himself by writing "A Comparison between the Ancient and Modern Greeks," and sat in parliament for the family borough of Banbury, but who died about two years ago.

ABBÉ GLEY,

An ecclesiastic of the Roman Catholic faith, was born in 1760. In his younger days, he applied chiefly to the education of youth, and also to studying and investigating the old French and German languages, as they were spoken and written in the middle ages. Soon after the beginning of the revolution, he was obliged to join the army under General Davoust. After the peace of Tilsit he was sent into Poland, together with other French agents, on a mission which brought him into a connexion with some of the principal political characters in that country. He returned to France in 1813, when he was made principal of the College of St. Die, (in the Vosges,) and then of that of Alençon, which place he still occupies. He has published "A French and German Grammar, for the Use of Schools;" "A Notice on the most Ancient Literary Monument of the Language spoken by the Franks;" and "The Language and Literature of the Ancient Franks." In this latter work, the subject is treated in a very able and interesting manner by the author, he having occupied more than twenty years examining all the great libraries of France and Germany, with the greatest care. He is likewise the author of "A Journey in Germany and Poland, with Notes of the Embassy of M. de Pradt to Warsaw;" and "An Essay on the Elements of Philosophy, in French and Latin." He has long announced a "History of Poland," on which he is now occupied.

THE BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER.

This reverend dignitary is the Honourable Henry Ryder, D.D. brother of Earl Harrowby. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge; his first preferment in the church was the rectory of Lutterworth, and the next the deanery of Wells, both which he holds *in commendam* with the bishopric of Gloucester, to which he was promoted in 1815. His lordship has published nothing more than three Sermons.

THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER.

THE late Duke of Gloucester, the brother of George III. having privately married the widow of the Earl of Waldegrave, was the cause of bringing in and passing the act called the Royal Marriage Act. The Princess Sophia of Gloucester, and the present duke, are the only surviving issue of that marriage. As, on account of their union being disapproved of, the duke and duchess were not received at court, they repaired to Italy, and lived there for some years. The present duke was born at Rome. His father, however, returning to England, brought his children with him, and the young prince was educated by Dr. Walsby of Benne't College. Afterwards, when he was entered of Cambridge, Dr. Beadon was his tutor. He, like his father, became a military man, and successively passed through the inferior ranks till he rose to the rank of field-marshal. In 1796 he was appointed colonel of the third regiment of foot-guards, and has the merit of having abolished in that regiment the odious practice of flogging. About the same year he was appointed to the head of the staff in Lancashire. His highness has made one campaign; it was in the expedition to Holland, where he commanded a division. The duke succeeded his father in 1805; and, when the ministry called the Talents were in place, Lord Henry Petty then Chancellor of the Exchequer, moved that his allowance should be increased to 14,000l. a-year. In politics the duke has generally voted with the Whigs; and, in the late affair of the queen's trial, he acted a truly independent part, and supported her as a much injured and oppressed woman. In 1816 he married his first cousin, the Princess Mary; and, with respect to that event, an anecdote is circulated which is much to his honour,—that he expressly stipulated, that the bestowing that lady on him was in no respect to control his political conduct. The Duke of Gloucester, with only a moderate income, has always kept himself out of debt; and, indeed, the uniform correctness of his conduct entitles him to praise. He has lately acted much in public life. To the African Institution and St. Patrick's Charity he has been particularly attentive, of the former he is president. His highness is chancellor of the University of Cambridge, ranger of Bagshot Park, K.G. and K.G.C. of the Bath.

COUNT GNEISENAU

Is a native of Prussia, and is one of the most able generals of the age. He was in the latter campaign chief of the staff under Marshal Prince Blucher, and is supposed to have been the planner of all those movements by which the prince obtained any success, Blucher himself being generally believed not to have been well acquainted with the higher branches of tactics. Count Gneisenau shared in the victory of Waterloo, and the King of Prussia, on sending him the order of the Black Eagle, taken amongst the baggage of Napoleon, created him a lieutenant field-marshal. He was afterwards made a minister-of-state by the King of Prussia, and assisted at the negociations in Paris in 1815; and, after the peace was concluded, he commanded the Prussian army that was stationed on the Rhine. His name being often mentioned by M. Schmaltz, in his Memoirs of the Secret Societies in Germany, the general demanded an enquiry into his conduct, which the king did not think proper to grant. He has lately retired from the service, on account of bad health.

DON MANUEL GODOI,

PRINCE of the Peace, was born at Badajoz, in 1764, of a noble though decayed and poor family. He was a second son, and went to Madrid when young, in company with his elder brother, in order to seek their fortunes. He had all the advantages generally possessed by a hero of romance, a fine tall figure, a most agreeable voice, a countenance highly interesting, and a great talent for playing on the guitar. When he first arrived at Madrid he lived very retired; but, by degrees, he and his brother Louis made such friends as obtained them admission into the body-guards of his Majesty. For a long time, however, they were compelled to live on their pay, which is a *picette* a day, or tenpence of English money; and Manuel, afterwards the richest subject perhaps in Europe, was often obliged to remain in bed while the only shirt he had was being washed.

The best friend of Godoi at that time was the keeper of an eating-house, who, being a lover of music, gave him credit for his dinners for more than a year, or, more truly speaking, accepted in payment some *boleros* or *seguidillas*,

which Don Manuel sung exquisitely, accompanying them with the guitar.

Such was the situation of Don Manuel, when his brother became acquainted with a chamber-maid of the queen, who thought she should please her Majesty by making her hear a song from her amiable musician. The queen granted access to Louis Godoi, and he performed before her Majesty, who was highly delighted. Anxious to bring forward Manuel, to whom he was tenderly attached, he exclaimed, on the queen praising his talent for music, "Ah! madam, what would your majesty say if you were to hear my brother!" The queen immediately ordered Manuel to be sent for, and from that moment he became a favourite. The king heard so much of the musical talent of Godoi, that he desired to hear him, and was equally pleased. The king spoke to him several times, and Godoi answered with address, and his majesty then resolved on the promotion of the man who, in the end, was to bring such shame and ruin on him and his family. The rapidity of his advancement was such as could take place only at the court of a weak monarch like Charles IV. He might be supposed to be too ignorant to fill the places to which he was raised, but the queen took care to have him informed of the court intrigues, and of the way to conduct himself; besides, he had naturally an engaging address, and a facility of expression, which frequently passes for ability. Above all, he had a great turn for intrigue, so that very soon he was not only capable to act the part chosen for him, but he was a most able master for conducting others and deceiving all. The king was soon as much under the influence of Godoi as others; and, whatever the favourite wanted, or wished, was granted.

The part which Spain acted with regard to the French Revolution has been highly blamed, but Godoi, who was a member of the cabinet, was, in the beginning, not to blame. He was for attacking France at the time that she was undisciplined and unprepared, but his advice was overruled by the resistance of the Count d'Aranda, who, though he prevailed in the council, was soon disgraced, and Godoi was made prime minister and created Duke d'Alcudia. War was afterwards declared by the Convention, and Spain was attacked. After, however, a contest of two years, Godoi concluded a peace with the republic in 1795. This measure was approved of by his sovereign, who rewarded him with the title of Prince of the Peace,

made him a grandee of Spain of the first class, and knight of the Golden Fleece, and gave him an estate of 60,000 piastres yearly. Those honours had the effect of making the object of them forget himself, and act in a manner which humiliated the haughty Spanish nobility, created many enemies to himself, and excited disaffection to the throne. Not contented with making peace with France, he entered into a treaty offensive and defensive with that republic, the first consequence of which was, that England became the enemy of Spain, whose commerce was entirely destroyed, and connexion with South America intercepted. The precious metals no longer arrived regularly from Mexico and Peru; and, at the same time, the expences occasioned by the war were enormous. These circumstances occasioned great discontent, but every avenue to the king was intercepted, so that he knew nothing of the actual state of affairs. The palace of Godoi became the centre of all that was rich and luxurious in Spain; and, amongst the enemies which the ostentatious display and proud carriage of the favourite excited was the Prince of Asturias, the heir to the throne, now Ferdinand VII. Godoi, however, set all at defiance. He had the prince surrounded by his emissaries, and made him a sort of prisoner in his own palace.

In disposing of places, Godoi frequently paid little regard to merit. The price generally was favours from the female relations of the supplicants. The greatest beauty in Spain was Mademoiselle Tudo, the daughter of an officer who had gone to Madrid to solicit some reward for past services. The father had in vain sought for an audience during six months, but, being advised to go accompanied by his daughter, he was immediately admitted, and soon after made governor of the royal palace called the *Retiro*. Godoi became a constant visitor, and the young lady knew so well how to improve the occasion, that the Prince of the Peace married her privately. The reality of the marriage was never disputed, though its validity was not equally certain.

Godoi now connected himself still more closely with the French ambassador; and, in such a state was the government of Spain, that he might even, in case of necessity, have braved the displeasure of his own sovereign. The only ineffectual attempt that Godoi made to draw his master into the views of France, was when he wished him to declare war against Portugal. In one instance, at least,

Godoi acted in a way which deserves to be praised. Though he durst not venture to abolish the Inquisition, he treated the grand Inquisitor with ridicule, set at liberty those whom he had imprisoned, and threw the papers respecting the proceedings against them into the fire. When the prince found that he could not prevail on the king to make war against Portugal, he gave in his resignation as prime minister, still preserving all his influence over their majesties. Don Saavedra, a nobleman of talents and of integrity, succeeded; but, as he displeased Godoi, he was soon dismissed, though he engaged the good opinion of the nation, and the confidence of his majesty. Don Urquijo, who had been educated in England, succeeded Saavedra; and, as he had some influence with the queen, and differed in his political views from the favourite, he made some complaints of which Godoi was soon informed. Godoi, however, pretended not to know any thing of them, but invited the minister to dinner, and there obliged him to give in his resignation, after having occupied the situation two years. Don Pedro Cevallos, a relation of Godoi, replaced the minister, and thus Godoi found it more easy to manage the affairs of the state.

The king, still thinking that he had not done enough for his favourite, resolved to marry him to one of his own family, a cousin, the daughter of his uncle the infant Don Louis, by a secret marriage with Donna Valabriga, a lady of high rank. To palliate this alliance, the geneologists were commanded to make out a pedigree for Godoi, tracing him from the Mexican Emperor Montezuma; and, it was spread abroad in public, that there was no disgrace in an alliance between a cousin of his majesty and a direct descendant of the Emperor of Mexico. Two cardinals refused to bless the marriage with the princess on account of the former marriage of Godoi with Madame Tudo, and they were banished the kingdom, because they had honour, conscience, and fortitude. Cardinal Semanat, who was patriarch of the Indies, was more complaisant, and married Godoi to the princess in the presence of the king, queen, and royal family, the favourite having previously been made grand cross of the order of Charles III. The princess was only fifteen years of age, and possessed of many excellent qualities, besides being of a most amiable disposition. Madam Tudo, who had till then remained ignorant of the intentions of her faithless husband, when she learnt what had been done, ran, as if mad, to

Godoi's palace, and forced her way into his apartments, exclaiming, "He is my husband, the father of my children; I demand justice of God and of man. Godoi, whom she sought every where, escaped through the garden. The unfortunate lady fainted, and recovered in a state of delirium, so that she could not be removed home till next day. A few days afterwards, however, Godoi reconciled matters by pleading necessity, and that he had acted in consequence of orders from the king.

At that time Bonaparte, then First Consul, being resolved to invade Portugal, sent his brother Lucian to Madrid as ambassador. The Prince of the Peace received him with the greatest cordiality, and immediately the most intimate connexion was established between them, Godoi devoting himself entirely to the political views of Bonaparte. The king was at last prevailed upon to go to war with Portugal, under pretence of that power having furnished assistance to England, the common enemy. Godoi was named general-in-chief of the army, and General Urutia was requested to take the command under him, but he had the honour and firmness to refuse, and was banished in consequence to Biscay, where he soon after died from vexation. The campaign of Portugal opened in 1800, and was so short in duration, that 8000 men, sent by France, had not even time to arrive to give assistance. It finished with taking possession of the Duchy of Olivenza. The Portuguese were defeated almost without resistance; and it is believed that they had orders not to make any. The Princess Charlotte of Portugal wrote a very affecting letter to the king her father, who sent an order to Godoi to cease hostilities. Obliged to obey, Godoi concluded peace, but on very hard conditions; and, amongst other things, the Princess Charlotte was obliged to give up her diamonds, which, or the produce of which, were divided between Godoi and Lucian Bonaparte. Lucian then quitted Madrid loaded with riches and honours, and Godoi augmented his income 100,000 piastres a-year, was named generalissimo of the Spanish armies of Spain by land and sea, and had a guard of honour to attend his person.

At that time Spain had purchased her neutrality at a high price, and by making such sacrifices as were ruinous to the kingdom, yet still that neutrality was of no long duration. The English broke it by capturing four frigates belonging to Spain, which were laden with treasure. A war followed, which terminated by the total destruction

of the Spanish navy, at the battle of Trafalgar. Napoleon then demanded troops from Spain, to assist him in the north of Europe; but Godoi, who was offended with some neglect he had experienced from the emperor, issued in the king's name a proclamation, calling on the Spaniards to arm in defence of their country. Godoi, however, sent at the same time Don Eugene Izquierdo, one of his confidents, to Paris, who commenced negociations with Murat, then Duke of Berg, the result of which was, that 16,000 Spaniards were to be sent to assist France in the north, under the orders of the Marquis de Romana. Godoi became now the servile instrument of Napoleon; and, by his intrigues and slanders directed against the Prince of Asturias, made the king believe that his son wished to usurp the throne. The weak old king was persuaded to arrest his son; but this rigour, which was well known to originate with Godoi, so incensed the whole of the nation against him, that he found it necessary for his personal safety to procure the enlargement of the prince, and act the part of mediator between him and his father; but one of the conditions was, that the prince's household should be completely new modelled, and he took care to fill it with his own creatures, so that the prince's actions were all watched and known to the favourite.

It was about this time, (October 1807,) that Don Izquierdo, as ambassador of Spain, and General Duroc, acting for Napoleon, signed at Fontainebleau a treaty for the division of Portugal between France and Spain. By that treaty Godoi was to have, as an independant sovereignty, the provinces of Algarve and Alentejo. In all this Godoi was the dupe of the emperor, whose views were directed to becoming master of both Spain and Portugal. It was for that purpose that he first marched a French army into Spain, on pretence of assisting her against Portugal; and then obtained the 16,000 Spaniards to assist in the north of Europe, that Spain might be the less able to resist; and for that he now made this partition treaty, which would give him the means of marching an army into the heart of Spain. It was not till a large French army actually entered the Spanish territories that the king and queen were seriously alarmed. Godoi also perceived too late the error which he had committed, and he was terror-struck, and his dreams of greatness vanished. He applied to Murat, then French ambassador at Madrid, for an explanation of what was intended, but received an

evasive answer. When the king himself afterwards demanded why such a French army entered Spain, Murat replied that it was to enforce the treaty of Fontainebleau, at the same time assuring his Majesty, that he might always depend on the friendship of Napoleon. After that assurance Godoi thought it best to receive the French as friends, but the arrival of Don Izquierdo from Paris soon dissipated the illusion that still remained. Godoi conducted the ambassador immediately to his Majesty. The consternation visible in the countenances of both soon communicated itself to the whole court. Izquierdo did not bring any message directly from Napoleon, but said that it had been insinuated to him, with a view that he should repeat it, that the king would do wisely to follow the example of the royal family of Portugal, and embark for South America. It was then that Godoi saw in their full extent the blunders which he had committed, and, fearing the fury of the populace, he wished to hasten an event which he supposed to be inevitable; he therefore urged the departure of the royal family with all possible despatch. The preparations for such a journey struck the people of Madrid with consternation. The king sent for the Prince of the Asturias, and told him his resolution. Ferdinand, in great consternation, said to the guards and gentlemen in waiting, as he left the palace, "We are ruined! my father, deceived by Godoi, wants to make us quit Spain and go to America." Those words were instantly repeated all through Madrid, both amongst the people and the soldiers; and, at one in the morning, when the royal carriages were ready near the palace, the servants who were carrying the most precious articles were stopped by the guards, who were determined even to prevent their Majesties from passing. While the king and queen remained prisoners in their own palace, all eyes were turned to Godoi, who was considered as the primary cause of the ruin that was likely to ensue. On the 17th of March, 1808, an immense crowd assailed the palace of Godoi, with cries of "Long live the king! Long live the queen! Death to Godoi!" A number of the king's guards came at the head of the people to attack their ancient companion; and, the guards of Godoi attempting to resist, a hundred and twenty of them were massacred on the spot. The multitude then entered the palace, searching every where for the object of their fury, who escaped from a window over the roofs of some adjoining houses, and

concealed himself in a garret, accompanied only by one of his attendants. The populace, finding the object of their hatred and vengeance had escaped, broke all the furniture, and conveyed gold in ingots, jewels, and plate of immense value, to the mint, with scrupulous exactness. All the houses near were searched, but in vain; till, about six hours after, Godoi being in great pain from hunger and thirst, his attendant ventured out to procure him some water and food. He was recognized and compelled to discover his master, who was dragged through the street by a multitude determined on his destruction; but, not satisfied with merely putting him to death, they were delayed in the execution of their design by devising means of torture, and their cruelty proved the saving of the miserable man's life. The king and queen, who had been very uneasy concerning the fate of their favourite, learned that he had fallen into the hands of his enemies. They no sooner knew his danger than they begged their son, who had been proclaimed king the night before, to save Godoi, and he immediately obeyed. He found Godoi in a terrible situation. His clothes were torn to rags, his hair was pulled out by the roots, his face was covered with blood and disfigured by blows, and he had received two stabs of a sword or bayonet in the breast. At the sight of the prince all violence ceased, and Godoi on his knees implored clemency. Ferdinand addressed the multitude, and said, "My friends, go away; Godoi shall be put in a place of security. He is possessed of important secrets, which he will reveal to me." No more was wanting. The people retired in an instant, and without a murmur. Godoi was the only object of their vengeance. Madam Tudo, who had apprehensions, was never molested; on the contrary, some of the people went to her residence to give her protection, least others more violent should attempt to do her an injury. Godoi was put in prison, where he remained till he was claimed by Napoleon. The fall of Godoi gave the greatest pleasure through the whole of Spain; there were public rejoicings, and the bells were rung on the occasion.

Napoleon claimed Godoi because he had occasion for his aid in the scene that was to be acted at Bayonne; but it was not till the French army was far advanced in Spain, and Murat had threatened vengeance, that he was delivered up to an officer of the French emperor, who immediately sent him to Bayonne under an escort. He was

soon followed by the king and queen, and assisted Napoleon in all the transactions that took place there. He particularly exerted himself to persuade the king and queen that Spain was lost unless protected by the emperor, and that it would be torn by civil war while it was attacked by France from without. The too credulous king believed him, and insisted on the abdication of his son. Godoi finished his career of artifice and crooked politics by assisting Duroc to draw up the treaty between Charles IV. and Napoleon, by which the latter became King of Spain.

Godoi had been made to believe, till he had rendered this last service, that he would have the sovereignty of that part of Portugal which was assigned to him by the treaty of Fontainebleau; but Napoleon kept none of his promises, and abandoned the traitor after he had reaped the benefit of the treason. Godoi followed the king and queen to Rome, where he superintended the household. His immense wealth was all lost to him. He is computed to have saved about a hundred millions of piastres, or twenty millions sterling, amassed in twelve years.

By letters from Rome, in 1816, it appears that the Queen of Spain was more than ever attached to Godoi. He had by the Princess of Bourbon, whom he married, and who remained at Toledo with her mother, a daughter, who was called Duchess of Alcudia. Madame Tudo, who likewise remained in Spain, and who persisted in maintaining that she was his real wife, had by him several children. Besides those, he had, by a lady with whom he lived openly at Rome, and whom he got created Countess of Castello-Fiel, two sons whom the queen treated with peculiar kindness. The Prince of the Peace took care to fill the household of the king with his relations and creatures. His father, the Duke d'Almadovar, was grand equerry. His cousin-german, the Marchioness of Villena, was grand mistress to the queen, and she is now married to the Chevalier de Vargas, the Spanish ambassador at Rome.

WILLIAM GODWIN, ESQ.

Is the son of a dissenting minister, and was himself designed for the same profession. He had of course the usual education given to him; and, when very young, was observed by his master to be possessed of consider-

able talents. After quitting school he went to Norwich, and was thence removed to the dissenting college at Hoxton, near London, where he was five years under the tuition of those two excellent men, Dr. Rees and the late Dr. Kippis. Mr. Godwin was regularly entered into the dissenting church in 1778, and preached near London, whence he removed to take charge of a congregation at Stowmarket, in Suffolk. He adopted the opinions of Calvin, although his teachers held the doctrines of Arminius. In 1782 he removed to London, resolving to trust to literature for a subsistence. His first publication was, "Sketches of History, in six Sermons," which appeared in 1784. We are credibly informed that he had the conducting of the "New Annual Register," at a small, but certain, annual income. In the historical part of that work he had occasion to treat of the affairs of the United Provinces, at the time that the Dutch first endeavoured to throw off the yoke of the Stadtholder; and the sketch which he wrote for the Register he enlarged and published, under the title of "The Political Events of the United Provinces;" a work of considerable merit. Mr. G. was, in 1782, a strictly orthodox dissenting divine; but in 1792 we find him appear as the author of "Political Justice," in which he inculcated some doctrines both on religion and politics, which gave great offence. This work placed him at the head of a new sect, which was, however, not very numerous, nor did it last long. Indeed, Mr. Godwin himself helped much to destroy it, by recanting in a second edition many of his first principles. Yet that candour which induced him openly to recant erroneous opinions cannot be too highly praised. In 1794 his novel of "Caleb Williams," came from the press; a work of very considerable merit, but open to many objections. In the same year the state trials came on, when Judge Eyre delivered a most unconstitutional charge to the grand jury, which they however were so pleased with, that they requested the judge to publish it; a request with which he was weak enough to comply. This afforded Mr. Godwin an opportunity to answer it in a pamphlet, under the title of "Cursory Strictures," &c. in which the judge's opinions were severely handled. In 1796 he published a volume of miscellaneous Essays, under the title of the "Inquirer." Both his great works soon reached a third edition. Mr. Godwin, in his "Political Justice," had

spoken much against the marriage state; yet, in 1797, he was seduced into wedlock by the charms of the amiable Mrs. Woolstonecraft. She was soon torn from him by death, and he published her memoirs, a work which exposed the lady and her biographer to much severity of censure. In 1799 he published "St. Leon, a Tale of the Sixteenth Century, 4 vols. 12mo." In 1801 Mr. Godwin brought on the stage, "Antonio, a Tragedy," but it did not succeed; and finding that dramatic writing was not his forte, he made no further attempt of the same kind till 1807, when his "Falkener, a Tragedy," had no better success. In 1801 he published, "Thoughts on Dr. Parr's Spital Sermon, being a reply to the attacks of Dr. Parr, Mr. Mackintosh, and others." His name now stood high in the literary world, and Mr. since Sir Richard Phillips engaged him to write a life of Chaucer, for which he paid him very liberally. It appeared in 1803, under the title of "The History of the Life and Age of Geoffrey Chaucer, 2 vols. 4to." In this work, Mr. Godwin has borrowed much from Stowe's "Survey of London," but has contrived to give us a most entertaining account of the manners and customs of Chaucer's age. Mr. Godwin, having lost his first wife, married again. He was now induced to open a shop in Skinner-street, as a juvenile bookseller, from which he has sent into the world many useful books of education, of which he is the author, under the name of Edward Baldwin, esq. His other acknowledged works are "Fleetwood, or the New Man of Feeling," a novel, 1805; "An Essay on Sepulchres," 1809; "The Lives of Edward and John Phillips, 1815;" "Letter of Verax, on the Assumed Grounds of the Present War," 1815; Mandeville, a Tale of the Seventeenth Century," 1817; and, recently, a masterly exposure of the folly of Mr. Malthus's "Theory of Population."

M. GOERRES,

Author of a Mythology and some other works in German, was director of the schools at Coblentz, where he edited, in 1815 and 1816, the "Rhenish Mercury," which was suppressed, and the author imprisoned, in consequence of his principles being offensive to the despotic continental sovereigns. M. Goerres is also the author of an excellent work on the political state of Germany.

BARON GOETHE,

ONE of the most celebrated of the German writers, was born at Frankfort on the Main, in 1749. His father, who was a distinguished lawyer, gave his son a good education. Young Goethe studied law at Leipsig, and took the degree of doctor at Strasbourg. In 1771 he settled at Wetzlar, to practise in the Imperial Chamber. It was there that he witnessed the tragical event that gave rise to his work, intituled, "The Sorrows of Werter;" the great success of that work, which, on its first appearance was translated into every European language, drew general attention to its youthful author, and procured him the friendship and protection of Charles Augustus, Duke of Saxe-Weimar, who gave him the title of counsellor of legation, in 1776. He soon became member of the privy-council, and travelled with the duke in Switzerland. In 1782 he was ennobled, and named President of the Ducal Chamber. He obtained leave to travel in Italy, in 1786, from whence he went to Sicily, and then returned to Rome, where he gave himself up ardently to the study of antiquities. At the end of three years he returned to his own country, and settled at Weimar, which was called *the Athens of Germany*, where there were at that time a number of celebrated men. At the head of this society were Goethe, Wieland, and Schiller. Goethe was not satisfied by taking his rank amongst the first poets of the time, but his ardent genius led him to study all the different branches of literature, physical science, natural history, and the fine arts. Since Weiland and Schiller are no more, the reputation of Goethe has greatly increased. To form some idea of the sort of worship that is paid to him in his own country, it is only necessary to read the chapter of Madame de Stael, in her work "*On Germany*," dedicated to that subject. Madame de Stael appears not to have been entirely exempt from that enthusiasm of which she gives the description in very lively colours. The admirers of Goethe form a sort of sect, a body amongst themselves, over whom, says Madame de Stael, the influence of Goethe was really incomprehensible. When the congress of Erfurt was held, Napoleon wished to see Goethe, with whom he conversed for some time, and at the close of the conversation he gave the poet the decoration of the legion of honour. As Goethe has attempted every sort of poem, from the simple ballad to the epic; and from a proverb

to a tragedy, a mere list of his works would be too long for this article. It is therefore sufficient to say, that they have been collected in thirteen volumes, published in parts at Tubingen, from 1806 to 1810. In 1813 he gave the history of the first part of his life, including his voyage to Sicily, and his residence in Rome. He is a member of a great number of academies, and a corresponding associate of the French Institute of France. For a series of years, meetings of the learned were held at his house, but those have for some time been discontinued, and he now ceases to labour with his former assiduity; but his admirers have not ceased to do homage to his superior genius. Goethe remained single till his fifty-eighth year, when he married his housekeeper.

M. GOFFAUX,

One of the most distinguished Professors of the University of Paris. During the emigration he taught the French language in London, and on his return was made Professor in the French Prytaneum, now the College of Louis the great. He has published, "The Misfortunes of the Family of Ortenburg;" "A Chronometrical Table of the Principal Epochs of History, from the Siege of Troy to the present Time;" "Explanation of the aforesaid Table;" "Directions for making Versions;" "Directions for making Themes;" and a Latin translation of Robinson Crusoe."

LEWIS GOLDSMITH, ESQ.

This political Proteus, who is the son of one of the chosen people, as they still call themselves, was bred in the humble occupation of a notary public, but being seized with the mania to become an author, he compiled a work in favour of the French revolution, which was so bold, that he could scarcely find a publisher to bring it out. It was chiefly taken from Hauterive, and was entitled, "The Crimes of Cabinets, or State of the French Republic at the end of the Year Eight." After this he went to Paris, and was employed for some time on the "Argus," an English newspaper, published in the French metropolis, to vilify every thing British. A quarrel ensuing between him and his employer, he was discharged, and then supported himself by acting as foreign translator

in the French courts of justice. About the year 1809 he returned to England, and soon after published, "An Exposition of the Conduct of France towards America." He had now to make his peace with administration, and this he effected by abusing France, its emperor, and every thing French, all of which he had been for years eulogizing. He set up a new weekly paper, called the "Antigallican," which has lately assumed the name of the "British Monitor." In this he reviled his late master, as bitterly as he had formerly his native country. For the same purpose he published, "The Secret History of the Cabinet of Bonaparte, 1811." "Recueil des Manifestes, Discours, &c. de Bonaparte, comme General."

For some reason or other, the "British Monitor" has let out some secrets of the cabinets of Europe, which his employers would rather have concealed.

COUNT GEORGE GOLOFKIN

Was grand master of the ceremonies in the court of Russia, and was sent ambassador to China by Alexander, accompanied by a numerous and splendid retinue. After a long journey through Siberia, he arrived on the northern confines of China, but refusing to do homage to a picture of the emperor, as he was required to do, he returned, and was coldly received by the Russian monarch. He retired for a time to Germany, but has since been sent as Russian ambassador to the King of Wurtemberg.

COUNT THEODORE GOLOFKIN

Was born in Holland, whence he went very young to Russia, where his elegant appearance attracted the notice of the Empress Catharine, who made him a gentleman of the chamber, and afterwards sent him as her ambassador to Naples. He soon quarrelled with the Neapolitan queen, and was recalled, and made master of the ceremonies to Paul I. He again fell into disgrace by his freedom of speech, and was obliged to retire. He did not return to Petersburgh till Alexander was on the throne, and he then found that the place of grand master of the ceremonies was occupied by his relation, Count George Golofkin. Theodore then retired in disgust, and settled at Dresden, where he contracted an intimacy with the

Count d'Antraigues, and they are accused of having united to fabricate the pretended secret articles of the treaty of Tilsit, for which the English government gave d'Antraigues a large sum, and which led to the attack on Copenhagen and the seizure of the Danish fleet. Golofkin is a man of taste and letters, and still resides at Dresden.

COUNT GOLTZ,

A PRUSSIAN, descended from a noble family, which has produced many able statesmen and brave soldiers. He was aid-de-camp of General Kalkreuth at Dantzig in 1807, and afterwards aid-de-camp to Prince Blucher. He was appointed plenipotentiary at the court of Louis XVIII., followed him to Ghent, and returned with him to Paris, where he still resides in the same capacity.

DR. GOOD.

DR. GOOD was bred to the medical profession, and lately practised as a surgeon and apothecary in Guildford-street; but, in 1820, took out his diploma as doctor of medicine, for which he is eminently qualified by experience, judgment, and learning.

He is a man of distinguished talent and an excellent linguist. He has published "A Dissertation on the Diseases of Prisons and Poor-houses," 8vo. 1794; "The History of Medicine as far as relates to the Profession of an Apothecary," 12mo. 1795; "On the best Method of employing the Poor in Parish Workhouses," 1793; "Song of Songs, or Sacred Idylls from the Hebrew, with Notes," 1803; "The Triumph of Britain, an Ode," 1803; and an "Essay on Medical Technology," 8vo. 1810. Mr. Good was in habits of intimacy with the late Dr. Geddes, and soon after his decease he published, "Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the late Dr. Alexander Geddes," 8vo. 1803; a work in which he does every justice to his friend, yet by no means attempts to disguise his foibles. We have also from Mr. Good, "A Translation of Lucretius on the Nature of Things," 2 vols. 4to.; and "The Book of Job, translated from the Hebrew;" besides some smaller works. He also assisted in writing the "Pantalogia," a well-conducted dictionary of arts and sciences. He has announced, as forthcoming, a complete System of Medicine.

COUNT GORANI

Was born in 1740 at Milan, and is of a noble Milanese family. He received a good education, but, being of a restless, discontented disposition, he got early in life connected with a society of reformers, who corresponded with Voltaire, Holbach, Diderot, and d'Alembert. They gave their society the name of the *Coffee-House*, to disguise their designs; and, while they appeared only occupied in amusement, were discussing political questions in a periodical work called "The Coffee-House." Amongst the members of that society were Gorani, Count Verri, Lambertinghi, Paul Frisi, and Count Beccaria. Gorani was obliged to quit Italy, and came to England, where he remained till the French revolution began, when he went to Paris, where he published "Secret and Critical Memoirs of the Courts of Italy, and particularly Naples." The work is interesting, and details many things before unknown. He now resides in privacy in Switzerland.

DR. THEODORE GORDON

Is a native of Aberdeenshire. He lost his parents when he was only five years of age, but the fraternal kindness of an elder brother repaired the loss. The rudiments of education he received at an academy near Aberdeen, whence he removed to King's College, Aberdeen, where he took the degree of master of arts. His cousin, Dr. Gordon, and Professor Livingstone, to the latter of whom he was for three years a pupil, directed his medical studies. From Aberdeen he went to Edinburgh, where he studied for two years, and then completed his medical course by the routine of the London hospitals. In 1802 he entered the army, in 1809 acquired the rank of regimental surgeon, in 1813 he was placed on the staff, in 1815 was appointed physician to the forces, and in 1816 was raised to be assistant to the Army Medical Board. Since his entering the army he has served in Hanover, Portugal, at Gibraltar and Ceuta, and in Spain; and has been present at the battles of Roleia, Vimiera, Salamanca, and Vittoria, and at the sieges of Burgos and St. Sebastian. On the day that the British and Spaniards entered France, he was severely wounded in the head and neck, while accompanying his old regiment to the storming of some redoubts.

M. GOSSEC,

THE father of French composers, now living, he being born in 1733. He studied music first at Antwerp, where, when only eight years of age, he was a chorister in the cathedral. He never had any master, but owes his knowledge to his own genius. In 1751, he went to Paris to settle, where he directed the orchestra of M. de la Popeliniere under Rameau. He afterwards went into the service of the Prince of Condé, for whom he composed several operas. In 1770, he established the Concert of Amateurs; and, in 1784, was made chief of the singing school of the Royal Musical Academy. When the revolution began he was appointed master of music to the National Guards of Paris, and composed for them many of their famous patriotic airs, such as the "Hymn to Reason," and "The Retaking of Toulon." He has written a number of pieces for the theatre. His "Mass for the Dead," published in 1760, gained him great reputation, as did also his "Oratorio of the Nativity," in which angels are made to sing from above, in a place constructed in the roof of the church. He has composed many religious pieces, and written several books of instruction, assisted by Cherubini.

M. GOSSELIN,

ONE of the first geographers in Europe, was born at Lisle in 1751. He is *conservateur-administrateur* of the king's library at Paris, a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, and associate of the academy of Gottingen. The journeys which he made in 1772-73-74 and 1780, in France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, and the Low countries, enabled him to verify different positions indicated in the Roman itineraries. He wrote a long dissertation on the geography of the Greeks, and a question being proposed by the Academy of Belles-Lettres, the object of which was to compare the geography of Ptolomy and Strabo, he threw great light on the subject, and obtained the prize in 1789, and by that means was elected a member. His talents were put in requisition by the Committee of Public Safety in 1794, to assist in the war department. His former labours were all seized and deposited at the war office, but were afterwards published in 1796 by order of

the Committee of Public Instruction. He was made a member of the Institute when it was first established, and appointed keeper of the Cabinet of Medals and Engraved Stones in 1799. In 1801, he was employed by the French government to assist in the translation of Strabo; and, in 1804, became a member of the Legion of Honour. In 1816, the king appointed him as one of the principal conductors of the "Journal des Savans." He has published a number of works on ancient and modern geography, with maps in explanation; and also on the ancient measures of distance. M. Gosselin has been more than thirty years collecting Roman medals, and Grecian coins and medals from the earliest period till the most flourishing days of Greece.

FIELD MARSHAL GOUDOWITCH

Was born in the south of Poland in 1740. He entered the army in 1759 during the reign of the Empress Elizabeth, and continued to serve under all the Russian sovereigns who succeeded. He was raised to his present rank by the Emperor Alexander, in consequence of his having, with an army of 6000 Russians, defeated 24,000 Persians in 1807. After the conquest of Georgia he was made governor of Moscow. His great age having obliged him to quit the service, he retired to his vast domains of Tchitchelnick, where he gives himself up to his taste for music, and where he has formed an establishment which contains the finest horses in Poland.

BARON GOURGAULT,

One of Napoleon's most zealous and faithful officers. He distinguished himself particularly in the campaign of 1814. On the 9th of March that year, at the head of the old guard, he attacked a large body of Russians at Chevi, put them to flight, and pursued them to Laon. After the abdication at Fontainebleau he resided at Paris, and occupied himself in preparing the way for the return of his former master from Elba, and in consequence he was a great favourite during the reign of the hundred days. He attended Napoleon to Waterloo, and kept always near his person. After the defeat of the emperor, Gourgault followed his master to St. Helena, and then

returned by way of England to the continent. When in London he began to print details, which gave offence to government, and he was, therefore, sent out of this country, after having been very brutally treated. He has since published a work on the brief campaign of 1815.

COUNT GOUVION ST. CYR,

One of the best tacticians in the French army, was born at Toul, in Lorraine, about the year 1760, entered the army as a volunteer, and soon became an officer. In 1793, he served in the army of the Alps with the rank of brigadier-general, and acquired much praise for his courage and talents in that and the following year. In 1797 he rose to be general of division, and held a command in the army of Moreau, and in the following year he took the command in Italy after Massena had been compelled to retire, in consequence of an insurrection of the troops. While he commanded in Italy, General Gouvion St. Cyr accomplished many important reforms. By some means or other, however, he dissatisfied the Directory, and, with several other generals, was dismissed in 1799. His disgrace was, however, but momentary. In 1801 he was placed in the council of state, in March 1803 he received the command of the French army in Italy, and in 1804 he was made colonel-general of the cuirassiers, and grand officer of the legion of honour. Employed under Massena in 1805, he made prisoners 6000 Austrians, led by Jellachich and Rohan; in 1806, he was ordered to take possession of the kingdom of Naples, and he afterwards joined the grand army in Prussia, and was made governor of Warsaw. His next service was in Spain, and he obtained considerable success in Catalonia. In the Russian campaign he led the army of the centre after Marshal Oudinot was wounded, and, on various occasions, he gained advantages over the enemy; for this he was rewarded with the rank of marshal. At the battle of Dresden in 1813 he bore a distinguished part, and he shortly after defeated Count Tolstoy at Plauen. Left in Dresden, with 16,000 men, after the retreat of Napoleon, he was ultimately obliged to capitulate. On his return to France, Louis created him a peer, and a commander of the order of St. Louis. The marshal remained faithful to the cause

of the Bourbons, and narrowly escaped with his life in an attempt to restrain his soldiers from joining Napoleon. When Louis came back he made him temporary minister of war, and loaded him with honours. In 1817 the marshal was made minister of the naval department, and shortly after he was removed to the head of the war department.

THE DUKE OF GRAFTON

WAS the only son of the late Duke of Grafton, by his first wife, Anne, daughter and heiress of the late Lord Ravensworth. He was born in 1760, and after having received a school education was sent to Trinity College, Cambridge, of which University his father was chancellor. There he became acquainted with Mr. Pitt; and in 1784, when the members for Cambridge University, Lord John Townsend and Mr. Mansfield, since chief-justice Mansfield, had given offence to their constituents, by voting for Mr. Fox's India bill, Mr. Pitt and the present duke, then Lord Euston, opposed them and threw them out. The same year he married Lady Charlotte Waldegrave, daughter of Lord Waldegrave, by the Duchess of Gloucester, by whom he has a numerous issue. He attached himself closely to Mr. Pitt, who gave him the lord lieutenancy of Suffolk, and the rangership of St. James's and Hyde parks. He was also colonel of the militia of Suffolk, and he continued to represent Cambridge University until the death of his father. The old duke, after retiring some years from public life, saw the state of affairs so very alarming, that he resumed his seat in the House of Lords; and acted, during the rest of his life, with the opposition. His son soon after joined the same party, and his Grace has lately been active in favour of the Queen. He is no longer ranger of Hyde and St. James's parks, but is so of Whittlebury forest. His Grace's eldest son is member of parliament for Bury St. Edmund's; and his second son, Lord Charles Fitzroy, for Thetford. The Duke of Grafton has the place of receiver of the profits of the seals of the King's Bench and Common Pleas, which he holds under a patent granted to his ancestor by Charles II.; and has likewise two pensions, one of 5000l. charged on the post-office; and another of 4000l. on other funds.

M. GRANET,

A CELEBRATED French painter, born in Provence, about the year 1766, displayed uncommon talents in the school of Paris, and gained the first prize, which entitled him to study at Rome, with a pension from the government. He settled at Rome, and, like Poussin, may be considered rather as an Italian than a French artist. Some of his historical pictures are of high merit. He has also a wonderful power of seizing a likeness, and he paints with astonishing rapidity. He is as much distinguished by his amiableness in his private character as by his genius in his pictorial.

CHARLES GRANT, ESQ.

Is a native of Cromarty, in Scotland, and came to London to enter into some way of business. His family procured him a situation as writer in the East-India Company's service. He repaired to India, married, and in due time returned to England, with a moderate fortune and a large family. In India, Mr. Grant had acquired a very considerable knowledge of East-India affairs, and soon after his return stood candidate for the office of director, for which he succeeded; and soon, by his abilities, became one of the most efficient members in the direction. He was, in 1807, chosen deputy chairman; and in 1805, chairman. In the latter capacity he had the honour to receive and entertain the queen and princesses when they visited the India-house. At the general election, in 1806, he was returned member of parliament for the county of Inverness, which county he continued to represent till he retired from public life, and was succeeded by his son, a proof of the great interest he had acquired in that county; indeed, Mr. Oldfield, in his "History of Parliament," calls him the patron. Mr. G. is a man of a very religious turn of mind, and by some called a methodist. This brought him into close connexion with Mr. Wilberforce, Lord Teignmouth, &c. and he embarked with them in the trading settlement of Sierra Leone, which did not succeed. During his sitting in parliament, and at the board of directors, he had more important affairs to transact than has fallen to the lot of most men in these situations, which he always conducted with great ability; and, we believe, equal integrity.

Many of his letters and reports have been made public and do great credit to his head and heart.

RIGHT HON. CHARLES GRANT,

Is the son of the subject of the preceding article. While at Magdalen College, he wrote an excellent prize poem, on the "Restoration of Learning in the East." When his father retired from public life, he introduced him to the freeholders of the county of Inverness, who elected him as their representative. He had previously been returned for Fortrose. In parliament, he soon proved himself to be an able speaker, and it was not long before he attracted the notice of the minister, who, on a vacancy occurring, appointed him one of the commissioners for the liquidation of the nabob of Arcot's debts. He was next removed to a seat at the Treasury Board; and was, lastly, made secretary of state in Ireland. The latter place he held till Marquis Wellesley became viceroy.

His brother, Robert Grant, esq. has distinguished himself by writing, "The Expediency maintained of continuing the System by which the Trade and Government of India are now regulated, 1813;" and a "Sketch of the History of the East-India Company, from its Foundation to the passing the Regulation Act of 1778;" 8vo. 1813.

MRS. GRANT

Was born in 1756, at Glasgow, and is the daughter of a British officer, of the name of Campbell. When a child, she was carried to America by her father, who was in a regiment, stationed for a considerable time in the back settlements, among the Mohawks. On his return, in 1763, he brought his wife and daughter with him. He afterwards, in 1773, settled near fort Augustus, in the Highlands, where, in 1779, Miss Campbell was married to the reverend Mr. Grant, minister of Laggan, by whom she had a numerous family. He died in 1803, and then, to procure the means of providing for her children, she commenced authoress, and has published, "The Highlanders, and other Poems, 8vo. 1803;" which has reached a third edition. "Memoirs of an American Lady, 1808," 2 vols. 12mo.; "Letters from the Mountains," 3 vols.

1808, which has reached a fourth edition; "Essays on the Superstition of the Highlands of Scotland," 2 vols. 18mo. 1811; "Eighteen Hundred and Thirteen, a Poem, in two parts, 1814;" and "Popular Modals and Impressive Warnings, for the Sons and Daughters of Industry," 2 vols. 1815. All her works have merit, and have been well received.

RIGHT HON. SIR WILLIAM GRANT

Is a native of Baddendalloch, on the confines of Moray and Inverness shires, in Scotland. He was sent to the grammar-school at Elgin; afterwards studied at Aberdeen, and came to London, under the protection of his uncle, William Grant, a respectable merchant. Here he was entered at one of the inns of court for the bar, and after being called to it he went to Leyden to study the civil law. He then repaired to Quebec, where he acted for some time as attorney-general, in the absence of that officer. On his return he found a brilliant scene opened to him. His friends, who placed a just confidence in his abilities, soon procured him a seat in parliament for the borough of Shaftesbury, and next parliament for that of New Windsor; he was afterwards returned for the county of Bamff. Pitt saw his abilities, and, until something better offered, procured him the appointment of solicitor-general to the queen; and, subsequently, that of master of the rolls; at which time he was knighted and introduced into the privy-council. He distinguished himself much in parliament; he did not speak often, but, when he did, his speeches made a great impression. On the abatement of the impeachment of Mr. Hastings; on the question respecting the laws of Canada, 1791; on the Russian armament in 1792; and on the peace, of which he approved, he made most brilliant speeches. Although in parliament he must be supposed to have leaned much to his friend and patron, Mr. Pitt; yet, when master of the rolls, he appears to have felt his independence, and to have acted a constitutional part. As Master of the Rolls, no man ever conducted himself with more general satisfaction, and the appeals from his decisions were less in number than were ever before known. After acting in that court the full number of years required by law, being a single man, and of moderate expenditure, he retired with the usual pension. Sir William was not long enough

at the bar to make a very large fortune, although he had a very respectable share of business. An anecdote is told of him which is much to his credit: when it was in contemplation to add to the income of the judges, his majesty directed that Sir William Grant should be asked what advance of salary he expected; Sir William answered, that he did not want any, as he was *perfectly satisfied*. The king, on being told this, said, "I am glad I have got one satisfied man in my dominions."

VISCOUNT GRANVILLE.

THIS nobleman, formerly known as Lord Levison Gower, is the son of the first Marquis of Stafford, by his third wife, Lady Susan Stuart, daughter of the Earl of Galloway. He was born in 1773, and brought into parliament first for the city of Litchfield, and afterwards for the county of Stafford. He, like the rest of his family, attached himself to Mr. Pitt's interest, and was by him, in 1802, made one of the commissioners of the treasury, and, in 1805, was sent by that minister as ambassador to Russia, on which appointment he was introduced into the privy council. On his return he was entitled to the full allowance of an ex-ambassador. Soon after his return he married Lady Georgiana Cavendish, daughter of the late Duke of Devonshire. Mr. Pitt was now deceased, and his family had attached themselves to the opposition, but he chose to act under the guidance of Mr. Canning. In 1815 he was created a peer, by the title of Viscount Granville.

MR. HENRY GREATHEAD.

THE man who has invented any thing that preserves the lives of his fellow creatures ought to have his name transmitted to posterity. Mr. G., the subject of this notice, was born at Richmond in Yorkshire in 1761. His father, who was comptroller of the salt duties at South Shields, bound him apprentice to a boat-builder. Young Greathead afterwards embraced a seafaring life, served six years in the royal navy, and was shipwrecked on the coast of France. In 1789 the ship-owners of South Shields offered a premium for the invention of a boat to

save persons in danger of shipwreck; in consequence of which he presented a model for that purpose, under the name of a life-boat, which was preferred, and has been introduced into many places on the British coast. In 1802 the parliament granted him the sum of 1200*l.* as a reward for his invention. In 1785 he married the daughter of Mr. Wood, collector of the excise at Norwich.

COUNT GREGOIRE

Was born at Veho, near Luneville, in 1750, and was educated for the church. He was at first professor in the college of Pont-au-Mousson, and then rector of Embermesnil; and when the states-general were assembled he was chosen a deputy by the clergy of Nanci. When, soon after the assembly began, the debates ran high to determine whether the three orders should deliberate and vote separately, three deputies of the clergy of Poitou (rectors) quitted their orders and joined the third state or tiers etat on the 13th of June. Next day, Gregoire and four other rectors followed their example. The union of the three orders in one general assembly was the consequence of this conduct, which was considered by some as a great proof of patriotism, and by others as a dishonourable abandonment of the order to which they belonged. M. Gregoire was the person who supported most consistently the line of conduct which he had adopted, and he took a part in most of the important deliberations. On the 8th of July, 1789, he opposed the approach of the troops which the king had ordered to march towards Paris; and on the 14th of the same month, when the Bastile was taken, he denounced the ministers who had marched the troops to the capital. He soon after claimed protection and some privileges for the Jews, and constantly was an advocate in their favour. On its being decreed that the rights of man should precede the constitution, he insisted, that, together with the declaration of rights, should be inscribed a declaration of duties; and at the same time he proposed that the constitutional act should be consecrated by using in it the name of the divinity. When the question of alienating the property of the church were discussed, M. Gregoire admitted that the clergy were only occupants and not proprietors; but he insisted, that, if the property was to be taken from

them, it should return to the original donors, and not be given to the nation, adding that the revenues arising from tythes ought to be replaced by land attached to the livings. When the rights of man were under discussion, he proposed that it should be decreed that they came from God. He was the first ecclesiastic who took the constitutional oath, and at the same time he published a work in favour of the civic oath, and as a reward the assembly made him bishop of the department of Loir and Cher. In 1791 he was president of that portion of the assembly that united itself with the Society of the Friends of the Blacks; and, whatever may have been the consequences, in a commercial point of view, or any other, the principles on which the society acted were humane and good; not only were their principles so, but they endeavoured to put them in action without incurring those evils which actually took place.

When Louis XVI. was taken at Varennes, and carried back to Paris, and the assembly was deliberating on what was to be done, M. Gregoire demanded that he should be put upon his trial, saying, at the same time, that a national convention alone could give judgment in that affair. During the legislative assembly, when M. Gregoire was not in the legislature, he frequented the society of Jacobins, of which he was a leading member; and it was at that period that the propaganda, of which so much has been said in Europe, was organized.

M. Gregoire was elected member of the Convention for the department of Loir and Cher; and, on the 22d of September, he formally demanded the abolition of royalty; upon which the assembly rose simultaneously, and by acclamation decreed what he demanded. On the 15th of November, 1792, M. Gregoire made a long speech, in which he demanded that the king should be tried. He was at that time chosen president of the Convention, and was very instrumental in having the decree passed for the union of Savoy with France, and was sent there with three other deputies to organize it, under the denomination of the department of Mont-Blanc. It was during his absence that the king was tried and condemned, so that he did not vote on that occasion. M. Gregoire proposed and carried the proposition that the academies should be suppressed; but, as he was afterwards the person who was instrumental in founding the Institute, which is only the renovation of the academies under

another name, the suppression of the ancient learned societies must be considered not as being done from any dislike to learning and learned men, but with a view to a new organization, which in fact took place.

M. Gregoire employed much of his attention to regulations respecting agriculture and public instruction. In 1794, he read from the tribune an original letter written by Charles IX. of France, in 1569, to the Duke d'Alençon, his brother, in order to recommend to him Charles de Louviers, to whom he gave the collar of his order as a reward for having assassinated the Constable de Mony. M. Gregoire proposed that the letter should be preserved in the national archives, in order to *augment the horror of the people for kings*. He often spoke in favour of liberty of public worship. In 1795 he went as member into the Council of Five Hundred; and, what ought not to be forgotten, as it makes a principal feature in the life of M. Gregoire, is, that he made great efforts to re-establish the church as it had been constitutionally decreed by the National Assembly. That church was now neither preserved nor even recognized by the rulers of France. Forty bishoprics were vacant by death, marriage, or apostacy; and the others were threatened with a like fate, when Gregoire applied himself with energy and zeal to the reanimation of the expiring spark of religion. He formed in the beginning of 1795 a committee, with the name of the Committee of the United Bishops, which established correspondences in every direction, exhorting the constitutional bishops to recommence their labours; created presbyteries and synods, and sent forth a great number of writings in favour of religion. Amongst other things, in 1795, two *Encycliques* were published, containing regulations for the restored church. A printing office and journal were established in Paris expressly and solely for the support of that cause. In 1796, M. Gregoire visited his own diocese, and published an account of the visitation. In 1797, by his efforts, a *National Council of Bishops* was held, in which he read several reports of the labours of the Society of Reunited Bishops. When that council closed, M. Gregoire continued to labour indefatigably. He wrote continually in support of the measures which he had begun. He was for religion, but not for popes, and therefore connected himself with Ricci, Serrao, Solari, and other Italians, who were enemies of the pope. He addressed himself to the grand inquisitor

of Spain in an energetic manner, and sent constitutional writings into every quarter, from Quebec to Trebisonde. The measures that he took to re-establish religion with those alterations called constitutional, which the first National Assembly had decreed, were far too extensive to be here enumerated. He opposed the abolition of Sunday and the establishing of what was termed the decade in its place. In 1799 he became a member of the new legislature, and was named president. He was afterwards made member of the conservative senate, at the repeated request of the legislative body of the tribunate and of the senate, which obliged Bonaparte to acquiese in the nomination. He soon after was created a count of the empire, and commander of the legion of honour. Before the revolution, M. Gregoire was member of the academy of Metz, as he has since been of the Institute, and of the agricultural society of Paris. France owes to him the establishment of the Board of Longitude and the augmentation of the Conservatory of Arts and Trades. He was a great friend of science, learning, and learned men, and protected them powerfully in the time of terror and vandalism. He is said to have very frequently interfered in favour of priests who were thrown into prison; and in no case can he be accused of having persecuted those who would not comply with the regulations made by the revolution. His enemies admit, that in the senate he preserved a much greater degree of independence than almost any other man, and he never entirely abandoned the ecclesiastical dress. It is even said that he asked leave of Bonaparte to appear in the senate in the habit of an ecclesiastic, but that his request was refused, and he was even obliged to wear a sword on days of ceremony. He offended Bonaparte by his freedom of expression in the new edition of the "Ruins of Port-Royal," and was on that account forbidden to appear at the Tuilleries on the first day of the year, but he wrote a letter of submission, and was forgiven. M. Gregoire was one of the most ardent in favouring the abdication of Napoleon, and in 1815 he inscribed himself on the registers of the Institute against the new constitution proposed by the emperor. After the restoration, he wrote a long letter to the assembly, in favour of the abolition of the slave-trade; and next to Mr. Wilberforce he may be accounted the friend of that portion of the human race that has suffered so much from the want of justice and humanity in Europeans.

When the Institute was new modelled by the king, M. Gregoire was not received as one of its members. He continues to take the title of ancient Bishop of Blois. He likes to be addressed as a bishop, and is very justly proud of his efforts in favour of the Christian religion at the time when its followers were severely persecuted.

He is a man of great knowledge, and has written much, but with more attention to the matter than the manner. He has travelled in England and in Germany, and corresponds with several learned men in both countries. His travels and correspondence have been of great service to him in composing his "History of Religious Sects." Perhaps no library in Paris contains such a collection of books as his, written concerning different religions and the histories of religions.

M. Gregoire has published "The Praise of Poetry," which obtained the prize from the academy of Nanci in 1773; "An Essay on the Moral, Political, and Religious Regeneration of the Jews," a work crowned by the academy of Metz in 1789; "A Memoir in favour of People of Colour in St. Domingo and the other Islands belonging to France in the West Indies;" "A Motion in favour of the Jews;" "Vindication of the Constitutional Oath of the Clergy;" "Three Reports on the Destruction occasioned by Vandalism, and the Way to prevent it." To which must be added, a great number of interesting Reports on the Inscriptions on Public Monuments, Books, &c.; All the Writings relative to the Re-establishment of the Church, which are very numerous; an interesting work on the "Literature of the Negroes, their intellectual Faculties, and moral Qualities;" "Critical Observations on the Columbiad of Joel Barlow;" "On Domestic Life among the Ancients and Moderns;" "An answer to libellists;" and the "History of Religious Sects, from the beginning of the last Century to the present Time, in all Quarters of the World." This History contains much that is curious and interesting, but is not methodically arranged.

M. Gregoire laboured more assiduously and disinterestedly for the good of mankind than any of the French revolutionists. He used his endeavours to restore religion, to protect the arts, sciences, and learned men, and to emancipate the Blacks, and give just privileges to the Jews. In no case did he either act from vengeance or avarice. Personal motives seem never to have operated upon him,

and his being shut out from the Institute is rather an act of revenge than one of justice. The same may be said of his recent exclusion from the Chamber of Deputies, on the ground of his being unworthy to sit there. In considering what M. Gregoire did, and what he might have done, it is impossible not to give him great praise. We repeat, that, of the men who were active from the beginning to the end of the revolution, no man has done so much good, and abstained so carefully from doing what was wrong, as this excellent Christian patriot and ancient bishop.

DR. G. GREGORY

Is the grandson of the late celebrated Dr. John Gregory, of Edinburgh, author of "The Comparative View of Man," and "A Father's Legacy to his Daughters." He was born at Canterbury, and, after having been educated there, he was sent to Edinburgh to study medicine under the direction of his uncle Professor Gregory, a man of high reputation. He came to London in 1809, studied there for some years as a pupil at St. George's Hospital, and took his degree at Edinburgh in 1811. The next year he entered into the medical department of the army, and during the three following years was with the British army in Sicily and Italy. In the course of this time he visited the most interesting parts of Sicily and Italy, and the south of Spain, and was actively employed, in 1814, with the Anglo-Sicilian army while operating against Genoa. He has since settled in this metropolis.

DR. OLINTHUS GREGORY

Was born at Yaxley, in Huntingdonshire, in 1774, where he was educated, and, having a strong predilection for the mathematics, he, at an early age, sent papers, which were approved of, to the "Lady and Gentleman's Diary." About 1796 he went to Cambridge, and opened a bookseller's shop there. He also found himself competent to begin to teach mathematics both in the town and at the university. In 1802 he was invited to the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, took the degree of A. M. in 1804, and in 1808 received a diploma as LL.D. Since 1802 he has conducted the "Gentleman's Diary," and takes an extensive part in the "Retrospect of Philosophic

Discoveries." He is now second mathematical master at the Royal Academy at Woolwich. His other works are, "Lessons Philosophical and Astronomical," 1790; "A Treatise on Astronomy," 1802; "A Treatise on Mechanics," 3 vols. 1806; "Letters on the Evidences of the Christian Religion," 2 vols. 8vo. 1811; and "Elements of Plane and Spherical Trigonometry," 1816. He has also translated "Haüy's Elementary Treatise on Natural Philosophy," from the French; and assisted Mr. Good in a new dictionary of arts and sciences called the "Pantalogia."

By the death of Mr. Bonnycastle, a promotion took place in the Royal Military Academy, and Dr. Gregory succeeded to the chair of Simpson and Hutton.

PASCOE GRENFELL, ESQ. M.P.

This gentleman is one of the members for Marlow, for which borough he has held a seat since 1802, in which year he succeeded to Mr. T. Williams. He married the daughter of Viscount Doneraile in 1804. Since he obtained a seat in Parliament he has been an active member. It should be recorded to his honour that he was among the opponents of the slave-trade, and that he formed one of the majority which voted for putting Viscount Melville on his trial. Mr. Grenfell has made the most strenuous and laudable efforts, and not wholly without success, to save the national treasure, by reducing the exorbitant profits which the Bank was, and indeed still is, allowed to gain by conducting a part of the public pecuniary business; and it is to be hoped that he will persist in this necessary and praiseworthy object.

COUNT GRENIER

Was born at Sarre-Louis in 1768. He entered the army as a private soldier in 1784, and rose regularly but rapidly to the rank of general of division in 1794. He was the officer who conducted the army at the passage of the Rhine at Ordingen in 1794. He served with great distinction under Generals Hoche and Moreau. At the battle of Hohenlinden he distinguished himself particularly; and, when the short interval of peace occurred, Grenier returned to France, and was made inspector-

general of infantry, and commandant of the legion of honour. He was afterwards appointed governor of Mantua, grand eagle of the legion of honour, and count of the empire. He again served against the Austrians in 1809, and was wounded at the battle of Wagram. He afterwards went to Naples, and was made by Murat chief of the staff of his army. In the Russian campaign he served with honour; but, when Napoleon abdicated, Grenier embraced most cordially the cause of the Bourbons. When the promotion of knights of St. Louis took place after the restoration, General Grenier was one of the first, and was named inspector of infantry at Toulon and Marseilles. When Napoleon returned in 1815, Grenier was chosen member of the Chamber of Representatives, and had great influence in that assembly, of which he was vice-president. He was one of the commissioners who were named to govern after the second abdication of Napoleon; but, as that commission ceased on the return of the king, Grenier retired into private life. He is now a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and has voted against the laws for abridging the liberties of France.

M. GRENIER

Was bred to the bar, and sent by the department of Puy-de-Dome as a deputy to the Assembly of Five Hundred in 1798. He has since then paid great attention to the better management of the sales of national property. He opposed the plan of making the nation heirs to individuals in preference to collaterals. He also had a share in passing the civil and criminal codes, and when he quitted the legislature he became attorney-general in the court of appeal at Riom, where he still remains. He has been a member of the legion of honour ever since 1804. He has published, "A Manual of the Civil Tribunals;" "A Manual of the Tribunals of Commerce;" "An Essay on Adoption;" "A Treatise on Wills, Donations, and other gratuitous Dispositions of Property."

LORD GRENVILLE,

The son of George Grenville, who was Chancellor of the Exchequer in the early part of the reign of Geo. III.,

was born in 1769, and educated first at Eton, and then at Oxford, where he was distinguished by his classical attainments. He then studied the law for a short time, but soon relinquished that pursuit, and devoted his life to politics. In 1782 he accompanied his elder brother, the late Marquis of Buckingham, to Ireland, as secretary of state. Being first cousin to Mr. Pitt, he was, soon after that gentleman became prime minister, appointed pay-master-general of the forces. By the interest of his brother he had been returned M.P. for the county of Buckingham; and in 1788, on the death of Mr. Cornwall, was chosen speaker of the House of Commons. The office of speaker he did not long retain; and he was then made secretary of state for the home department, whence, in 1784, he was removed to the foreign office, which he held until the resignation of Mr. Pitt. In 1790 he was created a peer, and in 1792 had the good fortune to marry the Honourable Miss Anne Pitt, daughter of the first Lord Camelford, by which he eventually became possessed, in her right, of the fortune of that family.

Lord Grenville supported Mr. Pitt in all his destructive measures, and many of the bills and acts hostile to the liberties of England originated with him. He was well rewarded by his relation for his attachment, and had the appointment of auditor of the exchequer bestowed on him, a place of 4000*l.* a year, which he still enjoys. When Mr. Pitt's interest declined, his lordship thought proper to coalesce with his opponent Mr. Fox, a measure which reflected equal disgrace on them both; and, under the auspices of that gentleman, he became first lord of the treasury. Most men would have relinquished the emoluments of auditor while enjoying the post of first lord of the treasury, but the public were astonished and disgusted to find a bill brought in to enable his lordship to hold these incompatible offices. This administration came in with some degree of popularity, but their conduct quickly dissipated every hope of the nation gaining any thing from such a coalition. He was soon displaced, and has since acted mostly in opposition. The family of the Grenvilles have, however, lately joined the present ministry. During the period of his administration at the treasury he was elected Chancellor of the University of Oxford, is an elder brother of the Trinity-house, and governor of the Charter-house.

RIGHT HON. THOMAS GRENVILLE

Is the second son of the late George Grenville, consequently brother to the late Marquis of Buckingham and Lord Grenville. This gentleman was brought early into public life, and into Parliament for the borough of Buckingham. He was in great favour with the Marquis of Rockingham, who intended to have sent him to Paris to negociate with Monsieur de Vergennes, a proof of the high opinion that nobleman had of him; but the sudden death of the marquis broke all the measures of his party. Mr. Grenville supported the coalition ministry; and, differing from his family in politics, he was some time out of parliament, but in 1790 he was chosen M.P. for Appleby. In 1794 he was returned for his old borough of Buckingham. He soon after joined his family, who caused him to be sent to Berlin to engage the Prussian king in another crusade against France. He embarked in 1795 in a packet, but they fell in with the ice, and were obliged to return. He then embarked in another vessel which was wrecked, and he lost every thing except his dispatches, with which, with much difficulty, he reached the shore. He set off for Berlin, but the celebrated Abbé Sieyes had reached the Prussian capital before him, and defeated his project. On his return to England he was made chief justice in Eyre, south of Trent, with a patent for life; a complete sinecure, and the third which the Grenville family had now secured to themselves. Being thus made independent, he soon after joined his old friends again, and a coalition between the Fox and Grenville parties speedily took place. When this coalition came into power Mr. G. was not included, but, on the death of Mr. Fox, and on Lord Howick's moving from the Admiralty to be secretary of state in his room, Mr. Grenville succeeded him. As, however, his majesty had no great regard for this ministry, he took the opportunity of their agitating the Catholic question to dismiss them. On this occasion Mr. Sheridan made one of his usual witty remarks, "That his friends could find no stone-wall to run their heads against, and so they built one." This was the second administration which had been wrecked on this question. Mr. Grenville represented the county of Buckingham until his nephew came of age, when he retired to private life. The place which he holds is to be abolished on his decease.

SIGNOR GREPPI

Is a distinguished Italian poet and dramatic writer, who was born at Bologna, about the year 1760. His love of poetry was early manifested, and it induced him to quit the bar, for which he had been educated. His first productions were received with great applause. For a while he acted as secretary to a nobleman, but his love of independence induced him to give up this post, and he then became a successful dramatic writer. Having visited Rome, he was introduced to Cardinal Zelada, who took him under his protection, gave him a place, and obtained for him the honour of knighthood from his holiness. Greppi, however, unfortunately became enamoured of a Roman princess, a relation of the Pope, and he declared his passion, for which offence he was deprived of his place, and sent back to Bologna. When he was about forty he resolved to marry, and his choice fell upon a young lady of Imola, who returned his love. But, while he was one night at the theatre witnessing the representation of one of his own dramas, he received a letter from the fair one, stating, that her parents had compelled her to give her hand to another. Greppi appeared to be very little disturbed by this information, and he invited to supper a party of friends, among whom he spent the greatest part of the night in hilarity, and displayed an abundance of wit on the inconstancy of women. His friends were rejoiced at his resignation; but they were not a little astonished the next morning to learn that he had disappeared. As nothing was heard of him for a twelvemonth, it was concluded that he had put an end to his existence. At length, the performance of a new mass, in the church of St. Francesco, having brought together great numbers of people, one of his friends discovered him among the friars who sung in the chorusses. The reason which Greppi assigned for his retirement was, that he was now only desirous of atoning for his past errors. It was, however, not long before he grew tired of the convent, and, as he had not yet professed, he was at liberty to quit it. When the French entered Italy in 1796, he warmly embraced the principles of republicanism; and, while the Cisalpine republic existed he took a considerable part in public affairs, with a high reputation for integrity. He has long lived respected in private life. He is the author of many poems, four tragedies, and eight comedies. All

his dramatic works have been received with great applause. Of his tragedies, "Gertrude of Arragon" is said to be the best; of his comedies, the three which are called "The Three Teresas."

COLONEL GREVILLE

Is the younger brother of the late Lord Warwick. He was introduced early into the army, in which he rose to the rank of colonel. He was by his late Majesty made one of his equerries, and in that capacity became a great favourite. He had also the good fortune to win the affections of the Countess of Mansfield, widow of the late Earl of Mansfield, so long and so well known as Viscount Stormont. With this lady he gained a good jointure. Mr. G. had little or no provision from his family, but his prudent conduct enabled him to live on the small income of an equerry without incurring debts. At the general election in 1806 he was returned M.P. for the borough of New Windsor, a seat which he acquired by his own good conduct and character, and by the interest of a certain great personage. He has lately been appointed one of the grooms of his Majesty's bed-chamber.

EARL GREY

Is the son of Sir Charles Grey, who distinguished himself much as a general officer, both in America and the West Indies; and, in 1806, obtained for these services the titles of Viscount Howick and Earl Grey. He is also nephew of the late Sir Henry Grey, of Howick, in Northumberland, whose title and estate he now inherits. Mr. Grey was born in 1764, and educated at Eton, in the same class with the late Mr. Lambton, Mr. Whitbread, &c. with whom he afterwards acted in political life. He was then sent to the University of Cambridge, where the great talents which he has since displayed began to open. On his leaving college he went on his travels, where he met with the late Duke of Cumberland, and for a short time held a place in his household. Soon after his arrival in England he was, by the interest of his family, returned to parliament for the county of Northumberland. At a subsequent general election, as an expensive contest was expected for Northumberland, Mr. Grey declined to

stand, and came into Parliament for Appleby, which borough he represented till he succeeded to the peerage. In the House of Commons his great talents soon shewed themselves; and in conjunction with Fox, Sheridan, Lambton, Whitbread, Ponsonby, and others, he kept Mr. Pitt and his friends constantly on the alert. Out of the house, Mr. Grey was equally active in behalf of the people, and no man more warmly advocated the cause of a reform in parliament than Mr. Grey. He became a member of the Whig Club, then in its zenith, and one of the society called the Friends of the People. In 1794 he married Miss Mary Elizabeth Ponsonby, sister of the late Lord Ponsonby, and of the celebrated George Ponsonby, by whom he has a very large family. He continued for many years the steady opposer of Mr. Pitt's measures, especially of the unprincipled war with France, and was equally steady in his attachment to Mr. Fox. When Mr. Burke was in his highest repute, Mr. G. had all the advantages arising to a young man from such a connexion; but the steadiness of his principles did not permit him to follow Mr. Burke in his apostacy. When Mr. Fox was deserted by Lord Fitzwilliam, Lord Carlisle, and other alarmists, Mr. Grey unchangingly adhered to him; and, when that gentleman came into power with Lord Grenville, Mr. Grey then, by his father's elevation to the peerage, become Lord Howick, was appointed first lord of the admiralty, and one of the cabinet council. Lord Howick, as first lord, confined himself to his own department. At that time the place of first lord of the admiralty was at a very inferior salary to that of the other ministers, and the expenses of his table very great. This bore hard on Lord Howick, who had a young family, and had not yet succeeded to a fortune; and he therefore found it necessary to apply for an increase of salary; and the king, by his sign manual, ordered the salary of that office to be increased in future two thousand pounds per annum. Soon after this, by the death of his friend Mr. Fox, a vacancy happened in the office of secretary of state, and his lordship was removed from the admiralty, and succeeded his friend. The ministry was ill formed: in a cabinet of eleven there were three parties, all of whom had different views; Mr. Fox and his friends, who were five, desired peace; Lord Grenville's party, who were four, seem to have imbibed such a hatred of France, that no peace was like to be effected while they remained

in office; and the king's friends, although only two, from the near division of the others, had it in their power to turn any question which way they pleased. The king did not like the administration, although they had accomplished some measures of considerable merit; among other things, they had abolished the slave-trade, an act which will ever reflect the highest honour on Mr. Fox's memory, and in which act Lord Howick bore a very conspicuous part. But they also held themselves bound to procure relief to the Catholics, and their attempt to bring this about was the cause of their downfal. His majesty conceived himself obliged, by his coronation oath, not to assent to any alteration in the laws in this respect; and, as the ministry persisted in the measure, they were dismissed. Lord Howick, soon after, by the death of his father, succeeded to the title of Earl Grey; and, by the death of his uncle, to the family estate. Ill health, for a time, kept his lordship from being very active in public; but the activity and energy which he has lately shewn in the cause of the queen, while they do honour to his head and his heart, at the same time prove to his countrymen that they may still hope to have the benefit of his services whenever the king shall be pleased to return to the friends of his youth. Lord Grey has no place but that of a governor of the Charter-house, which he acquired when minister; nor has he any pension or sinecure, like the usual set of ministers. As an orator, Lord Grey stands high; few exceeded him in the House of Commons, and none surpass him in the House of Lords.

M. GRIMOD DE LA REYNIERE,

A NATIVE of Paris, where he was born in 1758, with a defect in the formation of his hands, which obliges him to use artificial fingers, with which he writes, draws, and carves, with wonderful dexterity. He was bred to the bar, but a circumstance that occurred disgusted him with the profession, and he gave himself up to his love for literature, convivial society, and, above all, the pleasures of the table. His father was a very wealthy farmer general, so that the son had the means of indulging his taste. He is a modern Apicius, and the eccentricities with which he accompanied his entertainments were so numerous, that the details of them would fill a volume. He is a man of real wit and humour, and has written a

number of works, that prove it indisputably. His first two works are intituled, "Little;" and, "Less than Nothing;" and gave rise to much amusement when they appeared. In the time of the three consuls, he published the "Glutton's Almanack," which he dedicated to the cook of Cambacérés. It is a production that points out the best mode of producing the best dishes. The next publication by Girod was the "Manual of Amphytrions, for the Use of Upstarts, who know not how to do the Honours of the Table." He instituted a jury of men of taste, (un jury degustateur,) which had its rules and code of laws; and to be member of which it was necessary both to give proofs of a good appetite and delicate taste. The jury dined once a month together, and consisted of amateurs of the table, young and old, and of both sexes. M. Grimod, however, was at last satiated with a life of that sort, and he retired into the country. He was one of the editors of the "Journal of the Theatres," and has written, translated, or edited, a number of dramatic works. His father was one of what they call in Paris, a millionaire; the style in which he lived may be guessed from the circumstance that his house was that which was since inhabited by the Duke of Wellington, bordering on the Champs Elisées, and reckoned one of the best in Paris.

M. GROBERG, OR GRABERG,

A SWEDE, established in Italy, at Genoa, in 1793. He published at Genoa, "A Journal of Geography," in Italian, of which there are two volumes. He printed in 1811, at Pisa, "A Historical Dissertation on the Scalds, or the Ancient Scandinavian Poets." In that work he gives accurate descriptions of the nature, genius, manners, and character of those poets, during the middle ages, and explains their mythology; supporting what he produces by a multitude of monuments and documents, of very high antiquity. This learned Swede has been occupied on a translation of a Scandinavian Poem, intituled, "Havamaal."

M. GROBERT,

BORN at Algiers, in Africa, in 1757, of French parents.—He lived a long time in Italy, and became well acquainted with the literature of the country. He first served in the

Tuscan army, and in 1792 went into the French service, first as a lieutenant, but he soon rose to be chief of a battalion of artillery, and in 1794 was director of the arsenal at Meulan.—He first distinguished himself by improvements in the construction of gun-carriages and transportable forges. In 1798 he went with Bonaparte to Egypt as chief of a brigade, and as commandant of artillery directed the siege of El-Arish. He was commandant of Ghiza in the neighbourhood of the Pyramids, which furnished him with means to give a description of those monuments; very fit to diminish our admiration of them, whether as to their beauty or the art with which they are constructed.—If M. Grobert diminishes our admiration of the Pyramids, he makes ample amends for that, by the idea which he gives us of the antiquity of the earth, deduced from the discovery made at Henné and at the Temple of Dendera, of two zodiacs, of which the one represents the solstice in the sign of the Virgin, and the other in that of Leo; which, according to the almost imperceptible motion of the equator, would have made the construction of the temple of Dendera to have taken place above four thousand years ago, and fixed the time when the zodiac of Henné was cut at above seven thousand years back, had not M. Viconti found out by their style that those monuments are posterior to the time of Augustus.

M. Grobert was made inspector of reviews in 1803, and in 1811 was placed on half-pay. In February 1814 he commanded the battalion of invalids attached to the National Guards of Paris.—He has furnished many articles to the public papers, and still writes in the Moniteur. He has published, "A Memoir on the manner of bringing Large Cannon to the Field of Battle;" "Observations on Carriages with two wheels for Commercial Purposes, and the service of Field Artillery;" "Description of the Pyramids of Ghizé and the City of Cairo, with its environs;" "Of Public Festivals amongst the Moderns;" "Observations on General Lloyd's Work on the Invasion and Defence of Great Britain;" "A Machine to measure the Velocity of Balls of different sizes, projected at different degrees of elevation from zero to the eighth part of a Circle;" and the "Battle of the Pyramids," a melodrama, acted in Paris.

M. GROS,

A HISTORICAL painter, a pupil of David, and one of the best masters of the modern French school. His manner is flexible, and in it there is great variety. His best pieces are "The Persons infected with the Plague at Jaffa;" "The Battle of Aboukir;" "The Emperor visiting the Field of the Battle of Eylau;" "Francis I. and Charles V. visiting the Church of St. Denis," and "The departure of the King on the night of the 20th of March;" —He was made a member of the Legion of Honour by the Emperor, and by the King professor in the school of painting and sculpture, and also in 1816 a member of the Institute.

M. GROSIER,

AN ancient canon of St. Louis du Louvre, was born at St. Omer in 1738. He was educated in the college of the Jesuits. In 1771 he became associated with Freron in publishing "L'Année Litteraire," which he continued to write after the death of that celebrated author.—"The General History of China," by Grosier, is a work of great and laborious research. He published, in 1801, "An Antidote to Atheism, or a Critical Examination of the Atheist's Dictionary." Since the return of the King he has been appointed keeper of the library of Monsieur, in the Arsenal. He has lately published "A Memoir on the Sciences, Belles-Lettres, and Arts, of the Jesuits."

EARL GROSVENOR.

THE family of this nobleman is one of the most ancient and respectable in Great Britain. His father was raised to the peerage, as a baron, in 1761, and obtained an earldom in 1784. The present Earl Grosvenor was born in 1767, and was carefully brought up by his paternal grandmother, Lady Jane Grosvenor, and her daughter, who early imbued his mind with religious principles. He commenced his public education at Harrow, and finished it at Trinity College, Cambridge. As soon as he had completed his studies, he was sent to make the tour of Europe, accompanied by Mr. William Gifford, and while he steered clear of that dissipation into which too many young Englishmen are apt to fall, he availed himself of every opportunity to cultivate his mind, and add to his stock of knowledge. He entered into political life under

Marshal Grouchy

the auspices of Mr. Pitt, first as member for East Looe, and afterwards for the city of Chester; was made one of the Lords of the Admiralty in 1789, which office he held till 1791, and in 1793 was appointed one of the commissioners for India affairs. In 1795 he married Miss Egerton, by whom he has three sons. During the revolutionary war with France, he raised in Westminster a regiment of volunteers, which he commanded for several years. He succeeded his father in 1802. While Mr. Pitt lived, his lordship generally acted with him; but he has since on various occasions voted on the popular side, and is now a warm friend of retrenchment and economy. The library and collection of pictures possessed by Earl Grosvenor are among the most splendid in England; his seat at Eaton Hall, rebuilt by himself, is one of the most magnificent structures in the kingdom; and he is an amiable man, as well as a liberal and magnificent peer.

MARSHAL GROUCHY

Was born at Paris in 1766, and is of a noble family.—He first entered into the artillery, but quitted that service and was an under-lieutenant in the body guards of Louis XVI. at the time that the revolution broke out.—He at first, like the other officers of the body guards, was unfriendly to the revolution, and was disposed to emigrate, but he changed his mode of thinking, and became a colonel of a regiment of dragoons, at the head of which he made the campaign of 1792, in the army of the centre. He was made marechal-de-camp the same year; and in 1793 served in the army of the Alps.—He afterwards was called to serve against the royalists in the interior, and was in many desperate engagements on the banks of the Loire.—About the same time that Condorcet was compelled to conceal himself, having become suspected by the revolutionists, general Grouchy was obliged to quit the army, in consequence of his being of a noble family. He retired for a little while, and then joined the army as a private soldier, to fight against the royalists in La Vendée; but he was soon raised to the rank of a general of division, and in 1795 commanded in that capacity. In 1796, he served under General Hoche, and displayed such skill and bravery that he was made general-in-chief of the army of the west, that was acting against the royalists. He refused that command, and was appointed

chief of the staff in the army of the north. In 1797 he was sent with General Hoche to make a descent in Ireland; an expedition which was not attended with success. Grouchy afterwards was a third time sent against the royalists in the west; and he put nearly an end to the civil war; at least he prevented its extension. In 1798 he was employed in Piedmont, under General Joubert; and by the assistance of the rebel subjects of the King he got possession of the citadel of Turin without any resistance; and compelled the King to sign his abdication and retire to Sardinia. Grouchy was charged with the government and organization of the country; and he acted with integrity, but with great rigour towards those who were not willing to see their country revolutionized and governed by strangers. He disarmed the people, and sent the nobles into France, confiscating half of their property. The peasantry of Acqui and Strevi having revolted, he marched against them, and defeated them, and set fire to the town of Strevi.—In other respects he acted wisely for the country. He re-opened the University of Turin, which the ancient government had shut up; he prevented extortion by those under him; and put an end to those assassinations that were so frequent in Piedmont. Grouchy fought under General Moreau in Italy, in 1799, and contracted an intimate friendship with him. He manifested great bravery on all occasions; and at the battle of Novi, after receiving thirteen wounds, he was taken prisoner, and owed his life to the Grand Duke Constantine, who visited him frequently, and gave him money and his own surgeons and domestics. He was exchanged after the battle of Marengo, went to serve on the Rhine, under Moreau, and contributed much to the success of the battle of Hohenlinden. When Moreau was accused and tried, Grouchy did not disguise his attachment to that general, nor his contempt for the motives which actuated Bonaparte in that affair. Napoleon was offended, and consequently did nothing for Grouchy, while he raised officers of less standing and less merit to the rank of senators and marshals of France. Yet he always employed him, and assigned to him the post of the greatest difficulty and danger. Grouchy distinguished himself greatly at the battle of Friedland, where, accordingly to Napoleon's expression, he rendered important service. After the peace of Tilsit, he obtained the Bavarian grand cross of military merit; was made grand

eagle of the legion of honour, a count of the empire, and a commander of the order of the iron crown. He was serving in Spain when Murat ordered the French soldiers to attack the people at Madrid; and he had a horse killed under him on that occasion. He was president of the military tribunal that condemned to death those Spaniards who were taken with arms in their hands. When hostilities were renewed in 1809, he was employed in the army of Italy, and entered Hungary with Prince Eugene, the viceroy of Italy; and contributed greatly to the victory of Wagram; for which he was named captain-general of Chasseurs, and made great officer of the empire. He made the campaign of Russia, and distinguished himself at the battle of Valentina and Moskwa, where he was slightly wounded. On the retreat when the army was quite in a state of confusion, and the life of Napoleon was supposed to be in some danger, a body composed entirely of officers of all ranks was formed, called the "Sacred Squadron." The viceroy, Eugene, had the chief command of this squadron, and Grouchy commanded under him. Notwithstanding his services he gave some displeasure to Napoleon; and he was not employed after the retreat from Russia, till the invasion of France, in 1814, when he had a command, and behaved with his wonted bravery in several engagements; but particularly at the battle of Craon, where he was wounded. When the restoration took place, his rank and honours were confirmed to him, and he was employed; but, thinking others had got a preference, he wrote a letter to the King, which was thought not to be decorous; he was nevertheless made chevalier de St. Louis in 1814; and, in January 1815, commander of the order. When the king fled to Ghent, Napoleon employed Grouchy, who, commanded at Lyons, and who made every effort to get the national guards and troops of the line to revolt, and join, as he termed it in his proclamations, the great military family. After having made the whole of the south of France submit to Napoleon, he was created marshal of the empire, and member of the chamber of peers. He left Paris with Napoleon in June, to open the campaign, and commanded the right wing of the army at the battle of Ligny on the 16th. Next day he received an order to march on Brussels, and attack General Bulow. On the 18th he met the enemy near Wavres, at three leagues distance from Brussels; but there are such confused and such

contradictory reports, concerning his conduct on that memorable day, that there is no means of stating with certainty how the matter really was. That he was within hearing of the cannonade at Waterloo is certain. That Napoleon wanted and expected his assistance on that occasion is also certain; and it is no less so, that he remained inactive while the main French army was defeated by the assistance of that very General Bulow whom he was to attack. Three messengers were sent by Napoleon to order Grouchy to come to his aid; and it appears that he received them, but equivocated as to his power of obeying. When Grouchy found that the French had lost the battle of Waterloo, he retreated on Namur, and, avoiding the victorious enemy, arrived near Paris on the 30th of June, with about 40,000 men. That Grouchy should be so near and not assist or march to the assistance of Napoleon is not easily reconcileable with his palpable duty; and, as his neutrality secured the triumph of the Holy Alliance, it was of course worth any price. Count Grouchy embarked, soon after the return of the king, for the United States of America, but he lately obtained permission to return to France.

Two attempts were made to try him by a council of war after he had left the country; but his son on both occasions, proved that he could only be tried by the chamber of peers; and the council of war twice declared itself incompetent.—The son is a young officer of merit, and had risen to the rank of colonel, and was a chevalier de St. Louis and of the legion of honour. The sister of Count Grouchy, who is the widow of the scientific but unfortunate Condorcet, lives in Paris, and has translated into French, "The Theory of Moral Sentiments;" written by Dr. Adam Smith, to which she has added, "Eight Letters on Sympathy;" and it is certain that this whole family were haters of Napoleon.

BARON GRUNER,

A Counsellor of state in Prussia, who, in 1813, by issuing proclamations in a prophetic style, animated his fellow citizens to invade France. In 1814, he was made governor-general of the duchy of Berg, and soon after received, from the Emperor of Russia, the decoration of the order of St. Anne. When Napoleon returned from Elba, Gruner again, in a proclamation, issued at Dusseldorf,

excited the people to take arms. He was commandant of Paris while the Prussians were there in 1815, and was made a baron by the king, in reward of his services.

M. GUERIN,

A FRENCH historical painter, who first gained reputation in 1800, by exhibiting an excellent picture of Marcus Sextus. Another of Phedra and Hyppolitus, of equal merit, was exhibited in 1802. In 1808, the same painter produced "A picture of the Emperor pardoning those who had revolted at Cairo." He has since painted several excellent pieces; and he excels also in painting portraits. He is a member of the legion of honour, and of the Institute.

M. GUICHARD

Is one of the most celebrated counsel in France, and has an equal reputation as a chamber counsel and a pleader at the bar. He has also acquired considerable fame as a writer on legal subjects, on which he has published nearly sixty volumes. Several of his works bear the title of codes, each of which treats of a particular branch of the law. At the bar, M. Guichard has been retained in many remarkable causes, among which are those of Arena, charged with having attempted to assassinate Bonaparte, and of the Polignacs, who were implicated with Moreau. M. Guichard now holds high legal situations under the government.

M. DE GUIGNES.

THIS gentleman, celebrated for his knowledge of the Chinese language, is the son of the author of the excellent History of the Huns, and was born at Paris in 1759. He was taught Chinese by his father, and commenced his literary career with a memoir on the Chinese planisphere, which was printed in the transactions of the academy of sciences. In 1784, he went to China as French resident; and, in 1794 and 1795, he accompanied the Dutch embassy to Pekin, and was highly serviceable to it. From time to time he transmitted to the Academy of Sciences a variety of nautical and astronomical observations. He returned to France in 1801, after having resided seventeen

years in China. Since his return he has published "Observations on the Voyage of Mr. Barrow;" "Voyages to Pekin, Manilla, and the Isle of France," 3 vols. 8vo.; "A Letter to Mr. Millin, on the Chinese Pantheon;" "Reflections on the ancient Astronomical Observations of the Chinese, &c.;" "Reflections on the Chinese Language;" and lastly, "A Chinese, French, and Latin Dictionary;" which is a large folio volume of 1200 pages. The dictionary has been severely criticised; but it is certainly a work of considerable merit.

THE EARL OF GUILDFORD

Is the third son of Lord North, who was for so many years prime-minister of this country; and whose three sons have all in succession enjoyed the Guildford peerage. This nobleman was born in 1761, and his father procured for him the patent place of one of the chamberlains of the Tally Court, in the Exchequer. He was sent out some years ago to be governor of Ceylon, in which place he resided until he had acquired an easy fortune. While governor, he made the tour of the island, and was accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Cordiner, who, by that means has been able to give the public the best account which we have of Ceylon. Soon after his return, he succeeded to the title, on the death of his brother; and has lately been sent to the Ionian islands, on some mission from government. Lord Guildford is unmarried; and in case he should die without leaving a son, the title and estate will descend to the eldest son of the late Dr. North, bishop of Winchester.

BARON DE GUILHERMY.

When the revolution took place in France, Guilhermy held an official law situation under the crown, he being the king's attorney-general at the tribunal of Castlenaudary. He was sent as a deputy to the states general, by the third estate; and, both in that capacity and as a private individual, he always manifested the strongest attachment to Louis XVI. and to monarchical principles. In 1791 he emigrated, and joined Monsieur, now Louis XVIII., whom he scarcely ever quitted till his restoration. When Louis ascended the throne he ennobled M. de Guilhermy, and appointed him intendant of Guadaloupe.

When Napoleon returned from Elba, M. de Guilhermy exerted himself strenuously to preserve the colony of Guadaloupe to the Bourbons; but he failed, and was obliged to retire to the Saintes. In 1816, he went back to France, and the king created him a baron, and honorary counsellor of state.

GENERAL GUILLAUME

Was born in France about the year 1765, served under Bonaparte, in the army of Italy; and then entered into the service of the Italian republic, and rose to be brigadier-general. While in Italy he examined with the eye of a tactician the spots which had been rendered famous by the encampments and battles of the Carthaginian general; and the result of his remarks was a work published at Milan, in three vols. 4to. in 1812, entituled "A History of the Campaigns of Hannibal in Italy," with plans and topographical charts. In 1812, the general was summoned to take a part in the Russian campaign. He fell into the hands of the enemy, and did not obtain his liberty till 1814. On his return to Paris, he sent from the press "An Impartial Relation of the Passage of the Berezina by the French Army: by an eye witness." When Napoleon re-ascended the throne, he confided to General Guillaume the direction of the free corps, on the frontier of the Ardennes; and, in this command, the general displayed such ardent zeal for the interests of the emperor, that, when Louis was brought back by the allies, Guillaume deemed it prudent to retire to England. He has since published "Memoirs for the History of the War between France and Russia;" and a "History of the Campaigns of 1813 and 1814 in Italy."

GENERAL GUILLEMINOT

Is a Belgian, born in 1774, and first served in the army of his countrymen, in 1790, when they endeavoured to throw off the yoke of Austria. Like many of his companions, he took refuge in France, where he entered into the military service, and became an officer on the staff. After the flight of Dumourier, Guilleminot was put under arrest; but he contrived to escape, and he joined the army of Moreau, by whom he was attached to the staff, and with whom he made several campaigns.

His zeal for Moreau, in 1804, threw him into temporary disgrace with Napoleon; who, however, called him into service in the Austrian campaign of 1805, Guilleminot being exceedingly well acquainted with the country which was the scene of action. He was employed in Spain in 1808; and for his conduct at the battle of Rio Seco, obtained the cross of the legion of honour, and the rank of brigadier-general. In 1812 he distinguished himself in Russia, particularly at the battle of Moskwa; and, in 1813, he defeated the Swedes at Dessau; for which he was raised to be general of division. From Louis he received several honours and employments, and he remained faithful to him. He has been actively employed since the second return of the Bourbons. General Guilleminot is said to be one of the best informed officers of the French army, and is now engaged in writing a general history of the wars of our times.

ABBÉ AIMÉ GUILLON,

A LITERARY enthusiast, born at Lyons, and a most eloquent preacher. He has several times been on the point of being put to death on account of his writings. First he turned the director La Revelliere Lepeaux into ridicule, as founder of the sect of Theophilanthropists; and next he published "The Grand Crime of Pepin Le Bref;" in which he exposed, in 1800, the project of Bonaparte to get himself proclaimed emperor. For the latter work he was several years imprisoned. He is, since the restoration, one of the keepers of the Mazarin library.

ABBÉ NICHOLAS GUILLON,

ANOTHER literary ecclesiastic, who was born in 1766. His first work was "A Parallel of Revolutions and Heresies which have desolated the Church since its Establishment." He worked with the Abbé Barruel in the *Collection Ecclesiastique* of papers that were published against the civil constitution of the clergy. Finding the ecclesiastical profession unprofitable and unsafe, during the time of terror, he acted as a physician; but, when times became moderate, he returned to the church. He is a very eloquent preacher, and was made secretary to Cardinal Fesch; and has written a great number of religious tracts, in which there is much elegance of composition, accompanied with zeal approaching to enthusiasm.

M. GUIZOT

Was born at Nimes, of a protestant family, in 1787. He was sent to Geneva for his education, and studied principally philosophy and German literature. He went to Paris afterwards, when he devoted himself entirely to literary pursuits; and meeting, at the house of M. Sicard, a learned lady, named Mademoiselle Paulin de Meulan, he married her, and they conjointly conducted at different times, "The Publicist;" "The Gazette of France; "The Mercury;" and "The Literary Archives." Till 1814, M. Guizot was only a literary man; but after the restoration he obtained, by the protection of the Abbé Montesquiou, the place of secretary-general to the minister of the Interior; and, after the return of the king from Ghent, he was made secretary-general to the Minister of Justice. He was also royal censor till that place was suppressed. He has published "A New Dictionary of Synonymous Words in the French Language;" "The State of the Fine Arts in France;" "Annals of Education;" "Lives of French Poets, in the time of Louis XIV.; and "Ideas on the Liberty of the Press;" besides a number of biographical articles, some of which appeared separately, and others in collections of biography.

HUDSON GURNEY, ESQ., M.P.

The son of a most respectable banker at Norwich. His family is of considerable antiquity and great opulence; and all the members of it were bred quakers, but are not of the rigid sect. Mr. H. Gurney was born in 1775; and in 1812 married Miss Barclay, of Ury, in North Britain, descended from the celebrated Barclay, the apologist for the quakers. Mr. G. has published a beautiful translation, or rather imitation, of the Golden Ass of Apuleius, in English verse, under the title of "Cupid and Psyche," a mythological tale from the Golden Ass of Apuleius, 4to. and 8vo. which in 1801 reached a third edition. This spirited and classical performance was scarce, till it was reprinted in the seventh volume of Mr. Davenport's "Poetical Register." It is embellished with two engravings; the one from the celebrated Marlborough gem, and the other from one of Raphael's designs on the same subject. Mr. Gurney was a few years ago returned M.P. for Shaftesbury, but lost his seat on a petition against

him. In the present and last parliament he had better success, and now sits for Newport, in the Isle of Wight. He is a truly independant member, and votes as he thinks right, but generally with opposition.

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS,

Ex-King of Sweden, was born the 1st of November, 1778; and succeeded his father, Gustavus III. in 1792. Till he was of age, his uncle, the Duke of Sudermania, was regent, and refused to assist in the war against France, to which Gustavus III. had agreed previous to his assassination. When the young king first came of age he appeared resolved to follow the same pacific system; but that wise resolution did not continue to be held for any length of time. The Empress of Russia wished to have him married at the age of eighteen, to her favourite daughter, Catharine Paulowna, afterwards successively Duchess of Oldenburgh and Queen of Wirtemburg; a marriage which would have been highly advantageous to himself and his kingdom. The lady was perhaps the most able and amiable princess in Europe; and he would have obtained the friendship and protection of the most powerful nation in the north; but when every thing was prepared, when he had actually arrived in St. Petersburgh, and the Court of Russia was assembled to witness the ceremony, and only waited for the coming of the young king, he refused to sign the contract, and shut himself up in his apartment, under pretence that the empress had inserted a clause that his future queen was to be allowed to profess the religion of the Greek church, which was contrary to the laws of Sweden. This occasioned great displeasure at the Court of Russia, and was in fact a prelude to the unwise conduct by which the unfortunate Gustavus has lost the throne. The people of Sweden were, however, delighted with his conduct; they thought it shewed firmness and magnanimity, when, in fact, it must either have arisen from folly or treacherous advice. If this point (so essential) was to be discussed, it ought to have been done before the King of Sweden arrived in Russia. As it was, the insult was gratuitous, and appeared intentional, and therefore not easily to be forgiven by the Court of Petersburg. Not very long after this unfortunate transaction, Gustavus married a Princess of Baden, and was at that place, on a visit to his father-in-

law, when the Duke d'Enghein was seized by orders of Bonaparte, and dragged to Paris, in violation of the neutrality of the country of Baden, in which he had taken refuge. On hearing this, the King of Sweden immediately despatched an aid-de-camp with a letter to Bonaparte, and with orders to leave nothing untried to save the duke; but the noble effort was useless, the deed was done before the messenger arrived. Gustavus was greatly grieved as well as enraged at Napoleon, whom he could never forgive for that terrible transaction. He, notwithstanding the example of all the other sovereigns on the continent, persisted in refusing to recognize Benaparte as Emperor of France; ordered his ambassador to leave Paris, and dismissed the French ambassador from Sweden; while at the same time he returned to the King of Prussia the order of the Black Eagle, with which Napoleon had been invested, saying, "That he never could, according to the laws of knighthood, consent to be brother companion of the assassin of the Duke d'Enghein."

When Napoleon had become emperor, and deprived the Emperor of Germany of his title, and Francis assumed in its place the inferior title of Hereditary Emperor of Austria, Gustavus positively refused to recognize that arrangement, and to receive an ambassador from Francis as Emperor of Austria.

When war was renewed on the continent with France, Gustavus joined the coalition, received a subsidy from England, and, having settled a regency at Stockholm, crossed the Baltic with a small army to his territories in Pomerania, in order to act in conjunction with Russia, according to circumstances. The battle of Austerlitz having put an end to the co-operation, Gustavus, after remaining in Pomerania nearly with as much obstinacy as his predecessor, Charles XII., did at Bender, was compelled to return to Stockholm; but he refused to take any part in the Diet, held at Ratisbon, as a member of the German confederation, saying that it was disgraceful so to do when the Diet was not free, but deliberated under the influence of usurpation and selfishness. As the noble minded, but unfortunate, Gustavus thought he would be disgraced by taking part in such deliberations, the other members of the Diet thought they would be disgraced by receiving his message, and, therefore, they did not permit it to be read, and so the affair terminated. Gustavus then drew still closer his connexion with England, and de-

termined to persevere in resisting Napoleon's political system. He made all the opposition he could to the occupation of Hanover by Prussian troops, and declared war on that nation. Having abolished servitude in Pomerania, he ordered a levy in mass of all the inhabitants, and declared war against France, at the very moment that a French army, such as he had no power to cope with, was almost under the walls of Stralsund. He was so far fortunate that, by prompt measures, he embarked all the artillery and warlike stores before the French had time to attack the place.

The treaty of Tilsit, which soon after followed, completed the misfortunes of Sweden. Pomerania, her only continental possession, had already fallen into the hands of the French; and a coalition of France, Russia, Prussia, and Denmark, was formed against Sweden, which prepared the way for the seizure of Finland by Russia. Denmark attempted to overrun Sweden from the Norwegian side, but without success. France was in full possession of Pomerania, and the Russian army was committing the greatest cruelties in Finland; while the only ally that Gustavus possessed, namely, England, was prevented from lending him assistance by his own strange conduct to the British general.

Notwithstanding the activity with which Gustavus prepared to resist Russia, the contest was too unequal to terminate in his favour. The Swedes saw the impending danger; and fear, anxiety, and discontent, were manifest in all classes in the kingdom, from the council of state to the troops and the lower order of the people. The council of state in vain solicited him to make peace; and he was on the point of marching against the enemy when he found that two Swedish armies were in full march to the capital. A civil war was on the point of breaking out, when two generals, Klingsporr and Adelscrentz, with Silversparre, marshal of the court, went to supplicate the king to make peace or to abdicate the throne. The only answer of Gustavus was, by drawing his sword, to attack them. Those three persons, however, surrounded and disarmed him; and, as the king had displeased his two regiments of guards by assimilating them to the militia, he was absolutely without any defence. He was conveyed together with his family, to the fortress of Drottningholm, where he next day signed his abdication, which was followed by the raising of his uncle, the Duke of Sudermania

to the throne, by the title of Charles XIII. on the 3d of June, 1809. The son of Gustavus still remained heir to the crown, the abdication of his father not diminishing his right; but the new king, in conjunction with the States, invested Christian-Augustus, of Sleswig Augustenburg, with the title of Prince Royal of Sweden. That prince however, having soon after died, and, as it was supposed, by poison, Marshal Bernadotte was chosen Crown-Prince. By the resignation of Gustavus, Sweden obtained a new constitution, and peace with Russia, by the treaty of Fredericksham; a peace with Russia, by which Sweden lost Finland, a loss never to be repaired; whether the territory is considered as of great value, merely from its extent and population, or from its geographical situation, it being the only barrier between Sweden proper, and the empire of Russia.

From his first prison, Gustavus and his family were removed to the castle of Gripsholm, from whence he passed over to the continent in 1810. He went again to Baden, notwithstanding its vicinity to France, and the manner in which that territory had been violated in order to seize the Duke d'Enghein. He afterwards travelled in the north of Europe, under different names, and paid a visit to the Emperor Alexander, at Petersburg, with whom he held a conference, the nature and result of which are not known. That he enjoys the personal esteem of the emperor is certain, and it is impossible that it should be otherwise; for the only misfortune of Gustavus was, that his spirit of honourable resistance to the plans of Napoleon was too inflexible. In October, that same year, Gustavus embarked at Memel for England, where he was well received by the court, and admired by the people. He passed part of 1811 at Hartwell, with Louis XVIII. In 1812 he lived at Altona, under the protection of Denmark; and he even ventured to shew himself in Hamburgh, then occupied by the French.

In the end of 1814 he went to Basle, in Switzerland, where he resided under the title of Count Gottorp. He projected, whilst there, a sort of pilgrimage to the Holy-land, but it did not take place. In 1815 Gustavus Adolphus took the name of Duke of Holstein, and sent to the congress at Vienna, by Sir Sidney Smith, knight of the Swedish order of the sword, a declaration relative to his right to the throne of Sweden. In that paper, Gustavus says, "That he had been dethroned through the influence

of Bonaparte, with whom he had refused to have any connexion, particularly after the murder of the Duke d'Enghein. That the Swedish nation in excluding him from the throne had only yielded to necessity, and the threats of the great powers; and that, when he signed the act of abdication, he was a prisoner; that he nevertheless had always refused to renounce the claims of his son, and that he hopes that when that prince shall have attained his majority, he will know how to act in a manner worthy of himself, of his illustrious ancestors, and of the Swedish nation. That, as for the rest, he did not demand the throne of Sweden for himself." In August, 1816, that prince lived in Frankfort; and from thence he afterwards went to the city of Hanover, where he resided in great privacy, and took the name of *Gustaveson*, (son of Gustavus.) In 1818 he became a citizen of Bâle. He seems to be now engaged in literary pursuits, and has recently printed, for private distribution, "Reflections on the Aurora Borealis, and its connexion with Diurnal Motion." It is written in French, and has been translated into Swedish.

PRINCE GUSTAVUS,

Son of Gustavus IV. king of Sweden, and of the Princess Frederica-Dorothea-Wilhelmina, of Baden. He was born Prince royal of Sweden, on the 9th of November, 1799; but in 1809, by an Act of the Senate, was deprived of his right; when Christian of Augustenburg was adopted as heir to the throne.

This young prince, bred in the school of adversity, which is the best for raising great men, manifests already a strong mind and other qualities, worthy of the illustrious and royal race from which he sprung. His education has been attended to with care, and he is now studying at the University of Edinburgh, which has produced a great number of scientific and literary men.

THE REV. JOHN GUTCH

Was formerly chaplain of All Souls and Corpus Christi Colleges, and is now registrar of the University of Oxford, which situation he has filled since 1797. He is also a Fellow of the Antiquarian Society. In 1781 Mr. Gutch published, "Collectanea Curiosa," chiefly from the ma-

nuscripts of Archbishop Sancroft. But his great work is a re-publication of "Anthony Wood's History and Antiquities of the University of Oxford, with a continuation to the present time," in three volumes, quarto.

M. GUYOMARD,

A MERCHANT and mayor of Guingamp, a small town in France. He was chosen a member of the Convention in 1792, and voted for imprisoning the king during the war, and banishing him on the conclusion of peace. Though in this case he was more moderate than the majority of the Assembly, he was, in many cases afterwards, the most extravagant enemy of kings. He courageously defended M. Condorcet, and others of the same party; and he also opposed the decree for arresting the refractory priests. He declared himself the enemy of the terrorists, yet he was equally the enemy of the emigrants; and accused their fathers and mothers of compelling them to bear arms against their country. He proposed a feast to commemorate the death of Louis XVI. against which he had himself voted. He was alternately severe and lenient; a sort of mountebank politician and legislator; and became again, as he had originally been, mayor of Guingamp. Not having voted for the death of the king, he was not banished as a regicide, but remains quietly in his native place.

M. FLORENT GUYOT.

Before the revolution M. Guyot was a counsellor at Semur. He was chosen to sit in the first National Assembly, but there he did nothing worth observation. He was subsequently elected a member of the Convention, where he voted for the death of the king; and in 1795 made all the efforts he could to prevent the return of emigrants. He nevertheless conducted himself with moderation when sent as a commissioner into the department of the Pas-de-Calais. He was afterwards chosen a member of the Council of Ancients, and appointed secretary. When he quitted that Assembly in 1797, he was sent as ambassador to Switzerland, and was there when the French attacked that country. He was next sent plenipotentiary to Holland, although he was re-elected to the Council of Five Hundred. In 1798 he was proposed

as minister for foreign affairs, but M. Talleyrand obtained the preference. The following year he was put on the list by the Council of Five Hundred, as a candidate for replacing Lepeaux in the Directory. In 1799 he was called up to the legislative body, but refused to take his seat, and preferred keeping a reading-room, (cabinet de lecture) in Paris. This situation, when embraced in preference to that of a member of the legislature, well deserves some observation, as well as explanation. A cabinet de lecture is a sort of establishment nearly on a par with one of those coffee-shops which we have lately seen established in London. It is then as if a man who had twice been an ambassador, and repeatedly a member of parliament, and who had been candidate to become one of the five sovereigns who governed France, were to prefer keeping a coffée-shop to a place of honour and emolument in the state. This is so extraordinary a circumstance, that it alone would intitle M. Florent Guyot to biographical celebrity. He was afterwards imperial attorney-general to the Council of Prizes, and remained in that situation till 1814.

M. D. H. GUYOT,

Honorary Professor in the University of Groningen, where he established, in 1790, an Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, on the same plan as that of the Abbé l'Epée, at Paris, by whom M. Guyot was taught the mode of treatment and instruction. M. Guyot first maintained the establishment at his own expense, but by degrees he obtained support from individuals; and in 1814 the king and queen of the Netherlands took it under their protection. It is by annual contribution, however, that this humane establishment is chiefly upheld.

MADAME GUYTON MORVEAU,

The widow of the celebrated chymist, in whose studies and experiments on chemical subjects she assisted, has published, "Chemical Essays of K. W. Scheele, taken from the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences of Stockholm;" and "A Treatise on the Exterior appearances of Fossils, translated from the German of A. G. Werner."

BARON HABERT,

An active and intelligent French officer, was born in 1772. He has principally distinguished himself in Spain. In 1808 he acquired great applause at the attack of Leria; in 1809 at the passage of the Segro, and in 1810 at the siege of Lerida. On the latter occasion he was one of those who mounted to the assault, and he was shortly afterwards promoted to be a general-of-division. In the same year he increased his reputation at the Combat of Falbet and the siege of Tortosa. In 1812 he carried by storm the fort of Balaguer, and bore a prominent part at the battle of Saguntum and the combat of Carcaxente. He likewise defeated the cavalry of the Duke del Parque, and assisted in compelling Sir John Murray to raise the siege of Tarragona. The king made him a knight of St. Louis, and grand officer of the legion of honour. In June 1815, Habert commanded the second military division. Since the second return of the Bourbons he has lived in private life.

M. HACHETTE,

Born at Mézières in 1769, was received professor at the Polytechnic School in Paris in 1794, and acquitted himself in a very distinguished manner till 1816, when he became professor of geometry at the Normal school. He has published, "Correspondence concerning the Normal School for the Years 1814, 15, and 16," with 42 plates; "On the Composition of Machines;" "Programme of a Course of Physics;" "An Elementary Treatise on Machines," with 28 large plates; "First Supplement of the descriptive Geometry of Monge," to which M. Hachette has added some excellent theorems;" "The Application of Descriptive Geometry, for the use of the Royal Polytechnic School." He has also sent a number of Memoirs to the Academy of Sciences, and inserted others in the Journal of the Polytechnic school.

COUNT HADDICK,

The son of an Austrian field marshal, who served with much distinction in the seven years' war, and the war against the Turks. Count Haddick displayed great bravery as colonel, in the year 1793, against the French. He served afterwards under the arch-duke Charles, and

always displayed skill and intrepidity, particularly at the battles of Amberg, Kornbach, and Aschaffenbourg. In 1797 the emperor raised him to the rank of lieutenant-general, and gave him the cross of Maria Theresa. In 1800 he was at the head of a division of the army in Italy; and, in 1809, he commanded under the arch-duke John.

DR. JOHN HAIGHTON.

This eminent physiologist and physician is a native of Haydon-bridge, in the county of Northumberland. He received a classical education at the first schools in Coventry and York. Having chosen medicine as his profession, he commenced his noviciate in the medical school of the Borough. After he had qualified himself for the practice of surgery, he accepted the appointment of surgeon to the guards. On relinquishing his office in the army, he was appointed demonstrator of anatomy in the Borough Medical School; and, to his abilities, that establishment is greatly indebted for the character and reputation it has maintained in the medical world. The extensive opportunities which this situation afforded the doctor of prosecuting his anatomical studies, naturally led him to the cultivation of experimental physiology; and, on the death of Dr. Skeete, at that time lecturer on physiology, he succeeded him in that department. A few years after he had commenced his lectures on physiology, he became the coadjutor of the late Dr. Lowder, a celebrated lecturer on midwifery, and in consequence the practice of that science has of late years principally engaged the doctor's attention: for the last thirty years he has been justly considered as the most able teacher of midwifery in Europe. On the death of Dr. Turnbull he was elected physician to the Eastern Dispensary, which appointment he resigned on account of the increase of his private practice.

As an anatomist and physiologist, Dr. H. has long been highly esteemed by the first professional characters. His Lectures on Midwifery bear strong marks of superior talent and research. He has also displayed his professional knowledge in several valuable papers and communications, and various literary productions of merit, particularly a treatise on the *Tic Douloureux*. Of late years, the doctor has been greatly relieved from the fatigue of his

profession, by the assistance of his nephew, Dr. James Blundell, a gentleman of considerable promise.

DR. HALES.

This gentleman was formerly fellow of Trinity college, Dublin, and professor of Oriental languages in that college. He is now rector of Killesandra. Dr. Hales enjoys a high and merited reputation as a man of learning and research. He is the author of "Sonorum Doctrina Rationalis, &c." 1778; "Analysis Æquationem," 1784; "De Motibus Planetarum, &c." 1786; "Observations on the Political Influence of the Pope's Supremacy," 1787; "Survey of the Modern State of the Church of Rome, &c." 1789; "Observations on Tithes," 1794; "The Inspector," 1799; "Analysis Fluxionum," 1800; "Methodism Inspected," 1803-5; "Prospectus of an Analysis of Ancient Chronology," 1807; "Dissertations on the Principal Prophecies respecting the Divine and Human Character of our Lord Jesus Christ, 1808; "A New Analysis of Chronology, 1809, 1814; and "Letters on the Tenets of the Romish Hierarchy," 1813. His great work is the Analysis of Chronology, which is said to be the most elaborate system of chronology in our language.

SIR HENRY HALFORD, M.D.

Is the eldest son of Dr. Vaughan, many years a physician at Leicester, and distinguished for his extensive practice throughout the midland counties, and his powerful intellectual endowments. His mother was a connexion of the Denbigh family, and, through the interest of the late earl, the subject of this notice was powerfully introduced to the royal family. He pursued his professional studies at Oxford, where he took the degree of M.D. and was elected a fellow of his college in 1794. His entrance into practice was in London, when he married the Hon. Miss F. St. John, by which alliance he obtained introductions into further circles of rank and fashion. He was then appointed physician to his late Majesty, and had a baronetcy conferred on him. This brilliant success did not however damp the ardour he had already shown in his profession, and the calls of his patients were not unattended to, though fees were no object of consideration. During the long illness of George III. Sir Henry's talents were displayed with striking effect;

and, as a mark of the Prince of Wales's sentiments and favour, he was appointed one of his physicians in ordinary, and generally preferred in attendance upon him. He changed his name to Halford on succeeding to some family estates.

Sir Henry has published only two works; the one a pamphlet, on the opening of King Charles's coffin at Windsor, which excited considerable attention at that time; and the other, his Harveian Oration delivered before the College of Physicians, which proved the extent of his classical learning, and shews that its author did not walk idly in the academic shades of Oxford. His prescriptions also display great correctness and neatness of latinity, and some papers of his have appeared in the transactions of the College.

As a man of general science, Sir Henry Halford ranks high in his profession. His treatment is founded on scientific principles, and he is well acquainted with the agents employed in medicine, and with the art of proportioning them to the exigency of the case. His practice is so extensive, that he is said to realize 30,000l. per annum. His brother, Mr. Serjeant Vaughan, is one of the most eloquent pleaders at the English bar; and another brother, Dr. Peter Vaughan, is Dean of Carlisle, and a divine of great classical attainments.

NATHANIEL BRASSEY HALHED, ESQ.

Is the son of a merchant, who had interest to get him sent out to India, as a writer in the service of the East-India Company, where he acquired an easy fortune, and distinguished himself by his attainments in oriental literature. On his return to England he published, in 1776, "A Code of Gentoo Laws, or Ordinations of the Pundits, from a Persian translation;" "Grammar of the Hindoo Language," 1778; the first edition of these were printed in Bengal; "Narrative of the Events which have happened in Bombay and Bengal, relative to the Mahratta Empire, 1779." Soon after his return he obtained a seat in parliament. He has shewn his classical knowledge and poetical talent by a very spirited work, intituled, "Imitations of the Epigrams of Martial, 4 parts, 1793-4." This gentleman affords an extraordinary instance of the eccentricities of the human mind; he became the avowed champion of Richard Brothers, a mad enthusiast, who believed himself

to be a prophet; and in that capacity Mr. Halhed published "The whole of the Testimonies to the Authenticity of the Prophecies of Richard Brothers, and of his Mission to recall the Jews, 1795;" "A Word of Admonition to the Right Hon. William Pitt, in an Epistle occasioned by the Prophecies of Mr. Brothers;" "Two Letters to Lord Loughborough;" and "A Calculation of the Millenium, with speeches made in the House of Commons respecting Mr. Brothers."

Mr. Halhed's Grammar of the Bengal language has this advantage, that it is accompanied often with the words in Sanscrit after the Bengalee. This was the first book printed in the oriental languages by the English in India. For this, and the Code of Gentoo Laws, we are indebted to the late Mr. Hastings, who encouraged Mr. Halhed to proceed. Mr. Halhed has also elucidated several points, in the Sanscrit language, on the Devanigara character, and on the mythology of the Hindoos, and some extracts or fragments of the Vedas, on which a further light has been thrown by the efforts of Messrs. Wilkins, Jones, Colebrooke, and others. On the whole, Mr. Halhed may be classed among the first of our oriental scholars. Mr. Halhed, we are pleased to find, has recovered so much from his unhappy delusion, that he has been employed by the East-India Company in a situation for which he is most eminently qualified, that of assistant examiner of the Oriental correspondence.

M. GEN. SIR COLIN HALKETT.

THIS officer obtained a lieutenant-colonelcy in 1803; and, having raised a battalion of light-infantry in Hanover, he was made lieut.-colonel commandant of it in 1805. Sir Colin Halkett served in the Peninsula under Lord Wellington, and was at the head of a brigade of the king's German legion at the battles of Albuera, Salamanca, and Vittoria. On the retreat from Burgos he checked by his gallantry the progress of the French, who, had it not been for his exertions, would, in all probability, have destroyed the British cavalry. After the action was over, the Marquis of Wellington shook Colonel Halkett by the hand, and thanked him and his brigade for having saved his cavalry. In the campaign of 1815, Sir Colin served on the staff in Flanders, and was severely wounded at the battle of Waterloo, where he commanded the 5th British

brigade. He is a knight commander of the Bath, and wears a medal and two clasps, with foreign orders.

M. HALLÉ,

Born at Paris in 1754, and son of Noel Hallé, a celebrated painter. He was bred a physician; and, in 1778, at the early age of twenty-three, was received doctor by the Royal Society of Medicine. His literary and scientific labours made him be chosen professor in the School of Health, which was instituted in 1795; and, nearly at the same time, he was named professor of medicine in the Normal School, just then established. When the Institute was founded, Mr. Hallé was chosen a member, and was soon after appointed professor of medicine in the college of France. M. Hallé is one of the physicians who has the greatest practice in Paris. He received under the imperial government the cross of the legion of honour, and the king has given him that of St. Michael. Besides the courses of lectures which he has given, and the numerous reports which he has made, as a commissioner to examine into the discoveries made in the healing art, M. Hallé has published fourteen different medical works, which are deservedly esteemed; but, in particular, a Report on Galvinism made to the Institute.

THE REV. ROBERT HALL.

This Baptist minister enjoys the reputation, not only of being the most eloquent dissenting minister of his time, but also one of the ablest polemical writers.

He is a native of Arnsby, in Leicestershire, where he was born in 1766. His parents were respectable farmers, and, being educated for the ministry, his early display of talents recommended him as a fit successor of the celebrated Robert Robinson, of Cambridge. To fill the pulpit after such a man was an arduous duty, but it was so ably performed by Mr. Hall, that when his declining health obliged him to retire to his native air, his Cambridge auditory, by a voluntary subscription, made him a liberal provision for life.

For several years, therefore, he has resided partly at Arnsby and partly at Leicester, at which latter place he regularly does the duty of a small Baptist meeting, wholly unequal to contain the number of his congregation, and the occasional hearers who attend from distant places.

While at Cambridge, and with a view to arrest the torrent of prosecution which threatened the freedom of discussion in 1792, 3, and 4, he wrote and published his famous "Apology for the Liberty of the Press," a work which will be read and admired as long as language and liberty are known and respected.

He has also published some Sermons, all of them distinguished by the same energy of thought and eloquence of language. His elocution in the pulpit is extemporaneous, yet his flow of language is distinguished for unequalled correctness and splendour.

DR. HALLORAN.

This gentleman, who is a native of Ireland, seems to have been doomed to what is called fishing in troubled waters. He was formerly master of Alpheston Academy, near Exeter; afterwards chaplain in the navy; and, in that capacity, he was on-board the Britannia, one of the flagships at the battle of Trafalgar.

Before he embarked in the navy he had published, "Odes, Poems, and Translations, 1790," "Ode on the Visit of their Majesties to Exeter, 1791;" and "The Female Volunteer, a drama, 1800." On his return he published the Sermon which he preached on-board the Britannia after the battle; also, "The Battle of Trafalgar, a poem." He was soon after appointed rector of the grammar school at the Cape of Good Hope, and chaplain to the forces in Southern Africa. There he was so imprudent as to interfere much in a duel between two officers; and, when the affair was brought before a court martial, it appeared that he wrote the defence of one of the parties. This conduct highly offended General Grey, the commander-in-chief, who ordered his removal to an out-post called Simon's Town. The doctor, not choosing to quit an establishment for education which he had formed at the Cape, resigned his office of chaplain, and gave vent to his anger in two severe poems. He also published "Proceedings, including Original Correspondence at the Cape of Good Hope, in a criminal process instituted against the author for a libel, at the suit of the Hon. Governor George Grey, by order of Lord Caledon, 1811." In this he assigns his reasons for quitting the Cape of Good Hope. How he employed his time for some years we know not; but, in 1818, he was tried and

convicted on a most extraordinary charge, that of forging a frank; and he was transported for the same, notwithstanding many efforts were made to obtain a remission of his sentence. The severity which was exercised against him, seems to be so far beyond what his fault deserved, that his case excited general public sympathy. Since his arrival in New Holland, he has established a magazine, and produced some other literary works.

ABBÉ HALMA

Was born at Sedan in 1755, and is now professor of mathematics in Paris. He has published, "Elementary Lessons of Geography;" "Tables of Logarithms arranged according to a new order;" and "A Translation from the Greek of the Ancient Astronomy of Ptolemy, better known under the Arabic name of Almageste." That learned work deserves the notice of hellenists as well as of astronomers. It is in two volumes, the first of which appeared in the time of Napoleon, and the second since the restoration of the Bourbons.

BARON HAMELIN,

A French admiral, and commander of the legion of honour. He sailed on the voyage of discovery sent from France, in 1799, to New Holland. He was then captain of the ship named the Naturaliste, and received at Port Jackson the most hospitable treatment from the English governor, although in time of war. In 1810 he contributed greatly to the success of M. Duperré, in an engagement with an English squadron under Commodore Lambert, on the coast of the Isle-of-France. Soon after this he blockaded, with three French frigates, the English frigate Iphigenia, which he forced to surrender. He was next made commander of a squadron of frigates, with which he attacked and destroyed the establishment of Tapanuby on the coast of Sumatra. He was accused, at the time, in the English papers, of permitting his people to commit blameable excesses on that coast. He is now in actual service at Brest.

THE DUKE OF HAMILTON.

The present noble possessor of this Scottish dukedom was born in 1767, and was long known by the title of

Marquis of Douglas. For some time he sat in the House of Commons as member of parliament for the borough of Lancaster; but, as his lordship and his family had steadily supported the Whig party, when they came into power they called him to the House of Lords as Baron Dutton, an English title which had been bestowed on his ancestor by Queen Anne. A singular circumstance has attended these English honours. The Duke of Hamilton was by Queen Anne created Duke of Brandon and Baron Dutton, but the House of Lords of that day refused to admit him, as the title had been bestowed on a Scots peer, which they contended was contrary to the Act of Union. In consequence of which, this noble family were deprived of their seat in the House for a century, and it became a custom to create the eldest son of a Scots peer to be a British peer, to evade that resolution of the House. However, during the administration of Mr. Pitt, that vote was repealed, and the Dukes of Hamilton were admitted to all the honours of the British peerage. While Marquis of Douglas, he commanded the Lanark regiment of militia, and was sent by the Whig administration as ambassador to the court of St. Petersburgh, where he resided for some time; and, on that appointment, was introduced into the privy council. His lordship married Miss Beckford, daughter of William Beckford, esq. of Fonthill, by whom he has children. A trait of generosity is told of him, which should not be suppressed. His father had left all his personal property to his daughter, the Duchess of Somerset, to the exclusion of Lord Archibald Hamilton. The duke, on his being informed of this, immediately presented his brother with 20,000l. His sister, Lady Ann Hamilton, was the confidential friend and companion of the unfortunate Queen Caroline, and as such became exceedingly popular with the nation.

LORD ARCHIBALD HAMILTON

Is the second son of the late Duke of Hamilton by Harriet, sister of the late Earl of Galloway. He was born in 1769, was educated at Eton, brought into parliament for the county of Lanark, and immediately entered warmly into political life on the opposition side. In 1804 he published, "Thoughts on the Late and Present Administrations," in which he warmly advocated the cause of Mr. Fox. To speak of his lordship's political conduct in de-

tail would fill more space than we can allow, there being few questions of importance in which he has not taken part, and he always speaks with sound sense and in the true spirit of liberty. In the charge against Lord Melville, he observed that no one Scottish member had spoken against the nefarious conduct of their countryman, and that he rose only to declare, that the Scots nation disapproved of it. He received the thanks of the county of Lanark for his independent conduct in parliament. In this conduct he still continues to persevere; and, in the late inquiry into the queen's behaviour, he evinced his accustomed independent spirit. In every respect he is one of the most tried friends of the country, and one of her most steady and upright public men.

DR. R. HAMILTON.

THIS gentleman is professor of mathematics, in Marischal College, in the University of Aberdeen. He is the author of an "Introduction to Merchandize," 2 vols. 8vo. 1807; and a "System of Arithmetic and Book-keeping," 1788. But the work which more particularly entitles him to notice is his "Inquiry into the Rise and Progress, the Redemption and present State of Management of the National Debt;" which was published in 1813. In this he objected to the Sinking Fund, an establishment which has since been almost generally acknowledged to be a mere delusion, if not something worse. He has not, however, the merit of being the first who laboured to undeceive the public on that subject.

M. HAMMER

Is a member of the academy of Gottingen, interpreter of Oriental languages to the Aulic Chancery at Vienna, and correspondent of the Institute of France. M. Hammer is one of the most learned, and, at the same time, most laborious writers of the age. He understands the Arabic, Persian, and Turkish languages; the modern Greek, German, French, and English. He is master of their idioms, and speaks in them all. M. Hammer is also versed in the languages of antiquity. He has travelled in Asia-Minor and in Egypt, having been secretary to the Austrian legation at Constantinople. He has published a work, intituled, "Ancient Alphabets and Hieroglyphic

Characters explained," with the text in Arabic, and an English translation. That collection contains the explanation of eighty ancient alphabets. His work to prove that, during the first centuries of the Hegira, the conquered nations exercised more influence over the manners and ideas of their conquerors than their conquerors exerted over theirs, is a curious and interesting work. He has also published a periodical work called "The Mines of the East," which is much esteemed. M. Hammer published a work on the Ottoman Empire, for which he received from the Emperor Alexander the order of St. Anne; and his last work is called "Constantinople," in which he exhibits the best account of the Turkish empire extant.

M. HAMONIERE,

A FRENCH writer, who has published a great number of useful and ingenious works on the best methods of learning to write and converse in English, French, and Spanish. He has also written several grammars for the use of English, Russians, and Italians.

M. HAPDÉ,

A FRENCH dramatic writer, who has produced seventy-three different pieces for the theatres. He has also published a work, intituled, "The Sepulchres of the Grand Army, or an Historical Picture of the Military Hospitals." This work created a great sensation in France in 1814, when it was published, as it attacked Napoleon violently, for his presumed disregard to the lives of the soldiers. The author, in consequence, judged it prudent to come to England when the emperor reascended the throne, but he returned to France at the second restoration.

THE EARL OF HARCOURT

Is descended from a noble family of Normandy, one branch of which still possesses a dukedom in France. The family in England owe their elevation to the peerage to the Lord Chancellor Harcourt. The present lord was born in 1743, and entered early into the army, where he attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and served in the

light horse. With this corps he embarked for America, and much distinguished himself, particularly by surprising and taking prisoner the American General Lee. On his return he was appointed groom of the bed-chamber to the king. In 1809 he succeeded his brother, the late earl, in his title and estate, and was also appointed by the queen to succeed him as her master of the horse. He is now a general in the army, colonel of the 16th regiment of dragoons, governor of Portsmouth, deputy lieutenant of Windsor forest, and deputy ranger of Windsor park. He is married, but has no children, and on his death the title will be extinct. It need not be said that when he votes in the house of lords it is on the ministerial side of the question. This noble lord, on the queen's death, being a state officer, was refused a pension by the House of Commons; a saving which the country owes to the spirited conduct of Mr. Tierney. His lordship was a particular personal favorite of George III. and his queen, with whom he lived on terms of the closest intimacy.

COUNT HARDEGG,

An Austrian lieutenant field-marshal, who distinguished himself for courage and skill in the latter campaigns against France, particularly at the battles of Leipsig and Hanau, at the latter of which he contributed greatly to the victory, when he received the most flattering praise from the hereditary Prince of Hesse Homberg. After the allies entered France he was in most of the engagements, and commanded a body of the Austrians, under Count Coloredo-Mansfeld, and on all occasions acted as a distinguished officer.

PRINCE HARDENBERG,

Born in Hanover in 1750, is chancellor of state, minister of war, and member of the cabinet of the King of Prussia. After having made great progress in his studies at the university of Gottingen, he came to England, where he remained a number of years. He was employed by the Hanoverian government in 1785, but from a particular circumstance he was obliged to quit that country. Well received by the Duke of Brunswick, he was sent by him in 1786 to Berlin, with the testament of Frederick II. which had been deposited at Brunswick. He was soon

after named minister-director of the principalities of Anspach and Bareuth by the margrave, before he sold his margravate to Prussia; and, when the margrave left the country to settle in England, M. Hardenberg was employed to assimilate the laws and government to those of Prussia, to which it was united. He was soon after made a cabinet minister, and in 1793 was sent for to Frankfort on the Main, where he remained all the winter at headquarters. He immediately became the person charged by the king to negociate with Lord Malmesbury and Admiral Kinkel; and afterwards, in 1795, he signed the peace with France at Basle in Switzerland. On that occasion, M. Hardenberg, who already had the orders of the white eagle and of Stanislaus, received the order of the black eagle. He then returned to Franconia to finish the organization of the country, and he acquitted himself well and with ability. After the death of William II. M. Hardenberg resided at Berlin, but still continued to regulate the affairs of Anspach and Bareuth; and when the minister Werder died, Hardenberg's administration was extended to Magdeburg and Halberstadt; and, on the death of the minister Heinitz, to Westphalia and Neufchatel. His reputation as a statesman constantly increased, and in 1804, when M. Haugwitz, minister for foreign affairs, resigned, Hardenberg was chosen to fill his place. When the French armies marched through the Prussian territory of Anspach, M. Hardenberg remonstrated in a manner very firm, and rather approaching to the violent. Soon after this, M. Hardenberg addressed a letter to Lord Harrowby, in which he offered to protect Hanover against the French, provided the Hanoverian army would assist Prussia in case of an attack. At the same time M. Haugwitz signed a treaty at Paris to a contrary effect, advice of which did not arrive at Berlin till three days after the letter of M. Hardenberg was sent off to Lord Harrowby. The French loaded Hardenberg with abuse on this occasion; but, certainly, had he known of the intention to treat at Paris, he would not have written a letter that could produce no good, and must be at least productive of a suspicion of duplicity. He soon after withdrew from court, but when the battle of Jena entirely unhinged the Prussia monarchy, he followed the king and became his minister for some time. As, however, Napoleon was an enemy to him, he was obliged to resign after the battle of Friedland. He then retired to

Riga, where he remained till after the disasters of the French at Moscow, when he joined the Prussian monarch, and became one of the most active promoters of the vigorous measures against France. He was constantly at all conferences of importance, and in 1814 signed the treaty of peace at Paris as plenipotentiary for Prussia. He accompanied the king to England in the following summer, and afterwards assisted at the congress of Vienna, and at the second peace of Paris in 1815. The King of Prussia raised him to the rank of prince, after the signature of the peace in 1814, and he is considered as one of the ablest statesmen in Europe at this time.

THE EARL OF HARDWICKE

Is descended from the celebrated Chancellor Hardwicke, whose eldest son dying without issue male, the title descended to this gentleman, who was the son of Charles Yorke, an eminent lawyer, who passed through the various offices of solicitor-general, attorney-general, and was just put into possession of the great seal, as chancellor, when he died. The present peer was born in 1757, and educated at Queen's College, Cambridge. In 1782 he married Lady Elizabeth Lindsay, sister of the Earl of Balcarras, and the present Bishop of Kildare, by whom he had two sons, which he had the misfortune to lose after they grew up to man's estate. He succeeded his uncle in his title and estate in 1790. In 1798 he published "The Athenian Letters," in two volumes quarto, out of respect to his father and uncle, both of whom had a share in the composition. Before he was elevated to the peerage, he sat in the two parliaments of 1780 and 1784, as member for the county of Cambridge. He attached himself closely to Mr. Pitt. In 1801 he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and continued there until 1805, where he conducted himself with singular mildness and moderation, so as to gain for him the respect of the people. Since the death of Mr. Pitt, Lord Hardwicke has voted often with the Whig party. On his lordship's going to Ireland he was introduced into the privy council, and made a knight of the garter soon after. He is also high steward of the University of Cambridge, custos rotulorum and lord lieutenant of the county, and a trustee of the British Museum.

Lord Hardwicke has been peculiarly unfortunate in

his children; his eldest son, Lord Royston, having been downed in the Baltic, and his second died of a typhous fever about the same time,—both of them youths of the highest promise.

M. HARDY

Was, before the revolution took place, a physician at Rouen, and was elected to the Convention by the department of the Lower Seine. He voted for the imprisonment of the king till the conclusion of the war, and his banishment after. As he was an active member of the Brissotine or Girondist party, he was involved in the proscription of it on the 31st of May, 1793. He was, however, so fortunate as to escape, and, after the fall of Robespierre, he was re-admitted into the Convention, and he proposed severe measures against the vanquished jacobins. In 1795 he became a member of the committee of general safety, and he was decidedly hostile to the sections in the struggle of 1795. He was elected to the Council of Five Hundred, and in that body he was a strenuous and formidable opponent of the royalist faction. He was favourable to the establishment of the consulship, and was accordingly made one of the legislative body. Having been appointed to a high situation in the collecting of the taxes, he quitted the profession of medicine, but he resumed it on the return of Louis, and he now practises at Paris.

M. HAREL

Was born in Normandy in 1790. He was at first employed in the customs. From this he was promoted to be under prefect at Soissons, and he contributed greatly to the resistance which that city made against the allies in 1814. He lost his place after the restoration, and became one of the writers in the "Yellow Dwarf," a spirited paper written in opposition to the newly-established government. In the end of 1814 he went to Elba, and only arrived at Paris, on his return, a few days before Napoleon; and, during the hundred days, he was made prefect of the department of the Landes, where he redoubled his activity in the cause of the emperor. When the king returned he was arrested and sent out of the kingdom, and he settled at Brussels, where he began a journal

called the "Yellow Dwarf," similar in principles, as well as in name, to that which he conducted in France; but, in 1817, he was ordered by the government to quit the low countries, and he accompanied some other of his compatriots in their second exile.

THE EARL OF HAREWOOD.

THIS family has a very considerable estate in the county of York. A former branch of the family had a barony, but that being extinct, Edward Lascelles, father of the present lord, was created a baron, and in 1812 raised to the rank of earl. His lordship had two sons, the eldest of which was elected in three parliaments M.P. for Northallerton, which is a proprietary borough. The last lord was anxious to carry one of the seats for the county of York, and caused his second son, the present peer, to stand for the county. This contest is said to have cost him upwards of 100,000*l.*; but having to meet the two powerful interests of Lord Fitzwilliam and Mr. Wilberforce, he was not successful. The elder brother dying soon after, his present lordship became by courtesy Lord Lascelles, and in 1820 succeeded to the family estate and title of earl. His lordship was enthusiastically attached to Mr. Pitt, and adheres closely to his party. He has a large family.

COUNT HARISPE,

A FRENCH lieutenant-general, was born in the country of the Basques, or Lower Pyrenees, in 1768. He entered the army in 1792, when the Spaniards threatened to invade France, and in 1793 was made a captain of one of the volunteer companies raised in that country. He soon was at the head of the sharp shooters amongst the mountains, and distinguished himself greatly by his enterprise; and when those companies were united into one battalion he was appointed their commander. On the 3d of June, 1794, he was made chief of a brigade on the field of battle, after having gained a victory over the enemy, which opened the passage to Fontarabia. Harispe subsequently served in Italy and Germany, and always shewed the same activity, courage, and skill; but at the battle of Jena, in which he was severely wounded, he rendered

himself more conspicuous than on any former occasion, he having on that day carried the batteries on the right of the enemy. He was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general in the beginning of 1807, and gained much applause in the remainder of the campaign, particularly at the battle of Friedland. After that he went, in 1808, under General Monçey, to Spain, and was at Madrid when the massacre took place, on which occasion he acted in a manner which was highly honourable to him, he being chiefly instrumental in putting an end to the carnage that took place. With the most active humanity, he ran to every place where his presence could be useful in allaying the ferment, and preventing the people from being slain. He continued to be at the head of the staff of Marshal Monçey, and as such fought at the battle of Tudela, the siege of Saragossa, and the battle of Maria, where his foot was shot through in the thickest of the contest. Named a general of division in October, 1810, he commanded at the blockade and siege of Tortosa. He contributed greatly to subduing the kingdom of Valencia in the end of 1811. He commanded the troops at the assault, and was wounded by the bursting of a shell at Tarragona, and at the battle of Saguntum he had two horses killed under him. General Harispe had been named commandant of the legion of honour in 1808; in 1811 was promoted to the rank of grand officer; and in 1813 he obtained the title of count. He was always sent to the post of danger and difficulty, and did every thing that bravery and skill could do; but was at last forced to yield to a superior enemy. In the beginning of 1814, he was dispatched from Barcelona to the army of Marshal Soult. He was in almost every battle during the retreat of the French, and at that of Toulouse, where, defending a redoubt attacked by a Scotch regiment, he had his foot shattered by a ball. Amputation of a part of the foot being found necessary, he was left in the town, and received the kindest attention from the Duke of Wellington, who went to pay him a visit as soon as the town was in his power. The whole French army was interested in his recovery; and the Duke of Albufera, in the order of the day of the 1st of May, informed his soldiers of the hopes entertained of the recovery of the brave General Harispe. When the Duke d'Angouleme arrived at Toulouse, General Harispe sent his submission to the royal authority, and the duke answered in the kindest

and most complimentary manner. In the October following the king gave him the cross of St. Louis, and the command of the 15th division. When Napoleon returned from Elba, General Harispe, who was at Bourdeaux, renewed his promise of fidelity to the Duchess of Angouleme. The emperor, however, gave him the command of one of the divisions of the army of the Lower Pyrenees. Since the disbanding of the army he has retired to his native place, in the valley of Baigorry, where he now leads the life of a private person.

DR. HARNESS

Is a native of London, where he was born in 1754. He received a liberal education, at Watlington, in Oxfordshire, under the Rev. Mr. Birkhead, and was then instructed in the rudiments of the medical profession by his grandfather, who was an eminent practitioner. In the schools of the metropolis, Dr. Harness completed his medical studies, under Dr. Saunders and Mr. Else. He entered into the navy in 1776, was promoted to the rank of surgeon in 1778, at Antigua, was for a short time surgeon to Haslar Hospital, and was next appointed physician to the fleet destined for the Mediterranean in 1793. To that station Dr. Harness sailed in 1793, and he remained on it till 1799. In 1800 he was made a commissioner of the sick and wounded board, and in 1802 became chairman of it. When, in 1806, the medical department of the navy was consolidated with the transport service, Dr. Harness was raised to be medical commissioner of that board, in which capacity he both ameliorated the situation of naval surgeons, and saved large sums to the country, by placing the establishment on a proper footing. Dr. Harness has the merit of having taken a very active part in introducing into the navy the general use of citric acid, as a preventive of the scurvy.

THE EARL OF HARRINGTON

Was born on the 20th of March, 1753, and educated under the care of the late Mr. Tickel. In 1770, being then Lord Petersham, he entered into the guards; and in 1776 removed to a company in the 29th regiment, with which corps he embarked for Canada with the forces sent to

relieve Quebec, then besieged by the Americans. Having effected this he proceeded with the army to the lakes under Carleton, and next year with the troops under General Burgoyne, to whom he acted as *aide de camp;* and on the surrender of the army at Saratoga he was dispatched to England with the news of that unfortunate affair, respecting which he underwent a long examination before the House of Commons. In 1779 he lost his father, and the same year married Jane, one of the coheiresses of the late Sir Michael Fleming, with whom he had a large fortune, and by whom he has many children. Government, wanting troops to defend the West-India settlements, encouraged officers of rank and fortune to raise them at their own expence. Lord Harrington raised the 85th regiment, consisting of 1000 men, and embarked with them and his lady for Jamaica, with the rank of colonel, and he was soon after promoted to the provisional rank of brigadier-general. A more unfortunate regiment than this perhaps never existed. Ill health compelled Lord H. to return almost immediately, and the regiment suffered so much from the climate as in twelve months to be totally inefficient. The remains, or skeleton as it is called, embarked on-board the crippled ships taken by Lord Rodney, and most of them perished. Soon after his return, Lord H. was nominated colonel of the 65th regiment; in 1788 he was removed to the command of the 29th regiment of foot; and in 1792 was made colonel of the first regiment of life guards. In 1806, Lord Harrington was sent to Berlin, on the same business on which Lord Harrowby had been, and, like him, was not successful. In 1797 he was made major-general; and lieutenant-general, when, in 1807, he was sent to Ireland as commander-in-chief. Lord Harrington is a privy counsellor, a general in the army, and captain-governor and constable of Windsor castle. His lady was many years lady of the bed-chamber to the late Queen Charlotte, and in great favour with her majesty. Two of his daughters are well married, one to the Duke of Leinster, and another to the Marquis of Tavistock, son and heir to the Duke of Bedford.

THE EARL OF HARROWBY

Is the grandson of Sir Dudley Ryder, lord chief justice of the Court of King's Bench, and son of the late Lord Har-

rowby. He was born in 1762, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, which he left early. He was but young when he was elected M.P. for Tiverton, which may be called a family borough, and he was by the late Duke of Leeds appointed his under secretary of state. From that period he became closely connected with Mr. Pitt and his party. He has since filled various places; from the secretary of state's office he was removed to the king's household, of which he was appointed comptroller. Soon after this he became one of the joint paymasters-general of the forces. In 1795 he married Lady Susan Levison Gower, daughter of the first Marquis of Stafford, by whom he has several children. This match greatly strengthened his political interest, and in 1801 we find him promoted to be treasurer of the navy, and a member of the Board of Controul for Indian affairs. In 1804 he was chosen to be secretary of state for the foreign department, but this he was obliged to resign in a few months, his health not permitting him to perform the duties of the office. In 1805 he was nominated chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and appointed ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the King of Prussia, to form a treaty with him against Bonaparte; but the object was defeated by the battle of Austerlitz. He was now Lord Harrowby, having succeeded to that title in 1803, by the death of his father. During the Whig administration he was out of place; but under their successors he was one of the cabinet council, and for a time president of the Board of Controul. On the death of Mr. Percival, a new arrangement taking place, Lord Harrowby was made president of the council, a place which he still holds. In 1809 he was created Viscount Sandon and Earl of Harrowby. His lordship is high steward of Tiverton, an official trustee of the British Museum, LL.D. and F.R.S.

PROFESSOR HASE,

Born at Weimar in 1780, is one of the most learned hellenists of the present day, and is employed in the king's library at Paris, in the department of manuscripts. He also occupies the chair of modern Greek professor in the royal school of oriental languages. He has published a number of translations of scarce works from the Greek, and has been appointed to make an arranged catalogue of Greek manuscripts which were brought from the library

of the Vatican to that of Paris, but which have since been carried back to Rome.

DR. JOHN HASLAM.

DR. HASLAM was educated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. He was, for a considerable period, apothecary of Bridewell and Bethlem Hospitals. About five years ago, however, he was displaced, in consequence of an investigation into the management of Bethlem Hospital. It is, however, generally believed, that on that occasion he was very unjustly treated. Perhaps no man in England is superior to Dr. Haslam, in his knowledge of the phenomena of mental diseases, or more skilful in the treatment of those diseases.

He is well known and respected as the author of "Observations on Insanity," 1798; "Illustrations of Madness, exhibiting a singular Case in Insanity," 1810; "Considerations on the Moral Management of Insane Persons," 1817; "Medical Jurisprudence, as it relates to Insanity," 1818; and a "Letter to the Governors of Bethlem Hospital, containing an Account of their Management of that Institution for the last Twenty Years," 1818.

Dr. H. also enjoys great celebrity as an etymologist. He was the friend of J. H. Tooke, and is well known and much respected in the literary circles of the metropolis.

JOSEPH HASLEWOOD, ESQ.

A GENTLEMAN well known in the literary world for his extensive knowledge of the works of our old English authors. He has edited, "The Batayle of Flodden Field;" "Armin's Italian Taylor and his Boy;" "Northern Garlands;" "Puttenham's Art of English Poesie;" "Wynkin de Worde's Treatises of Hawking, Hunting, Coat Armour, Fishing, and Blasing of Arms; with an Introduction;" "Painter's Palace of Pleasure;" "Paradise of Dainty Devises;" and "The Mirrour for Magistrates." In conjunction with Sir Egerton Brydges, he also published a periodical work, which bore the name of "The British Bibliographer."

M. HASSENFRATZ,

BORN at Paris in 1750, was first a tutor for young men of rank in the Nivernois, and afterwards became teacher

of the art of gunnery at Paris, where he gave public lessons. He was one of the Parisian electors in 1792, and, in consequence of his being a leading member of the Jacobin club, he became one of the first clerks in the war office. He denounced Dumouriez and Custine in that club, and was a declared enemy of the Girondist party. When the revolution took another direction, after having denounced numbers of those who were not so violent as himself, he was in his turn accused of being a demagogue, was thrown into prison, and tried by the criminal tribunal, but got free in consequence of the amnesty of 1795. When restored to liberty, he quitted politics for the sciences, and became a member of the Institute, and professor in the school of Nîmes when it was first established in 1797. He was afterwards professor of physics in the polytechnic school. He has published "A Military Manual for Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery;" "Elementary Geography for youth of both Sexes;" "A Course of Celestial Philosophy;" "A Treatise on the Art of Carpentry;" and "Siderotechnia, or the Art of treating Iron Ore for making Cast Iron, Bar Iron, and Steel," which the Institute considers as the best work of the sort that is extant.

THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS

Was the eldest son of the Earl of Moira, and born in 1754. As soon as he had completed his education, he entered into the army, and embarked for America, where he arrived at the commencement of hostilities. He first distinguished himself at Bunker's hill, and afterwards in the attack of fort Clinton; in both which actions he exhibited that cool and intrepid courage for which he has since been remarkable. He afterwards purchased a company, and was soon promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and appointed adjutant-general to Sir Henry Clinton's army. When that officer found it necessary to retreat from Philadelphia to New York, through the Jerseys, Lord Rawdon greatly exerted himself, and they happily reached Staten island before the arrival of the French fleet under Count D'Estaing. He soon after embarked with the forces for Charlestown, was active in the siege of that place, and after its surrender was sent with a detachment, under his orders, to join Lord

Cornwallis, which he effected, and shared in the trophies of the victory at Camden. After this he returned to Charlestown, and was left in command there, with the rank of brigadier-general. In this capacity he had some actions with the enemy, in which he was always successful, and he established a high reputation as a judicious, bold, and skilful officer. On his return, he was created a peer of Great Britain, by the title of Baron Rawdon and made aid-de-camp to the king, which gave him the rank of colonel in the army. Lord Rawdon proved himself a man of business: he spoke with ease and fluency, and appeared master of the subjects on which he entered. In the year 1789, the Earl of Huntingdon, his mother's brother, died, and left him the bulk of his fortune, and the fine seat of Donington, in Leicestershire. The title of Earl of Huntingdon appeared to be extinct, and the baronies in fee were assumed by the Countess of Moira, his lordship's mother. This fortune greatly assisted him; as, by his liberal disposition, he had before involved himself in some difficulties. He now particularly attached himself to the Prince of Wales, who reposed great confidence in him; and this naturally brought his lordship into connexion with the opposition, with whom the Prince then acted. He was also on terms of intimacy with the Duke of York, to whom he acted as second in the duel with Colonel Lenox. In the affair of the regency, his lordship took a very active part. On the death of his father, in 1793, he succeeded to the title of Moira.

Lord Moira was not again employed as a military man till the war with France broke out in 1793, when he was appointed to the command of an army, which was to be formed for the purpose of landing on the coast of France. At Southampton he was kept long inactive, with no part of an army but a staff; and many persons thought the appointment was made merely to keep him away from the House of Lords, as the ministry seemed to stand in some awe of him. However, at last, the situation of the Duke of York on the Continent became critical, and a force being collected was dispatched under his lordship, to Ostend. He landed, and without artillery made a forced march, and succeeded in joining his Royal Highness at a most critical moment. Having effected this junction, he returned to England, and to his duty in the House of Lords. In that house he was steady in supporting what he

deemed to be good, and opposing bad measures. At this time he rose fast in popularity. He took the chair at the anniversaries of many societies; and, the Prince having been chosen grand master of the Free Masons, Lord Moira acted as his deputy, and was unremitting in his attendance as such. His lordship having acted steadily with opposition, when they came into power in 1806, he was made master-general of the ordnance, in which he continued until they resigned. In 1805 he was sent as commander-in-chief into Scotland, where he rendered himself extremely popular. His fortune, when Lord Rawdon, was small; but on the death of the Earl of Huntingdon he came into possession of fourteen thousand pounds a-year, old rents; by the death of his father he succeeded to the family estate; by his mother's death to her jointure, and the ancient baronies; and in Scotland he gained the hand and fortune of the young Countess of Loudon. Nevertheless, his spirited style of living caused him to dissipate this fortune, and he found it necessary to take measures to retrieve it. In the inquiry into the conduct of the Princess of Wales he took a most active part in favour of the Prince, and co-operated in promoting the inquiry into circumstances which he considered as implicating the honour of his royal friend.

When the Prince became Regent in 1811, the eyes and hopes of all England were directed to the Earl of Moira, in the confidence that his liberal policy would direct the future fortunes of the empire; and he received from the Regent a *carte blanche* to form an administration of able and independant statesmen. The two parties, of which the House of Commons is constituted, could not, however, brook this interference with their pretensions. The object was to get rid of that Tory influence which had so long misgoverned the country, but the Whigs would not ally themselves to any neutral party, nor act in subordination; hence, after several interviews with the Lords Grey, Grenville, and Erskine, Lord Moira found himself obliged to surrender every thing to them, or to form an administration among statesmen devoted to neither of the great parties. He was joined by the Marquis Wellesley, but their united influence, and that of the regency, was unequal to a struggle with the two parties, and, as an appeal to the people by dissolving the parliament was an uncertain measure, he abandoned the attempt rather than compromise his royal master, and throw the government

into confusion. The Regent, on the other hand, and his personal friends, among whom was Mr. Sheridan, disgusted at the lofty assumptions of the Whigs, preferred to remain in the hands of the Tory administration, which, being strengthened by Lord Castlereagh, have ever since maintained their ascendancy.

As a mark of his satisfaction, the Regent soon after conferred the order of the garter, under very flattering circumstances, on Lord Moira; and, as the latter could not coalesce with the administration, he was offered the governor-generalship of India as the first appointment connected with British power, and at the same time quite independant of the Tory ministry. The misfortune of Britain and Europe proved, therefore, a blessing to India, for no man ever more completely realized every expectation in a difficult government than this nobleman. The glory of our arms was sustained in the field, and justice, and the spirit of amelioration, distinguished every measure of the cabinet of Calcutta.

Soon after his departure for India, his lordship, by the first civil creation under the regency, was raised to the rank of Marquis of Hastings, a title chosen as a compliment due to the descendant of the nobleman who fell a sacrifice to the jealousy of the tyrant Richard. His lordship's health being affected by his prolonged residence in India, and the difficult circumstances of the country rendering such a counsellor desirable at home, he is, (June 1822,) on his return, and Mr. Canning has been appointed his successor.

What further part he is destined to take in the public measures of the times cannot be anticipated; but the best of hearts, guided by a deep sense of honour, and an experience of the world, such as few men have enjoyed, qualify him to renovate the fortunes of the empire, and allay those discontents which the unpopular measures of half a century have engendered. We still hope, therefore, to see him at the head of his sovereign's councils, and that all parties will feel the necessity and the wisdom of rallying round him. The intelligence of the British people calls for a liberal, a reforming, and an ameliorating system, and such a one cannot fail to exist if the administration is directed by the heart and head of the Marquis of Hastings.

The advocate of the poor debtors, of the oppressed Irish, and of misery wherever it appears, is, as may be

supposed, generous to a fault. Hence the feelings of this nobleman led him to sacrifice his own fortune to relieve the emigrants from France, merely because they were destitute, and in other ways to involve himself, without one personal vice, or any of those extravagant habits which usually create pecuniary difficulties. The Marquis of Hastings is, nevertheless, the most opulent man of his time in the love and good wishes of mankind, and in the idolatry of all who know him,—results which millions cannot purchase, and which, to a mind like his own, must be more esteemed than the possession of millions. Wealth can but purchase the respect of mankind even if well used, and to be the most respected of any public man of his time is all that any degree of wealth could purchase. The Marquis of Hastings is therefore the richest subject in Europe.

CHARLES HATCHETT, ESQ.

A FELLOW of the London and Edinburgh Royal Societies, and a chemist of very considerable reputation. He has contributed largely to the "Philosophical Transactions," and to other scientific works. Among the most interesting of his papers may be classed his "Experiments on Zoophytes, on Shell and Bone, on Lac, on various Alloys of Gold, on Bitumen, on Tannin, and on the separation of Iron from Manganese. In the last volume of Nicholson's Journal, there is an interesting paper by Mr. Hatchett, containing the description of a process for restoring corn which has become musty.

PRINCE DE HATZFELD,

A PRUSSIAN general, who, being at Berlin in 1806, when the French arrived at that capital, was requested by the magistrates to take the administration upon himself. He accepted the reins of government, and issued a Proclamation, in which he ordered the inhabitants to submit, and not assemble in the streets. He presented the keys of the city to Napoleon, but was arrested a few days afterwards, being accused of holding a correspondence with Prince Hohenlohe. He was about to be sent before a military commission for trial, when his wife, (as was reported at the time) threw herself at the feet of the emperor, who very gallantly told her, "that he had no proofs against her husband but the letter itself. There (said he) is the letter, and there is a fire."

The proofs were soon in flames, and the anecdote, so generous in Napoleon, made a noise throughout Europe. The Prince of Hatzfeld is at this time ambassador from Prussia to the king of the Low Countries.

COUNT HAUGWITZ

Was born in Silesia, in 1752. He is considered as one of the first authors of the misfortunes which were brought on Prussia in 1806. At that time the Count d'Antraigues, in his "Fragment of the Eighteenth Book of Polybius," attacked Haugwitz openly; and the author of a Memoir, addressed to Frederick William III. treated him still more severely. "The Count de Haugwitz," said he, "studied superficially at the University, where he passed for a young man without character. Thirty years ago he was one of those hair-brained men who pretended to be possessed of genius. After this he affected to be a saint, and sought distinction as a theosophist and magician. Subsequent to that, taking part in the intrigues of the Countess of Lichtenau, he lost his time and his money at play, and was ruined." The remainder of this portrait painted Haugwitz in still blacker colours; but, though the count was guilty of many errors, it is rather too severe; particularly as the mischiefs he committed were chiefly after that period. His errors were rather those of an impetuous violent man, than of a bad intentioned one. His theosophy and magic procured Haugwitz an introduction to Frederick William II. That monarch, deceived by his engaging figure and amiable manners, was led away, thought him fit for diplomatic affairs, and sent him ambassador to the court of Vienna. What deceived the king still more was, that Haugwitz, who at that time enjoyed a considerable fortune, offered to go on the embassy without receiving any pay. This was in 1791, and in one year after that, Haugwitz was chosen minister for foreign affairs; and in a month more was made a cabinet minister in the place of Count Schulembourg, who had resigned. It seemed as if the bounty of the king towards him had no limits, which was in part attributed to the Countess of Lichtenau. It was through her that he obtained the order of the Red Eagle, and estates in South Prussia, valued at two hundred thousand crowns. In 1794 Hangwitz was sent to the Hague, to conclude a treaty for a subsidy with England

and the States General; and on his return he received the order of the Black Eagle. In 1796 he signed with M. Caillard, ambassador of the French Republic, a treaty relative to the line of neutrality to be drawn in Westphalia, by Prussia, to protect the north of Germany. When Frederick William II. died, the Countess of Lichtenau expected that Haugwitz would render her situation less disagreeable; but it was in vain that she solicited an interview with the man whom she termed her true friend. Haugwitz, who had formerly been so much indebted to her for her good offices with the late king, felt, that with his successor, her friendship might do him as much harm. He had sufficient influence to get Lombard secretary of the cabinet kept in place, and convert him into a creature of his own. By that means Haugwitz preserved his credit; and after the death of the minister, Finkenstein, the guidance of affairs was divided between Alvensleben and himself. These two ministers accused each other of ignorance, and it is thought that in so doing, both were in the right. The blameable neutrality which Prussia preserved in 1800, was attributed to Haugwitz, but the truth of that accusation is contested.

In 1801 Haugwitz was held in the highest esteem, and a medal was struck in his honour; and at the same time he received the Cross of St. Alexandre Newski and of St. Anne, from the emperor of Russia. The following year the king gave him an estate of the value of one hundred and twenty thousand crowns. In 1804, when he quitted the department of foreign affairs, the public thought he was in disgrace, and that the multiplicity of complaints made on account of his indolence and apathy had at last opened the eyes of the king; but this was a mistake, Othello's occupation was not gone, and the king reserved him for future occasions. He had for successor the Prince of Hardenberg, and retired to an estate in Silesia, but returned to pass the winter in Berlin, where he assisted as minister of state in the cabinet. In 1805, by the intrigues of Lombard, who hated Hardenberg, Haugwitz was recalled, and sent to Vienna to negociate with Napoleon. On that important occasion he shewed the most ruinous and shameful complaisance for the enemies of his master; and sacrificed, in a very serious manner, the interests of Prussia, by following blindly the impulse given to him by the ministers of Napoleon. It is said, that, when he was informed of the fate of the

battle of Austerlitz, he exclaimed, in the presence of M. de Talleyrand, "God be thanked, we are saved." He was sent on an important mission to Paris, in 1806, and then it was that he signed a treaty, in contradiction to the letter written by M. de Hardenberg to Lord Harrowby, at the same period; yet, when he returned to Berlin, he was reinstated in his former situation, the Prince of Hardenberg having resigned. He then appeared to change his system, and declared for war with France, which conduct excited surprise, as he was before strenuous for peace, when the circumstances were much more propitious.

He followed his majesty to the field, and saw finished at the battle of Jena the work which he had begun; after which he retired a second time to his estates.

COUNT HAUTERIVE

Was born in Upper Dauphiny in 1754. He entered, when very young, into the congregation of the *Oratory*, which he quitted in 1783, and went to Tours, where he obtained the protection of the Duke de Choiseul, who promised him a place in the embassy of M. de Choiseul Gouffier, at Constantinople. From Constantinople he was sent to Jassy, where, as secretary of the Hospodar, he was appointed to watch over the commercial interests of France. Secretary of the Hospodars was, at that time, the title given to French consuls in Walachia and Moldavia. Hauterive returned to France in 1787, married, and intended to live a private life; but on the revolution assuming a stormy aspect in 1792, he quitted France for the United States of America. He was made French consul, but not being a revolutionist his conduct did not please the rulers of France, and, in 1793, he resigned. When in America, he contracted a friendship with M. de Talleyrand, who had gone there also. When the violence of the revolution was over, he returned to France, and was employed by the minister for foreign affairs, who was then M. de Talleyrand. In 1801, "The State of France, at the End of the Year Eight, (1800)," was published by him; the intention of which was to make France return to the general principles of policy adopted by other nations. When Talleyrand quitted the ministry, Hauterive resigned, and was made keeper of the archives, and counsellor of state. He published,

"Reports on Hospitals, Tontines, Insurance Companies, and the Privileges of Ambassadors." After the return of the Bourbons, he remained counsellor of state and keeper of the archives; and, when Bonaparte came back from Elba, Hauterive caused the most important papers under his care to be packed and carried to the catacombs, where they were concealed in the same way that they were on the invasion by the allies the previous year. Napoleon, during his reign of the hundred days, placed M. Hauterive on the list of his council of state; but on his refusal to sign the declaration of the 25th of March, his name was erased. When the king returned, he continued M. Hauterive in his former station, and attached him as counsellor of state to the committee of the interior, and of commerce. M. Hauterive has, on various occasions, acted as minister for foreign affairs, when the minister himself has been absent. He is now employed on a work relative to the forming young men for employment in diplomacy. M. Hauterive is considered as one of the ablest ministerial men in France.

MADAME DE HAUTEPOUL,

AUTHOR of a number of novels, and some light pieces of poetry, written with great taste. Among her works are, "Zilia, a Pastoral Romance;" "Childeric, King of the Francs;" "Clementine, or the French Evelina;" "Arendal, or the Young Painter;" "Severina;" "A Course of Ancient and Modern Literature;" and "The Ladies' Atheneum." The last two works are intended as books for female education.

DR. HAVILAND.

THIS respectable physician, who is a Fellow of the College, and professor of anatomy at Cambridge, was born at Bridgwater, and educated at Winchester, whence he removed to Cambridge, in 1803. He remained at the University for four years, and then proceeded to Edinburgh, where he passed two seasons. On his coming to the metropolis he spent three years in attending St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and other sources of improvement. In 1812 he began to practise at Cambridge, and in 1814 he was elected professor of anatomy there. He has since been chosen Regius Professor of Physic, and one

of the physicians of Addenbrooke's Infirmary. The only production which Dr. Haviland has as yet published, is a paper containing "Some Observations concerning the Fever which prevailed at Cambridge during the Spring of 1818." This paper is printed in the fifth volume of the Medical Transactions.

REV. DR. HAWKER

WAS formerly of Magdalen College, Oxford, and is now vicar of the parish of Charles, in Plymouth. He is one of those ministers who arrogate to themselves the epithet of evangelical, and has rendered himself conspicuous by his methodistical principles, and in controversies with his brethren of the church. Dr. Hawker is the author of several "Sermons on the Divinity of Christ," 1792; "Evidences of a Plenary Inspiration," 1793; "Sermons on the Divinity and Operations of the Holy Ghost," 1794; "Misericordia," 1795; "Christian's Pocket Companion," 1797; "Sermons," 1797; "Youth's Catechism," 1798; "Specimens of Preaching," 1801; "Life of W. Coombes," 1802; "His own works complete, in six vols. 1805;" "Life and Writings of the Rev. H. Tanner," 1807; "Two Letters to a Barrister," 1808; "Letter to W. Hale, in Defence of the Female Penitentiary," 1810; "The Bible, with a Commentary," 1816; and "The Poor Man's Commentary on the New Testament," 1816. As a preacher, Dr. H. is uncommonly popular, and draws such crowded congregations when he visits the metropolis as to endanger the limbs and lives of his auditory.

DR. HAWKINS.

THIS experienced physician is the son of the late Mr. Hawkins, of Newport, in Monmouthshire, a surgeon of extensive practice, and a relative of Sir Cæsar Hawkins and Mr. Charles Hawkins, men of great celebrity in the annals of surgery.

After receiving a classical education at the University of Douay, Mr. Hawkins commenced his studies in medicine, under his uncle Mr. Montonnier, who had been a fellow-pupil with the celebrated Dr. Hunter at Paris. Having availed himself of the advantages of the practice and instructions of his uncle, he visited London, attended the lectures of Dr. George Fordyce, and became physician-pupil to Dr. Baillie, and dressing-pupil to Mr. Hunter, at

St. George's Hospital. He also studied the principles and practice of midwifery, anatomy, and physiology.

Mr. H. commenced his professional exertions as a physician and accoucheur, in which he obtained great reputation and an extensive practice. Dr. Hawkins possesses considerable firmness of character and boldness in decision, which are the characteristics of superior strength of mind.

SIR CHRISTOPHER HAWKINS

Is son of the late Thomas Hawkins, of Trewithin, in Cornwall, who was a member of parliament for Grampound. This gentleman's ruling passion seems to be borough hunting, and he employs part of the ample fortune which his father left him in gaining influence in the Cornish boroughs. He is recorder of Grampound and St. Ives. In consequence of his parliamentary influence, Mr. Pitt, in 1791, procured him a patent of baronet. In 1789 and 1790 he was returned for St. Michael's; in 1796, 1802, and 1806, for Grampound, and he now sits for St. Ives. Sometime ago he had sufficient influence to return six members at one general election, and the prospect of a peerage elated him greatly; but, unfortunately, some money transactions came to light, and the baronet was prosecuted for bribery. He had, however, the good fortune to be tried by a Cornish jury, and he was acquitted. This was foreseen by a gentleman well acquainted with that county, who declared that "the conscience of a Cornish juryman would never permit him to find a man guilty of bribery." Sir Christopher, in his zeal for his favourite pursuit, had an affair of honour with a noble Cornish baron, who Sir Christopher thought was sporting on his manor. He has published, "Observations on the Tin Trade of the Ancients in Cornwall, 1811."

DR. HAWORTH

Is descended from a respectable Lancashire family, and received the early part of his education in his native county, whence he was sent to Oxford. At first he hesitated between the professions of law and physic, but ultimately adopted the latter. His medical studies were carried on in the metropolis, at St. Bartholomew's. He took his degree at the usual period, and was a successful candidate for the appointment of one of Dr. Radcliffe's travelling physicians. It was while travelling on the continent that he became known to the Duke of Kent,

and this subsequently led to his being named as his highness's physician. The travels of Dr. Haworth were extended to America, where he met with the celebrated Dr. Priestley. On the return of Dr. Haworth, he settled in the metropolis, became a Fellow of the College, and was shortly after chosen physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He is a profound scholar, much attached to literature, and is said to have carried his enquiries into the difficult subject of etymologies much further even than those of Horne Tooke.

BARON HAXO

Was born in June, 1774. He entered into the army very young, and by his good conduct rose to the command of a battalion, at the head of which he greatly distinguished himself in 1809, at the siege of Saragossa, where he was wounded. He was made a colonel in consequence of his conduct on that occasion. Having gone from Spain to the great army, he again distinguished himself at the battle of Wagram; after which he was immediately made a member of the legion of honour. He returned to Spain in 1810, and, at the sieges of Lerida and Mequenenza, performed great services, for which he was made a brigadier-general. He acted as aid-de-camp to Napoleon in the Russian campaign, and was raised to be lieutenant-general. In 1813 he was for some time employed in fortifying Hamburgh, and when he left that place he joined General Vandamme, and was made prisoner at the same time that that general was. When he returned to France in 1814, he was made a chevalier de St. Louis, by the king, and a commandant of the legion of honour; and he was placed at the head of the engineer corps sent against Napoleon when he returned from Elba. He, however, joined the invader, and followed him to the battle of Waterloo. Notwithstanding that, he was appointed one of the Judges to try Lefevre Desnouettes, which was a glaring instance of preserving favour for one person and punishing another, when their conduct is nearly alike.

BARON HAYDEN

Was born in Holland, but naturalized in France, into the service of which country he entered in 1788. He was employed to organize the German legion in 1793, but was arrested by order of Robespierre. He afterwards served

under General Moreau, and shared in his disgrace, being at first put on half-pay, then arrested, and lastly shut up in the castle of Vincennes, till 1814, when he was liberated. When Napoleon returned from Elba, Hayden was employed to resist his progress, and, though he made great efforts, they were of no avail. The biography of this officer, as well as of all the others who attempted to oppose the progress of the emperor, only serves to shew that nothing is more false than to assert that he returned to imperial power supported by an inconsiderable faction and some discontented military. The case is notoriously otherwise: the opinion and will in favour of Napoleon appear to have been, though not strictly speaking universal, yet so general as to be irresistible. This is a point of importance, and better ascertained by the difficulties which individuals met with in opposing him, than by the general result of the affair. We find, that whoever they were, or however stationed, or disposed, they uniformly found themselves obliged to yield to an overwhelming necessity, and of this power Marshal Ney was the unhappy victim.

B. HAYDON, ESQ.

THIS eminent painter is a native of Plymouth, at which town he was born in January, 1786. His father was a respectable bookseller. His fondness for the arts began in childhood, and was excited, or rather unfolded, by the circumstance of a servant giving him a print to keep him quiet. From that moment his thoughts were incessantly occupied on drawing, which, by degrees, became his constant amusement. At seven years of age he was sent to the grammar-school of Plymouth, which was then conducted by the late Dr. Bidlake, an amiable man, who cultivated, and not without success, music, poetry, and painting. Here, of course, Haydon's love of the arts acquired fresh strength. He was next sent to Honiton, to the care of the Rev. W. Haynes, who shortly after was appointed master of Plympton grammar-school. With him Haydon removed, and by this means he completed his education at the same school in which Sir Joshua Reynolds was educated. Designing him for the counting-house, his father gave orders that his propensity to drawing should be checked as much as possible. That propensity was, however, irresistible. On his return home, he passed two years in attending, during the day, to his

father's affairs; and he frequently spent half, and sometimes all the night in his favourite pursuit. The perusal of Reynolds's discourses, which he at this period procured, fixed his resolution, and encouraged him to hope that he might rise to eminence as a painter. As one step to acquiring eminence, he resolved thoroughly to study anatomy.

His father at length gave way to the inclination of his son, and young Haydon was allowed to go to town to study. With great wisdom, and with a forbearance not common in a youth, he resolved to draw and dissect for two years before he began to paint. So hard did he study, that he sometimes never left his room for a fortnight; and, while he drew at the Royal Academy, he was so close in his attendance, that Fuseli once said to him, "Why, when do you dine?" On his arriving in London he was introduced to Prince Hoare, and he now became acquainted with Wilkie, and other men of genius.

His first picture was begun in October 1806, finished in six months, and exhibited in 1807. In January 1808 he began his Dentatus; but, while he was engaged on it, he was admitted to see the Elgin marbles, and the consequence was, that he rubbed out the whole of what he had done, and recommenced on the new principles, which he derived from those admirable pieces of sculpture. To imbue his mind thoroughly with those principles, he drew from the marbles for ten, twelve, and even fifteen hours at a time. The Dentatus was finished and exhibited in 1809, and again at the Royal Institution in the following year, where it obtained the great prize; and, by unprejudiced judges, was allowed to be an excellent picture.

It might be supposed that the academicians would have been gratified at the triumph of one who had been initiated into art at the Royal Academy. But such was not the case: they appear to have disliked Haydon at once for the independence of his spirit and for his talents, especially for his desire to distinguish himself as a historical painter. He was, in consequence, very unfairly treated, with respect to the picture of Dentatus, and that of Romeo and Juliet; so that, thoroughly disgusted with their conduct, he relinquished his intention of becoming an associate, and determined to have no further connection with the academy. By the British Institution also he was unkindly treated, because he had ventured to

refute Mr. Payne Knight's absurdities with respect to the Elgin marbles. The prize, to which he had looked as the means of subsistence, was withheld from him; and thus, when he had been four months at work on his large picture of Solomon, he was left entirely without resources, or the hope of any. By selling successively his books, prints, and clothes, and sustaining the severest privations, he was enabled to go on with his picture. At length, after a labour of two years, and by a concluding exertion, of painting six days and nearly as many nights, the picture was completed; but this last effort was scarcely ended before his eyes gave in, while at the same time his health was terribly impaired by his anxiety and his close application. The picture was exhibited at Spring-Gardens, was crowned with the public applause, and the directors of the Institution voted him a present of a hundred guineas. He might now have become an academician, but he adhered to his resolution.

After so much toil and suffering, for he had even wanted food, some relaxation was necessary, and accordingly, in the summer of 1814, Haydon visited Paris, in company with Wilkie. There he had an opportunity of studying in the gallery of the Louvre, which was then perfect, and he did not neglect the opportunity. After an absence of two months, he returned to England, and commenced his master-piece of Christ entering Jerusalem. But his progress was long retarded by ill health and the weakness of his eyes, and for a while he was obliged to discontinue his labour, and remove from London. Nor was this all, for before he had been three months at work his means again failed. This difficulty was, however, removed by the kindness of his friends, and the produce of some smaller paintings. In 1816 he again was the antagonist of Mr. Payne Knight, and by his celebrated letter he demolished that gentleman's theories respecting the Elgin marbles. Haydon had the gratification of finding that the great authority of Canova was on his side, and he contracted a friendship with that eminent sculptor. In 1817 he fixed his residence at Lisson Grove, and took pupils, some of whom already promise to be an honour to the British school of painting. Their drawings were publicly exhibited, and were highly admired. It ought, perhaps, to be considered as a part of Haydon's good fortune, that he was now bitterly attacked by those who envy his abilities.

At length his picture of Christ entering Jérusalem was completed. It was exhibited to the public, for the first time, on the 25th of March, 1820; and, though his enemies did not fail to cavil, its success was of the most triumphant kind. The rooms were long crowded with visitors, and the work has since been shewn at Edinburgh with equal applause.

WILLIAM HAZLITT, ESQ.

THIS gentleman, the son of a dissenting minister, was originally an artist. There are a few pictures from his youthful hand which show that had he prosecuted his original pursuit he would have rivalled some of our best painters. His copies from pictures in the Louvre by Titian and Raphael are beautiful and vigorous. Relinquishing the pencil for the pen, he has been eminently successful in this avocation. His early piece, "An Essay on the Principles of Human Action," is remarkable for metaphysical depth. In all his works there is much original thinking, occasionally blended with somewhat of paradox. Perhaps no writer since De Foe has observed character and manners so closely, or pourtrayed them so truly. His style is brilliant and more condensed than any other writer of our age. If it has defects, they are as flaws upon polished crystal. Mr. Hazlitt's principal productions are "The Round Table, a series of Essays," written in conjunction with Leigh Hunt; "Characters of Shakespeare's Plays;" "A View of the English Stage, containing a series of Dramatic Criticism;" "Lectures on the English Poets, delivered at the Surrey Institution;" "Political Essays, with Sketches of Public Characters;" "Lectures on the English Comic Writers, delivered at the Surrey Institution;" "Table Talk;" and "A Letter to W. Gifford, esq." He is also one of the writers in the Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica, and a contributor to some of the most respectable publications of the periodical press.

JAMES HEATH, ESQ.

AMONG the chief engravers of this country, Mr. Heath has long held an eminent place. He was born on the 19th of April, 1757, and was articled, at the age of fourteen, to Mr. Collyer, who, at that period, enjoyed a considerable degree of reputation. While a pupil, he copied, in pen and ink, many engravings by Bartolozzi and others;

and with such exactness as, at a first view, to deceive even artists. After he began the world for himself, he was, like most artists, for some years principally employed by publishers of periodical works. Many of his early productions are to be found in Harrison's Novelists and Classics, editions which were rendered popular by his productions.

The first large work which he executed was the print of the riots in Broad-street, which he engraved for alderman Boydell. The print gained deserved reputation for the engraver; but the choice of the subject gives no very favourable idea of the moral taste of the painter.

Mr. Heath has since produced many engravings of the highest merit; among these may be noticed his Death of Major Peirson, from Copley; the Dead Soldier, from Wright, of Derby; and the Drowned Fisherman, from Westall; all of which are master-pieces of the graphic art. For the Death of Major Peirson he received three thousand pounds from Alderman Boydell. Mr. Heath was also engaged in Boydell's splendid edition of Shakspeare.

He was elected an associate of the Academy in the year of Sir Joshua Reynolds's death; and his diploma was the last which was signed by that great man. In 1794 he was appointed historical engraver to his Majesty. The younger son of Mr. Heath treads closely in the footsteps of his father; CHARLES HEATH being deservedly considered as the best engraver of his time, not in one line of art, but in history, portrait, and landscape, in all of which he outstrips competition. His elder son, GEORGE, is an eminent barrister and county clerk of Middlesex.

SIR GILBERT HEATHCOTE

Is descended from a city family, one of whom, of the same name, served the office of lord mayor of the city of London, was knighted by Queen Anne, and, in 1732, was honoured with the title of baronet. The present baronet was born in 1773, succeeded his father in 1781; and, when very young, married Miss Manners, daughter of Lady Louisa Manners, who has since become in her own right Countess of Dysart. Sir William was returned to parliament for the county of Lincoln, which county he represented in two parliaments, but now sits for the county of Rutland. In the House of Commons he usually votes with the opposition, and does honour to the party of English country gentlemen.

REGINALD HEBER, ESQ.

THIS gentleman, who is entitled to be ranked among the poets of the present day, was educated at Oxford, and is the brother of Richard Heber, esq. a man of learning and talent, who has recently been elected member for the University of Oxford, in the place of Lord Stowel. In 1803 Mr. Reginald Heber, who was then a member of Brazen Nose College, produced his poem of "Palestine," which was recited in the theatre, and gained the prize. It was printed in the second volume of "The Poetical Register," and afterwards in a pamphlet, with a fragment on the Passage of the Red Sea. It was much and deservedly admired. In 1809 he published, "Europe, lines on the present War," which was equally successful. His poems and translations were collected, into one volume, in 1812.

DR. HEBERDEN.

THIS gentleman is the son of the late Dr. Heberden, who was long and deservedly celebrated as a medical practitioner and writer, and the son is not unworthy of the sire. Dr. William Heberden is a native of London, began his education at Eton, and completed it at Cambridge. He, however, took his doctor's degree at Oxford, and soon after he had obtained it he was elected a Fellow of the College of Physicians. At his outset he started into very considerable practice among the higher circles, and he was appointed one of the physicians in ordinary to his late majesty. In 1809 he delivered the Harveian oration, and on that occasion did not suffer by a comparison with those who had performed the same task before him. Dr. Heberden is a Fellow of the Royal Society. He has published, "Observations on the Increase and Decrease of different Diseases in London, and particularly of the Plague," 1801; "Morborum Puerilium, Epitome," 1804, which has been translated into English by Dr. Smith; "Oratio Harveiana," 1809; and several interesting papers in the fourth and fifth volumes of the Medical Transactions.

M. HECART

WAS born at Valenciennes in 1755, and was one of the municipal officers of that city in 1793, when it was taken by the allies. He was arrested subsequently to the sur-

render of the place, and did not obtain his liberty till after the fall of Robespierre. He was for a number of years afterwards secretary to the municipality of that city, but devoted his chief attention to literature. He published, "A Treatise on Linear Perspective for the Use of Young People;" "The Temple of Science, a dream;" "Rominaf, translated from the Arabic;" and several works on botany and antiquities. He is a member of the Royal French Society of Antiquaries.

M. HEDENSTROM,

A RUSSIAN traveller, who has visited the whole of the northern part of Siberia, and gone farther than any other traveller has done, by land, on the coast of the Frozen ocean. He found, in the Holy Islands, the bones of enormous quadrupeds, and it appeared to him as if those two islands had been the burying-place of generations of animals, totally unknown to the present race of men. Amongst other things he found the claws of a bird, which must have been thrice the size of the American condor. It has, by some naturalists, been thought possible that the discoveries of M. Hedenstrom may lead to the discovery of a continent within the Arctic regions, yet totally unknown. He has been lately occupied at St. Petersburgh, in preparing a detailed account of his voyage and discoveries.

COUNT HEDOUVILLE

WAS born at Laon, in 1755, of a noble but poor family. He was page to the queen before the revolution, and next served as an under-lieutenant of dragoons. He was a lieutenant when the revolution broke out, after which he rose rapidly, and was a brigadier-general in the army of the north in 1793. He was displaced, along with General Houchard, for not acting as the Commissioners of the Convention had ordered; but, though he went before the terrible revolutionary tribunal, he was acquitted in January 1794. His next employment was as chief of the staff under General Hoche, in Vendée, and there he displayed skill, courage, moderation, and humanity. In 1797 he replaced Hoche there; and, in 1798, was sent to St. Domingo, where he acted with the same moderation as he had done in Vendée: but Toussaint Louverture had superior influence; and he, together with the Commissioners of the

Convention, procured his recal. Hedouville again returned to the command of the army of the west, and prevented by his conduct the effusion of much blood in that part of France. He was crowned in the Theatre at Angers, as a mark of thanks and gratitude for his excellent conduct. In 1801 he was sent as French ambassador to Petersburgh, whence he returned in 1804, in order to be made chamberlain in ordinary to Napoleon, and also a senator and grand officer of the legion of honour. He made the campaign of 1806 against Prussia; and, after the treaty of Tilsit, received the order of the lion from Bavaria. After the peace he resided as minister of France at Frankfort; and, in 1814, voted for the return of the Bourbons. He was made by the king Chevalier de St. Louis, and a peer of France. During the second reign of Napoleon, Hedouville took no part in public affairs, and consequently he is still a member of the Chamber of Peers.

M. HEDOUVILLE,

BROTHER to the preceding, served in a diplomatic capacity under Napoleon, and is now Chargé d'Affaires at Hamburgh, from the King of France. Like his brother, he is a man of mild and good principles, conciliating in his manner, with a considerable talent for business.

THE REV. J. HELLINS

Is vicar of Potter's Pury, in Northamptonshire, and was formerly curate of the parish of Constantine, in Cornwall. His merit as a mathematician procured him the honour of being chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society. He has published, "Mathematical Essays," 4to. 1788; and Professor Colson's translation of Donna Maria Agnesi's "Analytical Institutions," 2 vols. 4to. 1802. To the Philosophical Transactions he has contributed several excellent papers on the computing of logarithms, the mode of finding the equal roots of an equation by division, the improvement of Dr. Halley's quadrature of the circle, and a variety of other subjects of equal importance.

M. HELYE DE COMBRAI

WAS born at Falaise in 1764, and was originally intended for the army; but, when he left the military school, where he had made a great progress, his decided wish to travel

in distant countries induced MM. de Vergennes and de Castries to get him sent to Constantinople, as attached to the embassy, with leave to visit the shores of the Black Sea. He went first to Africa, and travelled in Fez and Morocco, and from thence went to Great Tartary, where he found a body of learned men whom the Empress of Russia sent into Persia. The revolution rendering all Frenchmen suspected, he returned to France in 1791; and, from thence, came to England, where he gave himself up to study. He lives now on the wrecks of his fortune, with an intention to travel again when he can find means to do so to advantage.

DR. ALEXANDER HENDERSON.

THIS gentleman is a native of Aberdeenshire, and pursued his studies, and took his degree, at Edinburgh. When he had completed them he settled in London, and he is now physician to the Westminster Dispensary. Dr. Henderson likewise devotes a part of his time to literature. He contributes to some of the leading publications of the day, particularly to the Encyclopædia Britannica, and is said to be a correspondent of the Edinburgh Review. He is also the translator of Cabanis's "Sketch of the Revolution of Medical Science, and Views relating to its Reform;" and author of an "Examination of the Imposture of Anne Moore, the Fasting Woman of Tutbury," 1815. He has now nearly ready for publication, a new edition of "Barry on the Wines of the Ancients," with additions.

BARON HENIN DE CUVILLERS

Is descended from a noble family of Champagne, and was born in 1755. He was a younger brother, and educated for the army, but soon turned his attention to diplomacy. He was first sent in a diplomatic capacity to the Elector of Treves; and, in the end of 1785, went as secretary of the embassy to Venice, soon after which he was made Chargé d'Affaires at Venice, where he remained till 1793. He was then recalled, and dispatched in the same capacity to Constantinople. There he remained till 1796, when he again entered the army, and served in Italy, and afterwards in St. Domingo, where he behaved bravely, and was employed to negotiate with Dessalines. He soon after embarked in company with General Rochambeau,

and was first shipwrecked, and then taken prisoner by the English, who carried him to Jamaica. He was released in 1804, and he returned to France, taking with him the archives of St. Domingo, which were entrusted to his care by Rochambeau. At a subsequent period he held military commands in Germany and Italy, and he was created baron and member of the legion of honour in 1809. In 1814 he was made by the king Chevalier de St. Louis, and confirmed in his title of baron and member of the legion of honour. M. Henin is a member of several learned societies, and has published various works, among which are, "The System of Peace and War with the Barbary Powers in Africa;" "An Essay on the Ancient Marine of Venice, proving that they knew of America before Christopher Columbus;" and "A Historical and Political History of the Commerce of the Black Sea." His other works are on subjects of no general interest, though well written and esteemed.

DR. SAMUEL HENLEY.

THIS gentleman is, we believe, an American by birth. He was for some time professor of Moral Philosophy, in the Virginian College of Williamsburgh, after which he came to England, and was one of the assistants at Harrow school. Dr. Henley was elected a member of the Antiquarian Society in 1778, and about the same time was presented to the rectory of Rendlesham, in Suffolk. In 1805 he was appointed principal of the East India College at Hertford, which office, however, he no longer holds. He published some Sermons and Tracts in America, and in England he has sent from the press, "Dissertation on the Controverted Passage in St. Jude, on the Angels that Sinned;" "Observations on Virgil's fourth Eclogue, &c. &c.;" "Essay towards a New Version of Tibullus;" and some papers in the Archæologia and Monthly Magazine.

M. HENNET

WAS born about the year 1753; and, at an early age, was employed as a clerk in the Royal Treasury, where he filled a place of some importance in 1777, when M. Necker was first entrusted with the management of that department. During the most stormy times of the revolution M. Hennet acted with courage, and remonstrated

against the system of oppression that ruined France. M. Hennet remained always in the department of finance, and was remarkable for his attention to his duty, and attachment to the interests of his country. He began at an early age to collect materials for a History of the Finances of France, which he has brought down with great care and accuracy, from the first period when any money was borrowed in a regular way on interest, to the present time. He is not only a man of calculation and financial ability, but possesses also a knowledge of literature in general, and writes in a very correct style. He translated into French verse, "Select Passages from British Poets." The passages are well chosen, and well translated, and were published in 3 vols. 8vo. in 1806. Besides that, he published "An Essay on the French Finances;" "The Theory of Public Credit;" "A New Italian Grammar for Ladies;" and a work, intituled "The Divorce." M. Hennet is likewise the author of lines written in 1793, intituled, Louis XVI. to the French People, a parody on the passage of Jeremiah, *Populi meus quid feci tibi?* What have I done to ye my people. This song was sung by all the royalists in Paris at the time, and the author risked his life by writing it. M. Hennet is now chief of the Cadastre; that is, he manages the survey, estimation, and classification, of all the immoveable property in France, which is subject to taxation, and which produces nearly one half of all the revenue of the kingdom. It is therefore a highly important department, not only on account of the labour and skill necessary to do the business well, but on account of the vast amount of revenue that it produces. M. Hennet is remarked for his integrity, good intentions, and conciliating conduct; and, on the whole, there are few men in France more generally esteemed by those to whom they are known.

DR. WILLIAM HENRY

Is the son of the late Mr. Thomas Henry, of Manchester, who was well known to the philosophical world for his abilities as a chemist. In the same pursuit, however, Dr. Henry has gone beyond his father. His first work was "A General View of the Nature and Objects of Chemistry, and of its application to Arts and Manufactures," 1799. In the following year he published, in a duodecimo volume, "An Epitome of Chemistry."

This was exceedingly well received, and has passed through numerous editions, in every one of which its size was increased, and it now forms two octavo volumes, with the title of "The Elements of Experimental Chemistry." In 1807 he gave to the press his Latin Inaugural Dissertation on Uric Acid. Dr. Henry has contributed largely to the Philosophical Transactions and Nicholson's Journal, and a few papers to the Medico-Chirurgical Transactions and Thomson's Annals.

M. HENRY

Is a native of Nanci, where he was born in 1770. He went at an early age to Paris to study, and paid particular attention to English literature. In consequence of his knowledge of the language, he has translated nearly all the Voyages by Sea, or Travels in distant Countries, that have been published in England during the last half century. His translations are remarkable for being, at the same time, free translations, yet faithful to the original meaning, which is neither very common nor very easily accomplished. M. Henry has also translated the best works that have been published in the United States of America.

M. HENTZ

Lived in obscurity, in a small town in Lorrain, before the revolution, when he became a justice of peace, and immediately raised himself to honour and importance by his zeal in detecting the emigrants who passed through that part of France, on their road to Coblentz, to join the French princes. His exertions in this way procured him to be chosen as a deputy to the National Convention, where he voted for the death of the king, without delay or appeal. He was, of all the terrorists, one of the most unpitying and ferocious. When sent on a mission to Givet, he imprisoned the principal inhabitants, or forced them to fly, and seized their property for the nation. He set fire to the town of Ruschel, in the Palatinate, saying, "that false assignats had been circulated in it." On this occasion he indulged himself in laughing at the misery which he produced, declaring that it was necessary "to light up the patriotism of the inhabitants." It was, however, in La Vendée, that he committed the greatest atrocities, where he caused his victims to be carried to the

guillotine, or to be slaughtered, to the sound of military music. Women, and then children, suffered equally, and the number of his victims was stated in the Convention, in 1795, to be not fewer than two thousand seven hundred, amongst whom were a number of men who had laid down their arms on a promise of pardon. The Convention was obliged to arrest Hentz, but he was liberated without being punished. He was employed in a public office in the department of the North, but lost his place, and for a long time wandered about in a state of contempt and wretchedness. Towards the end of the reign of Napoleon, Hentz resided in great poverty in one of the suburbs of Beauvais, where he was recognized and daily insulted. The law against the regicides having obliged him to quit France, he is now at Philadelphia.

THE HON. W. HERBERT

Is the third son of the late Earl of Carnarvon, and was born in January 1778. At Eton and at the University he was distinguished for his classical and poetical attainments, and particularly for the spirit and purity of his Latin compositions. In 1795 he edited "Musæ Etonenses;" a selection of Greek and Latin poetry, by Etonians; 3 vols. 8vo. Mr. Herbert is a master not only of the dead languages, but also of most of the living European languages, even of those which are least studied in this country. In 1804 he published, in two parts, octavo, "Select Icelandic Poetry, translated from the Originals, with Notes;" and "Translations from the German, Danish, &c. to which is added, Miscellaneous Poetry;" and in 1806 he published a second Part to each of these works. His next and last work was "Helga, a Poem, in seven cantos, with Notes," 1815. Mr. Herbert married, in 1806, the second daughter of Viscount Allen. He is a doctor of civil law.

MARQUIS D'HERBOUVILLE,

A LIEUTENANT-GENERAL and peer of France, a commander of the legion of honour, and chevalier de St. Louis, was born at Paris in 1756. He entered into the military service in 1771, and arrived at the rank of colonel and marechal-de-camp before the revolution. In 1787, when Louis XVI. created provincial assemblies, he was named a member of that established at Rouen,

and was chosen procureur syndic for the clergy and noblesse. In that capacity he made great resistance to the excesses of the revolutionists; and afterwards, when France was divided into departments, being made president of that of the Lower Seine, he kept it in such a state of tranquillity, that great numbers of nobles and wealthy families went to Rouen as a place of security. After the king was dethroned in 1792, he was persecuted, but by almost a miracle escaped the reign of terror, and retired to an estate near Rouen, where he devoted himself entirely to agriculture. In 1800 he was named prefect of the department of the two Nethes, which he was compelled to accept of; and, as prefect, he did every thing in his power to embellish the city of Antwerp, and form useful establishments there. He went from Antwerp to Lyons in 1806, where he was prefect till 1810, after having, for more than a year, solicited leave to retire. He was one of the first to wear the white cockade. He was president of the Electoral College of Lyons in 1815, and acquired great praise for his address pronounced on opening the business. The Marquis d'Herbouville was director-general of the post-office in 1816, and was raised to the rank of lieutenant-general. He published "A Statistical Account of the Department of the two Nethes," and various papers on agriculture.

DR. HERDMAN

Is a native of the vicinity of Edinburgh, at which city he was educated, and where he became a member of the College of Surgeons. For several years he practised surgery at Leith, and some of his works were published while he resided there. He was a partisan of the Brunonian system, but with various modifications. Having acquired an independence by marriage, he relinquished the profession of a surgeon, took a doctor's degree, and settled in London. He entered on his career in the city, and was soon elected physician to the City Dispensary, and also appointed one of the physicians to the Duke of Sussex. But, though a man of abilities, his practice was not extensive. It is said that he had too honourable a spirit to stoop to the meanness of loading a patient with an unnecessary quantity of medicine, in order to propitiate the apothecary, and that this was the cause that his success was not commensurate with his skill. Disgusted at last with the conduct which he experienced, he

gave up his medical pursuits, and turned his attention to the church. Dr. Herdman is the author of "An Essay on the Causes and Phenomena of Animal Life," 1795; "A Treatise on Influenza," 1803; "A Treatise on the Management of Infants," 1804; and "A Letter on the Condition of the Poor, proposing a Plan for improving Dispensaries, and the Medical Treatment of the Diseased Poor," 1809.

THE BISHOP OF HEREFORD.

The present bishop of Hereford is Dr. Huntingford, who was born at Winchester in 1748, educated at Wykeham's school, in that city, and thence removed to New College, Oxford, where he proceeded A.M. in 1776. He afterwards became assistant under Dr. Joseph Warton, at the school where he was educated. In 1781 he published, by the persuasion of Mr. Warton, Mr. Burgess, and Dr. Laurence, his "Greek Odes," of which only fifty copies were printed. This work was succeeded by "Metrica Monostrophica," 1782; and by an "Introduction to the Writing of Greek," in two parts. His "Monostrophics," were criticised in the "Monthly Review," by Dr. Charles Burney, which called on Mr. Huntingford to defend his work. This, instead of occasioning any ill will, was the cause of a lasting friendship between them. He had been sometime Fellow of New College, and in 1789 he was appointed Warden of Winchester College; in 1793 he was made D.D. He continued to publish many Sermons; and in 1800 he published, "A Call for Union with the Established Church." In 1802 Lord Sidmouth, then minister, who had been educated under him at Winchester, procured his advancement to the bishoprick of Gloucester. In 1804 he published, "Thoughts on the Trinity;" a charge delivered to the clergy of his diocese. He has since given to the world some Sermons and Charges; "The Petition of the English Roman Catholics considered;" and, "A Protestant's Letter, addressed to Lord Somers, 1813."

His lordship, it is said, long declined a translation, but at length, in 1815, consented to remove to the see of Hereford; he is still warden of Winchester. He is unmarried, and his motive for remaining so is honourable to him. He had a brother, the master of the free grammar-school at Warrington, who left a widow and a young family, the whole care and expense of which the bishop took

on himself; and he is executing his trust in a manner which merits the highest commendation.

M. HERHAN,

An ingenious caster of metals, in Paris, who was employed in the fabrication of assignats, and what they term in France *polytypage*, such as M. Camus has described in the Memoirs of the Institute. He obtained a patent, and went into partnership with Peter and Thomas Didot. He made a number of improvements in letter-founding, and in particular brought to perfection a method of repairing such letters as are injured in a page of stereotype, an improvement which is of great utility, as a whole page might otherwise become useless by the injury done to a single letter. Though his inventions in letter-founding, and all the tools necessary for that purpose, were ingenious and useful, and though they were highly approved of by the best judges, yet they have not succeeded, neither is the cause of the failure distinctly known.

PROFESSOR HERMAN

Is Greek Professor at Leipsig, where he was born in 1772. He has published two works, "De Metris," which contain some observations quite new on Greek prosody; and the application of his principle has enabled him to correct several passages of Greek poets; and his "De Emendandâ ratione Græcæ Grammaticæ." He has also given some new editions of the most celebrated of the Grecian poets, which shew him to be a profound hellenist, and he has for several years been preparing a new edition of "Plautus."

SIR WILLIAM HERSCHEL, LL.D. F.R.S.

This distinguished astronomer was born in Hanover in the year 1738, and brought up to his father's profession, which was music. Having received as good an education as his father could give him, he came, in company with him, to England, in 1759; but could at first find nothing to engage in better than as a hautboy in the band of the county of Durham militia. He afterwards became organist at Halifax, in Yorkshire. There he taught music, and employed his leisure hours in learning the English, Italian, and Latin languages; and obtaining an insight into the more abstruse sciences. The theory of har-

mony engaged his attention, and he made himself master of Dr. Smith's book. He then resolved to study the mathematics, beginning with algebra. When he had acquired a thorough knowledge of that, he proceeded to the works of Euclid and Newton. Other sciences now became easy to him. He then went to Italy, where he stayed so long that his money was exhausted, and he found himself without funds sufficient to carry him to England. He got over this difficulty by a benefit concert at Genoa, which he was able to do by the friendship of Langlé, a Frenchman. In 1766, Herschel was organist at the Octagon chapel, Bath. His musical pursuits found him great employment; yet he saved time for the study of the mathematics, and now particularly directed his pursuits to optics and astronomy. The pleasure which he experienced from viewing the stars through a Gregorian telescope of two feet, made him very desirous to possess a collection of astronomical instruments, but the price was an insurmountable obstacle. He therefore determined to endeavour to make a telescope himself, and he accordingly set to work. After much labour and many disasters, he succeeded; and in 1774 had the inexpressible pleasure to view the stars through a Newtonian reflector of five feet, of his own construction; and, encouraged by this success, he afterwards proceeded to make one of seven, and then of ten feet. In the end, by constant observations, he discovered a new planet, which, in compliment to the king of England, he named the *Georgium Sidus*; but which foreign astronomers call, in honour of the discoverer, *Herschel*. It is, however, now generally denominated, Uranus. This discovery was made in 1781. When he first saw it, he did not think it belonged to our planetary system, and he supposed it to be a comet; but by close observation he at length ascertained the orbit in which it moved. This discovery was announced to the Royal Society, who decreed him their annual gold medal, and unanimously elected him a Fellow. The next year the king of England took him under his protection. Herschel, therefore, quitted Bath with his instruments, and took up his residence at Slough, near Windsor, in a house provided for him by the king, who appointed him his professor of astronomy, with a pension. He now found himself in a situation to bring his great design to bear, which was, to form a telescope of forty feet. In this he at last succeeded; it was completed in 1789, and

he then rendered an account of it to the Royal Society, who soon published it in their "Transactions." A description and drawing of it are likewise to be found in the "Monthly Magazine." It has been generally supposed that Dr. H. discovered the planet Uranus by means of his great telescope, but it was with his seven feet telescope only.

In 1783 he discovered a volcano in the moon; and in 1787, by continuing his observations, he detected two more in eruption. In pursuing his observations on the planet Uranus, he found that it had two satellites. Herschel was now, by the University of Oxford, named a doctor of laws. He has supplied the "Philosophical Transactions" with many learned communications, one of the most curious of which is, on the nebular stars, which he conceives to be a collection of stars, or rather each of them a solar system, at an immense distance from us; so far, indeed, that the light of them would require ages to reach us. In all his labours, Dr. Herschel has been assisted by his sister. He is a man of a very social character, much politeness, and of a strong constitution. Jointly with his sister, he has published in a distinct form, "Catalogue of Stars, taken from Flamsted's Observations, and not inserted in the British Catalogue, by William Herschel; to which is added a collection of Errata, that should be noticed in the same volume, by Caroline Herschel," 1798.

THE MARQUIS OF HERTFORD

Was born in 1748, and was educated, first at Eton, and then at Oxford; his title, at that period, was Lord Beauchamp. In the year 1769 he was returned M.P. for Lestwithiel, and next year for the family borough, Orford, in Suffolk, for which place he continued to sit until he was called up to the House of Peers. About the above period he was introduced into the privy council of Ireland. In 1773 he was appointed, by his father, colonel of the Warwickshire militia, and he soon after married one of the coheiresses of the late Lord Windsor, who died without leaving him any children. He then married Isabella Anne, eldest daughter of the late Viscount Irwin, by whom he acquired a large fortune, and by whom also he has an only son, the present Earl of Yarmouth. His lordship, for some time,

voted with the opposition; but, in 1776, being offered a seat at the treasury board, he accepted it, and joined Lord North's ministry. While in this situation he introduced a bill for the relief of insolvent debtors, which is commonly called Lord Beauchamp's Bill. The same year he was appointed cofferer of the king's household, which place he held until Lord North was compelled to resign. In 1780 he, with Lord North, formed part of the ill advised coalition. With that party he appears to have acted for some time. His father having been, in 1793, created a marquis, his lordship assumed the title of Earl of Yarmouth. Under this title he was sent by Mr. Pitt on a mission to the northern powers, where he did not remain long; and on his return, by the death of his father, he became Marquis of Hertford. Soon after this, the marquis and all his family omitted the name of Conway in their signatures, and retained that of Seymour only. In 1806 he was appointed master of the horse to the king; and, on the death of Lord Dartmouth, he succeeded him as lord chamberlain. He is also K.G. His lordship is a man of mild manners, and the most pleasing address. His fortune is great, which he spends in a splendid manner. He and his family possess places under government to a large amount. He is lord chamberlain to the king; his son, Lord Yarmouth, is warden of the stannaries; and two of his brothers have patent places in Ireland worth twelve thousand pounds a-year. His younger brother is chairman of the board of excise; and his nephew is serjeant-at-arms to the House of Commons.

DR. HERVEY,

THE descendant of an ancient and honourable family, to one branch of which belonged the pious divine Hervey, is one of the seniors of the present race of physicians. His initiatory education he received at Northampton; he was next under the tuition, at home, of an excellent scholar, a Fellow of St. John's College, and was finally sent to Oxford and to Edinburgh to acquire professional knowledge. He took his degree at Oxford, became a Fellow of the London College, and, with an independent fortune, began to practise in the metropolis. For many years he attended at Tunbridge Wells during the summer. On his settling in the capital, he was appointed physician to Guy's Hospital, which office he held for twenty-two

years. It was through the exertions of Dr. Hervey and his friend Dr. Saunders, that Guy's attained to its eminence as a medical school. Dr. Hervey was, for more than five-and-twenty years, registrar of the College, a situation which he filled in such a manner as to give universal satisfaction. He was also Lumleian lecturer for a considerable period, and in 1785 he delivered the Harveian oration; but, though it was highly applauded, he declined to publish it. Dr. Hervey is not less esteemed for the amenity of his manners, than respected as a man of information and skill.

M. HESMINY D'AURIBEAU,

Is a member of the Italian Academy, and Knight of the Orders of Christ, of the Golden Spur, and St. John de Lateran. He was born at Digne, in France, in 1756, and in 1772 he entered into the congregation of the Oratoire. He was afterwards a canon and archdeacon, and at last grand vicar in the diocese of Digne. When the clergy were persecuted in 1792, he was compelled to fly for safety, and went to Rome, where he was well received and protected by Madame Adelaide, aunt of Louis XVI. and he then began to write in defence of the altar and the throne. In 1798 he was compelled to quit Rome, by the French army. He followed the Pope, but returned to Rome in 1800, as major-domo of Cardinal Caraffa, and continued to write: the Pope gave him a living at Rome. He has published a great number of works, of which the following are the principal:—"A Funeral Oration for Louis XVI;" "Memoirs of the Persecution of the French;" "Charities of Pius VI. and the Roman States to the French Emigrants;" "Funeral Oration of Pius VI." pronounced, in Latin, by Brancadoro, in presence of the senate at Venice; and "The Antiquarian, or Guide for Strangers to the Antiquities of Rome," &c. He is a learned and zealous clergyman, and returned to France after the restoration, where he continues to labour with assiduity.

M. HESS

Was commandant of the National Guard of Hamburgh, in 1814. In 1815 he published a work which excited very lively feelings, it was intituled—"The Agonies of the

Republic of Hamburgh in 1813." He has also published, "Travels in Germany, the Low Countries, and France;" and "A Topographical, Political, and Historical Description of the City of Hamburgh." M. Hess was the editor of "The Journal of all the Journals, from 1786 to 1790," and is also author of a great number of papers in different periodical works.

THE ELECTOR OF HESSE CASSEL

Was born in June, 1743, and married, in 1764, a daughter of Frederick V. king of Denmark. The same year he began to reign over Hanau, which is a county, and in 1785 succeeded his father as sovereign of Hesse. In 1803 he was raised to the dignity of elector. In 1792 he entered into the coalition against France, and sent eight thousand men to serve in the pay of England. He was vacillating in his policy, and sometimes for, and sometimes against, France; but, after the battle of Jena, Bonaparte took from him his electorate, to which he did not return till after the coalition was victorious over France. His country formed part of the kingdom of Westphalia, which was given to Jerome Bonaparte. On his return to his States, he wanted to annul all the sales and changes which had taken place during his absence, but Prussia opposed that. He is not one of the liberal monarchs of the present day, but wishes to keep his subjects under the ancient form of government; and his liberality may be measured by his having issued an edict to prevent all men in trade from being called *Herr*, which is equivalent to Sieur, in French; or Mr. in English; it being his good pleasure that that title, the lowest that there is, should only be given to nobles, proprietors, or persons who had studied at an University.

HEREDITARY PRINCE OF HESSE HOMBOURG

Is an Austrian field-marshal and colonel, proprietor of a regiment in that service. He is decorated with the orders of Maria Theresa, and St. George of Austria; Grand Cross of the Red Eagle of Prussia, and the Lion of Hesse. He was born in 1779, and served with much bravery in the wars against France. He particularly distinguished himself at the battle of Leipsig, where he commanded the Austrian reserve. Having received an order

on the morning of the 18th of October to attack the French, who had retired into a suburb of Leipsig, he was successful, after a sanguinary combat, in which he was wounded. He commanded the Austrian army of reserve during the whole of the war, till the allies arrived in Paris in 1814. He again served in 1815. He is reckoned both a brave and skilful officer.

COUNT HEUDELET DE BIERRE,

A FRENCH lieutenant-general, was born in 1770. He commanded the advanced guard of Marshal Davoust, in the campaign against Austria, and distinguished himself greatly at the battle of Austerlitz. He continued to serve actively and well, but in the disastrous retreat of the army from Russia, having got into Dantzig, then garrisoned by the French, he was taken prisoner, and sent to Kiow. On his being released he returned to France, and was made Chevalier de St. Louis, by the king, who gave him the command of the eighteenth military division at Dijon, where he was when Napoleon returned from Elba. He at first prepared to resist, and harangued the troops to that purpose, but he was obliged to retire; the agents of the emperor, and the disposition of the army, and a large majority of the people, being against the Bourbons. When the king returned, Hendelet was again employed in the army, and was summoned as a witness on the trial of Marshal Ney. The whole of his testimony was in favour of the marshal; in so far as it proved that, on the 13th of March, the marshal had written to him to join in opposing Napoleon; and that, though he was not with the marshal, he believed that he had no means of making any effectual resistance, as neither the military nor the people could be depended upon in the support of the royal cause.

DR. HEWETT

Is the son of a gentleman who was high in the East-India Company's service, and returned to England with a considerable fortune. He received his classical education at Cambridge, and obtained a thorough knowledge of the medical art in the schools of London and Edinburgh. He then took his degree of M.B. at Cambridge, and, a vacancy occurring in the chair of medicine, he was chosen as professor.

WILLIAM HIGGINS, ESQ.

THIS gentleman was educated at Pembroke College, Oxford, and is a member of the Royal Society and Royal Irish Academy, and professor of chemistry and mineralogy at the Repository of the Dublin Society. With him seems undoubtedly to have originated that theory of definite proportions which is usually attributed to Mr. Dalton, which that gentleman certainly expanded and improved, and which is now almost universally received by chemists. It was in his "Comparative View of the Phlogistic and Antiphlogistic Theories, with Inductions," published in 1789, that Mr. Higgins first brought forward the doctrine of definite proportions. The attempt to deprive him of the merit of the discovery has called forth many animadversions from him, a specimen of which may be found in the "Philosophical Magazine" for June 1819. Mr. Higgins is also the author of "An Essay on the Theory and Practice of Bleaching, wherein Sulphuret of Lime is recommended as a Substitute for Pot-ash," 1799; and "Experiments and Observations on the Atomic Theory and Electrical Phenomena," 1814; besides various papers in the scientific journals.

ANTHONY HIGHMORE, ESQ.

A SOLICITOR, and a considerable writer on various subjects. He has published "A Digest of the Doctrine of Bail in Civil and Criminal Cases," 8vo. 1783; "Review of the History of Mortmain," 1787, second edition; "Reflections on the Distinction usually adopted in Criminal Prosecutions for Libel," 1791; "Addenda to the Law for Charitable Uses, comprising the Cases adjudged since the Publication of the History of Mortmain," 1793; "Practical Arrangement of the Laws of the Excise," 2 vols. 4to. 1796; "History of the Artillery Company," 8vo. 1804; "Treatise on the Law of Idiotcy and Lunacy," 1807; "Statement of some Objections to the Bill to prevent the spreading of the Small-pox," 1808.

Mr. H. has long been secretary to the London Lying-in Hospital, and to the Small-pox Hospital, and has published many useful works respecting charitable institutions, and among others, "Observations on a Bill for registering Charitable Donations," and "An Account of the Public Charities of London," in which he has entered at

large into the rise, progress, present state, and regulations, of all our public charitable institutions.

DR. NATHANIEL HIGHMORE

Was a member of Jesus College, Cambridge, received his classical education at Gottingen, under Michaelis, Heyne, and other professors of great reputation, and studied medicine at London, Edinburgh, and Leyden. In 1789 he was ordained a deacon, but he never went into priest's orders; and, at length, resolving to become an advocate in the ecclesiastical court, he took the degree of doctor of civil law at Cambridge in 1796. He also obtained the fiat of the Archbishop of Canterbury. His hopes were, however, frustrated by the society of which he wished to become a member, but which positively refused to admit him, in consequence of his having been ordained. This gave rise to a contest between the parties, in the course of which Dr. Highmore published "An Address to the Visitors of the Independent Society of Doctors in Civil and Canon Law," 1806; and "A Letter to Lord Ellenborough, with the Report of a Motion made in the Court of King's Bench," 1807. He has since produced "Jus Ecclesiasticum Anglicanum," 1810; "Case of a Fœtus found in the Abdomen of a Young Man," 1815; and "Two Letters to the Bishop of Ossory, concerning Parliamentary Concession to the Catholic Claims." Dr. Highmore was recently brought to trial for a libel on the king, but, though he was found guilty, only a nominal punishment was inflicted.

THE DUKE OF HIJAR

Is a Spanish grandee of the first class, who, together with other Spanish noblemen, was summoned by Napoleon to the pretended junta at Bayonne, where he was named master of the ceremonies to King Joseph. He, however, almost immediately quitted the usurper, and joined those Spaniards who were faithful to their country. Napoleon declared the Duke of Hijar a traitor, and ordered his property to be confiscated. His duchess had scarcely time to escape from Madrid, when the French entered that city; she, however, got to Cadiz with her jewels, which were all that she could bring away.

She afterwards came to London, where her husband joined her, and they returned to Spain in 1814. The duke was offered the embassy to France by Ferdinand, but refused to accept of the office.

SIR G. F. HILL, BART.

THIS gentleman received his title in 1779. He was returned to the first imperial parliament for the county of Londonderry, and to the second for the city, where he usually resides. He is a man of business, being the agent for the large Irish estates of the Marquis of Abercorn. He is also an officer in the volunteer corps. Sir George is a decided opponent to the Catholic claims. With the Chancellor of the Exchequer he is a great favourite; and, in 1817, when the finances of the two countries, England and Ireland, were, agreeably to the Act of Union, consolidated, he was appointed vice-treasurer of Ireland, and introduced into the privy council. He is recorder of Londonderry, and M.P. for the city.

THE REV. BRIAN HILL

Is the youngest brother of the Rev. Rowland Hill, and uncle of the present Lord Hill, and was born in 1756. He was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, and embraced the clerical profession. Church preferment has, however, never been an object of his pursuit; and as, during the life of his brother the late Sir Richard Hill, he always resided with him at Hawkestone, he is said to have resigned a living, because he could not perform the duties of it and officiate as chaplain at Hawkestone. This is an example which it would be well if others would imitate. Besides several sermons, Mr. Hill has published "Henry and Acasto, a moral poetical Tale," 1785; and "Observations and Remarks in a Journey through Sicily and Calabria in 1791," 8vo. 1792.

LORD HILL

Is the second son of Sir John Hill, baronet, of Hawkestone, in Shropshire. He entered the army at the age of sixteen, and was soon distinguished by his zeal, his activity, and

the mildness of his manners. His first commission was that of ensign in the thirty-eighth regiment. He afterwards obtained leave of absence for one year, to complete his military education, at the school at Strasbourg. He then accompanied his uncle, the late Sir Richard Hill, on a tour in Germany, France, and Holland. When he returned he was promoted to a lieutenancy, and in 1792 to be a captain. He next accompanied his friend, Mr. Drake, on a diplomatic mission to Genoa, as his secretary. From thence he went to Toulon, and served successively as aide-de-camp to Lord Mulgrave, General O'Hara, and Sir David Dundas. During the siege he was slightly wounded in the arm, and was charged with dispatches to England from Sir David Dundas, relative to the retreat of the English troops. He next purchased the majority of the 90th regiment, and was soon promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in that regiment. With this regiment he went to Egypt. Being wounded in the right temple on March 13, 1801, he was sent onboard Admiral Keith's ship, where he attracted the notice of the Captain Pacha, who made him some presents. When recovered, he returned home, and served both in Scotland and Ireland, and was made brigadier-general. He conducted himself so well that the city of Cork presented him with their freedom. He next served in Spain, and commanded the reserve of Sir John Moore's army at the battle of Corunna. Subsequently he was present at the battles of Roleia and Vimiera, in Portugal. He then served a second time in Spain, and, General Paget being wounded, Hill took the command of his corps. He was in the battle of Talavera, and was slightly wounded in the hand. For his conduct he received the thanks of Parliament, and was promoted to the command of the 94th regiment. The most brilliant military exploit of General Hill was the surprising a French corps under the command of General Girard, near Arroyo de Molinas, in October 1811. This corps, of two thousand five hundred foot and six hundred horse, was routed, and all who composed it either killed or taken, except about two hundred men; their baggage, &c. falling into the hands of the English. For this he was publicly thanked by the Prince Regent, created a Knight of the Bath, and made governor of Blackness Fort. He then marched to Merida and destroyed the enemy's magazines there. He was next with the army under Wellington, and his division

compelled the French to retreat to Vittoria; he was however attacked in his turn at Puerto de Maya, and compelled to fall back. He much distinguished himself at the pass of Vilate, and took a very active part in the actions of the 11th, 12th, and 13th of December, for which he received the thanks of the Duke of Wellington. The 2d of March, 1813, he attacked the French at Ayre, dislodged them, and took the town and magazines. On the conclusion of the war he was created a peer, by the title of Baron Hill, of Almaraz and of Hawkestone, in Shropshire. Afterwards he was appointed to the command of the English and Hanoverian troops in the Netherlands, till the arrival of the Duke of Wellington. At Waterloo he commanded a division of the army, and contributed much to its success. He now commands the 72d regiment, and is governor of Hull. His lordship has been honoured with several foreign orders of knighthood.

THE REV. ROWLAND HILL

Is the brother of the late Sir Richard, and of the present Sir John Hill. He was educated at Eton, and while there he imbibed the eccentricities of methodism. He removed from thence to St. John's College, Cambridge, and was so very zealous as to preach among the methodists even before he entered into holy orders; and it was with great difficulty he could procure his admission into the church. In imitation of Whitfield, whose doctrines he embraced, he began to exhibit in barns, streets, and meeting-houses. His zeal he carried into print, and he attacked John Wesley with considerable violence. On the death of Mr. Toplady he delivered a warm eulogium on him. In 1783 he laid the foundation of his chapel in Blackfriar's-road, at which place he does duty regularly, when in town. He is liberal in this, that he will preach in a church or a conventicle; and opens his own pulpit to episcopalians, presbyterians, independents, or baptists, whether ordained or not ordained. He has the liturgy of the church read regularly. His character stands high, and he is believed to be sincere; but his sermons are a singular medley of solemn exhortations and vehement denunciations: sometimes introducing strange stories, and puns, and sometimes jokes, which are scarcely decorous. In common conversation he is lively, smart at repartee, and a pleasant story-teller. He is

liberal in his charities, which are not confined to those of his own sect. An anecdote is related of him, which is honourable to his heart. He was stopped on the road and robbed by a man, who did not appear used to that trade, and he therefore questioned him, and found that distress alone had driven him to it. He gave the man his address, and told him to call on him, which he did, and was taken into his service, where he continued until his death. Mr. Hill has published several Sermons and Tracts, and a "Journal of a Tour through England and Scotland," 1798. In this work he made very free with the Scotch church. He married a Miss Tudway, of Somersetshire, but has no issue.

SIR JOHN COXE HIPPESLEY, BART.

Of Stone Easton House, Somersetshire, is the son of William Hippesley, Esq. He was entered of the Middle Temple, and studied the law: he has now been so long at the bar as to be one of the benchers. In 1789 he was appointed recorder of Sudbury, and was, at the next general election, returned M.P. for that place. In 1795 he was employed as minister plenipotentiary to negociate the marriage of the Princess Royal with the Duke of Wirtemberg. He next travelled into Italy, and it is said to have been at his suggestion that his late majesty was pleased to order a pension to the late Cardinal York, the last lineal descendant of the Stuart family. Sir John has been twice married, and has children. In parliament he was a warm supporter of the Catholic cause. Sir John has not sat in the House of Commons for some years.

One of Sir John's ancestors having married an heiress of the name of Coxe, he has assumed that name.

Sir John has published "Observations on the Roman Catholics of Ireland," 8vo. 1806; "Letter to the Earl of Fingal on the Catholic Question; and also two speeches on the Catholic claims.

BARON HIRN

Was born at Strasburgh in 1751, and was nominated bishop of Tournay in 1802. As the ladies of Tournay, according to ancient custom, presented baskets of flowers to the bishop at the beginning of each year, after which a great feast was given, the bishop converted that enter-

tainment into a charitable donation, on which occasion he pronounced an eloquent discourse to the ladies in favour of charity. Having opposed the views of Napoleon in the council held at Paris in 1810, he was persecuted and compelled to fly to Rome, where he remained till 1814. In that year he returned to his diocese at Tournay, where he is highly esteemed, and exerts himself greatly in favour of all those who stand in need of assistance.

M. HIS

Was born in Normandy in 1772, and at the age of nineteen was employed in the "Moniteur," the French journal appointed to give the official report of the sittings of the assembly. His situation was that of reporter, but the editor accused him, in 1792, of being a royalist; and M. His then established another paper, of the same size and appearance as the "Moniteur," but denominated "The French Republican," the object of which was to oppose the Terrorists. He was soon obliged to give up that paper, and he went to join the army, but he did not rise to any high rank. He quitted the service at the peace, returned to literary objects, and wrote a number of papers on temporary subjects, which met with success. In 1811, he obtained the direction of the bookselling business, and he still is chief of the office for the examination of books. He has published a "Theory of the Political World, or the Science of Government considered as an exact Science;" "A Letter to the Institute;" "On the Danger of France adopting the Constitutional Mechanism of England;" "A Parallel between M. de Chateaubriand and M. Chenier." M. His has been many years employed on a history of France.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR THOMAS HISLOP, G.C.B.

This officer was born in 1764, and is the youngest son of William Hislop, Esq. of Dunisdeir, in Scotland. He entered into the royal artillery regiment, as a cadet, in 1778, but pursued his studies at the Royal Academy, Woolwich, till the conclusion of the following year. He was sent to Gibraltar in 1780, where he continued till 1783, in which period he became a lieutenant. He served

at the siege of Toulon and in Corsica as captain, went to England with the dispatches, and rose to the rank of major. In 1795 he reached the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and was removed to the 39th regiment, which he accompanied to the West Indies. He was dispatched by Sir Ralph Abercrombie, to reduce the Dutch colonies of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, which he effected, and was rewarded by being made governor of his conquest. The office of governor he held for nearly seven years. He was next, in 1803, made lieutenant-governor of Trinidad, which station he held till 1810, when, having been promoted to be major-general, he acted as second in command on the expedition against Guadaloupe. He then resumed his command at Trinidad, but quitted it in the spring of 1811, to return to England for the recovery of his health. Having recruited his strength by a few months' residence in England, he requested to be again employed, and was accordingly appointed on the staff of Bombay, with the local rank of lieutenant-general, and the command of the company's troops. On his way to India, however, he was captured by an American frigate, and came back to England in a cartel. By this time Lieut.-General Abercrombie had resigned the command of the Madras army, and it was conferred on Sir Thomas Hislop, who was now created a baronet. He immediately set off to India, where, in 1814, he received the rank of lieutenant-general. In the campaign against the Pindarees and the Mahratta princes he held an important command, and acted with much spirit and effect. But in one instance, that of putting to death in cold blood the killedar of the fort of Talnier, he exposed himself to strong animadversions, which appear not to have been wholly groundless; and the parliamentary vote of thanks to him for his conduct in the war, did not pass without a clause in which the House was declared not to express any opinion with respect to the execution of the killedar. It does not seem, however, that any further enquiry has been entered into upon this subject. Sir Thomas Hislop still retains his station at Madras. He is equerry to the Duke of Cambridge, and a grand cross of the order of the Bath.

PRINCE HOARE, ESQ.

Is the son of Mr. William Hoare, a painter of some

eminence at Bath, where young H. was educated. At seventeen years of age he was sent to London, and became a student at the Royal Academy. Having completed his studies, in 1776, he went on his travels, from which, after an absence of four years, he returned to London, where he commenced business in his profession. Ill health, however, compelled him to suspend that pursuit, and he then attempted to compose for the stage. In 1792 he produced "Dido, Queen of Carthage, an Opera," which was sufficiently well received to encourage him to proceed; and, accordingly, in 1796, "The Three and the Deuce" was performed with additional success. He then tried his talents at a tragedy, and brought forward "Julia," which was in fact an alteration of "Such Things were," which had been brought out at Bath in 1788. In 1799, came out, "Sighs," being the translation of a comedy of Kotzebue's. His other dramatic pieces are "Indiscretion, a Comedy," 1799; "The Captive of Spilberg," 1799; "Chains of the Heart," an opera, 1802; and "The Paragraph," a musical entertainment, 1804; all which, although they did not become stock-pieces, yet produced him some profit. Mr. Hoare, during this time, by no means neglected his original profession; but in 1802 published "Extracts from a Correspondence with the Academies of Vienna and Petersburg on the Cultivation of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture." Mr. Hoare was about this time elected foreign secretary to the Royal Academy, a place for which he is well qualified. He has since published "Academic Annals," 4to. 1803; "Inquiry into the Cultivation and present State of the Art of Design in England;" "The Artist," 2 vols. 4to. 1809; and "The Epoch of the Fine Arts," 1813.

SIR RICHARD COLT HOARE, BART.

Of Stourhead, in Wiltshire, is the son of Sir Richard Hoare, of Barn Elms. He received a regular classical education, and then spent several years in travelling, from whence he returned in 1791. Sir Richard was much attached to antiquarian pursuits, and as the political state of the continent was such as to prevent him from pursuing that study abroad, he turned his attention to the antiquities of his native land, and he accordingly began by passing two or three summers in Wales, for the

purpose of throwing light on the very scarce and curious itinerary, which was drawn up by Giraldus de Barri, in consequence of his having travelled through that principality A. D. 1181, when he accompanied Baldwin Archbishop of Canterbury, in a progress, undertaken to stimulate the Welch to engage warmly in the cause of the Crusades. The result of Sir Richard's enquiries was, that, in 1806, he published "The Itinerary of Archbishop Baldwin through Wales by Giraldus de Barri, translated into English, and illustrated with Views, Maps, and Annotations, and the Life of the Author," 4to. 2 vols. This is an elegant publication, and contains above sixty views of antiquities, portraits, effigies, &c. from Sir Richard's own drawings, and engraved by those excellent artists Byrne and Basire. As the original Latin had now become scarce, he also sent from the press, at the same time, a small edition of it. The antiquities of Ireland next engaged his attention, and on this subject he produced a "Journal of a Tour through Ireland," 8vo. 1807.

His views were now directed to his native county, Wiltshire, and by a minute survey, by opening numerous barrows, and by a very expensive and persevering investigation, he has succeeded in elucidating, to a very considerable extent, the customs of the aboriginal Britons. On this head he has given to the world, "The Ancient History of Southern Wiltshire," in three volumes, folio; and he is now preparing the History of the Northern Part of the County. His latest works are "A Tour through the Island of Elba, with Views of the most interesting Scenery, drawn from Nature," 4to; and "Hints to Travellers in Italy," an octavo volume.

SIR BENJAMIN HOBHOUSE, BART.

Is the son of a merchant at Bristol, and was born in 1757. He was educated at the grammar-school at Bristol, and afterwards at Brazen Nose College, Oxford, where he took his degree of A.B. in 1778, and that of A.M. in 1781, in which latter year he was called to the bar at the Middle Temple. After practising some years, he declined the profession of the law on account of ill health. He, however, could not remain inactive, and accordingly he resolved to obtain a seat in parliament. He stood for Bristol, in 1796, on the independent interest, but declined at the end of the first day, after having polled

102 votes. In 1797 he was returned for Bletchingly, for Grampound in 1802, and for Hindon in 1806, which last place he represented till he retired from parliament.

Mr. Hobhouse for some years voted with the opposition in the House of Commons, till Mr. Addington, then speaker, to whom he was particularly attached, became minister, and he then joined him, and was appointed secretary to the East India Board, and in 1806 chairman of the Committee of Supply; and, when a commission was appointed to inquire into the Nabob of Arcot's debts, he was nominated one of the members of it, a place which he now holds with a salary of 1500*l.* per annum. Mr. H. has long been concerned in a banking-house in Bath, and some years ago he engaged as a partner in Whitbread's brew-house. In 1812 the regent was pleased to honour him with the title of baronet. Sir Benjamin has been twice married, first to a Miss Cam, an heiress of Wiltshire; and secondly to his present wife; with both he acquired good fortunes. By his first wife he had the subject of the next article.

Sir Benjamin has written "A Treatise on Heresy, as cognizable by the Spiritual Courts," 8vo. 1792, published anonymously; "Reply to the Rev. F. Randolph's Letter to Dr. Priestley, or an Examination of Randolph's Scriptural Division of Socinian Arguments," 1793; "An Inquiry into what constitutes the Crime of compassing and imagining the King's Death," 8vo. 1795; and "A Collection of Tracts," 1797.

JOHN CAM HOBHOUSE, ESQ.

Was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He soon after went on his travels, in part of which he was accompanied by Lord Byron, with whom he visited Greece, and some other European provinces of the Turkish empire. In 1809, while of Trinity College, he published, "Imitations and Translations from the Ancient and Modern Classics, together with Original Poems," 8vo. This volume contains also some of Lord Byron's early poems.

On his return from his tour he gave to the public "Some Account of a Journey into Albania and other Provinces of the Turkish empire," 4to. 1812, which forms a very large volume, and, from its intrinsic merit, very soon reached a second edition. When Napoleon re-

turned from Elba, Mr. H. was in France, and, from the circle in which he moved, he was enabled to procure much authentic information of the events which then passed, which he published in two volumes, 8vo. under the title of "The Substance of some Letters written by an Englishman during the last Reign of Napoleon." This work certainly gives the best account we have of the transactions of the hundred days, which passed between the landing of Napoleon and his last abdication. It is said to be too favourable to the hero, but we conceive Mr. H. thought he was only doing justice to that extraordinary man.

Mr. Hobhouse has since published a volume illustrative of his friend Lord Byron's "Childe Harold." But the publication which gained him the greatest celebrity, and led to his introduction into political life, was an excellent pamphlet which he wrote in answer to Lord Erskine. It appeared in the latter end of 1819, and one part of it contained a severe attack on the House of Commons. This was construed into a breach of privilege, and the author was committed to Newgate, where he remained till the prorogation of the parliament. For this, however, he was amply repaid by the applause of the people, who warmly espoused his cause. So popular did he become that he was elected one of the representatives of Westminster, in spite of the combined influence of the Whig party and of the administration. Like his friend, Sir F. Burdett, with whom he acts closely in concert, he had the honour to be brought into the House of Commons free of all expence. He constantly attends his duty in parliament, and has repeatedly proved himself to be an able and powerful speaker.

THE REV. FRANCIS HODGSON

Was educated at King's College, Cambridge, and is now vicar of Bakewell, in Derbyshire. In 1808, he published, in quarto, a translation of the "Satires of Juvenal," which divides the palm of merit with that by Mr. Gifford. Some of the reviewers, however, cavilled at it, and he retorted in a bitter epistle. His next work was a volume with the title of "Lady Jane Grey, with Miscellaneous Poems in English and Latin," 1809. Into this volume he seems to have emptied the metrical contents of his portfolio; but many of the pieces are of very considerable

merit. This was succeeded by "Sir Edgar, a Tale, in two Cantos." He next, in conjunction with Dr. Butler, translated Lucian Bonaparte's poem of "Charlemagne." His last production is "The Friends, a Poem, in Four Books," 1818.

THE REV. DR. ROBERT HODGSON

Is a nephew of the late Dr. Porteus, through whom he obtained his church preferment. He was one of the chaplains in ordinary to the late king, and is now rector of St. George's, Hanover-square, and dean of Chester. He has published several sermons; a "Life of the late Bishop Porteus," 1811; and an edition of "Bishop Porteus's Works, to which is prefixed an Account of the Bishop's Life."

M. HOFFMANN,

A NATIVE of Nanci, where he was born in 1745, has devoted the whole of his life to literary pursuits. He began with a collection of poems, and then employed himself on the drama, in which he has almost always been successful. "Euphrosyne;" "The Young Sage and the Old Madman;" "The Jockey;" "The Secret," "The Castle of Montenero," and "Stratonice," are considered as some of the best pieces belonging to the comic opera. His lyric tragedy of "Adrian" was denounced in the Council of Five Hundred, in 1799, as being anti-republican, and the representation of it was suspended. Hoffmann has had numerous contests in the journals, where his works have been severely criticised and ably defended. He attacked "The Martyrs" of M. de Chateaubriand with great severity, on account of the injury it might do to youth, as it places the mysteries of the Christian religion on the same footing with the fables of paganism. He often writes in the "Journal of Debates," where his remarks and criticisms are distinguished by ease, taste, and pleasantry. M. Hoffmann is reckoned the best writer in the French public journals, and is a man of a most independent spirit. He has written twenty pieces for the theatre, and several works are attributed to his pen, of which he has not avowed himself to be the author.

HOFFMANN,

A WESTPHALIAN farmer, who became remarkable for the contest which he maintained in 1816 and 1817, with the Elector of Hesse-Cassel, before the Germanic Diet. The farmer had purchased, while Jerome Bonaparte was king of that country, some landed property belonging to the Teutonic order, and part of the antient commandery of Marbourg. When he was disturbed in the possession by the agents of the grand duke, he applied to the Germanic diet, which confirmed him in his possession. Notwithstanding that decision, the chamber of finances of Hesse-Cassel caused the estate in question to be advertised in the public papers, to be let for the profit of the grand duke. Hoffmann applied a second time to the Diet, and the duke by his minister at that assembly remitted a declaration, denying the right of the Diet to interfere. The Diet, however, again determined unanimously in favour of Hoffmann, thus confirming its former decision.

MR. AND MRS. HOFLAND.

MR. HOFLAND is an artist of very considerable talent, particularly in the department of landscape painting, and many of his pictures, which have been exhibited at Somerset House, have gained a large portion of the public applause. His wife, an amiable woman, was the widow of a Mr. Hoole, under which name her first works were published. Mrs. Hofland is the author of "Little Dramas for Young People," 1809; "La Fête de la Rose, or Dramatic Flowers," 1809; "A Season at Harrogate, in a Series of Poetical Epistles," 1812; "Officer's Widow;" "Clergyman's Widow;" "Says she to her neighbour, what?" 1812; "Northern Travellers," 1812; "Patience and Perseverance," 4 vols. 1813; "Panorama of Europe," 1813; "Visit to London," 4 vols. 1814; "Merchant's Widow," 1814; "Ellen, the Teacher," 2 vols. 1815; "A Father as he should be," 4 vols.; "The Barbadoes Girl, or Matilda," 1816; "The Blind Farmer and his Children," 1816; "The Son of a Genius, a Tale," 1816; and "The good Grandmother and her Offspring, a Tale," 1817. Four volumes of tales from her pen have lately been published. Many of Mrs. Hofland's works are designed for youth, and all are unexceptionably moral.

COUNT HOGENDORP.

THIS nobleman was born at the Hague, and first sent ambassador to the court of Petersburg, and next made governor of the eastern portion of the Island of Java, whence he was recalled on account of complaints which were made against his administration. In 1806, Louis Bonaparte, then King of Holland, appointed him minister at war, but he left that situation the following year, to go as ambassador to Austria. When the war with Austria broke out, in 1809, he was recalled, and sent in the same quality to Berlin, and the year following he went as plenipotentiary to Madrid. In 1811 he was raised to the rank of general of division by Napoleon, to whom he was always much attached, and next year he was chosen one of his aids-de-camp. In 1812 he was made governor of Eastern Pomerania, and soon after governor of Breslau; and, in 1813, he was appointed commandant of the garrison of Hamburgh, in which city he acted with excessive severity. When the emperor fell, Count Hogendorp took refuge in Holland, for his remaining in Hamburgh would have been attended with danger. He joined Napoleon during the hundred days, and was at the battle of Waterloo, after which he went to the United States of America. In 1817 he published, in America, an interesting work on colonisation, intituled, "On the Colonial System of France in respect to Politics and Commerce, accompanied by a Table of the Colonial and Commercial Establishments of Europeans in other Parts of the World."

MR. JAMES HOGG

Is the son of a respectable farmer and sheep dealer, of Ettrick, in Scotland, who, by a combination of unfortunate circumstances, was ruined when the subject of this article was a child. Young Hogg consequently received but a scanty portion of education. At seven years of age he became a cowherd, and was afterwards a shepherd. During the period that he followed these occupations, he suffered many hardships. "Time after time," says he, "I had but two shirts, which grew often so bad, that I was obliged to quit wearing them altogether; for, when I put them on, they hung in long tatters as far as my heels. At these times I certainly made a very grotesque figure,

for, on quitting the shirt, I could never induce my breeches to keep up to their proper sphere." His pittance of wages he carried to his parents, but, when he was fourteen, he saved five shillings, with which he purchased an old violin, and, after the labours of the day were over, he amused himself by playing his favourite Scottish tunes. "My bed," says Mr. Hogg, "being always in stables and cow-houses, I disturbed nobody but myself." His account of his first beginning to read poetry is so amusing that we must transcribe it. "It was while serving here (with Mr. Laidlaw,) in the eighteenth year of my age, that I first got a perusal of 'The Life and Adventures of Sir William Wallace,' and 'The Gentle Shepherd;' and though immoderately fond of them, yet (what you will think remarkable in one who has since dabbled so much in verses,) I could not help regretting deeply that they were not in prose, that every body might have understood them; or, I thought, if they had been in the same kind of metre with the Psalms, I could have borne with them. The truth is, I made exceedingly slow progress in reading them: the little reading that I had learned, I had nearly lost, and the Scottish dialect quite confounded me; so that, before I got to the end of a line, I had commonly lost the rhyme of the preceding one; and if I came to a triplet, a thing of which I had no conception, I commonly read to the foot of the page without perceiving that I had lost the rhyme altogether. Thus, after I had got through them both, I found myself much in the same predicament with the man of Eskdalemuir, who borrowed Bailey's Dictionary from his neighbour. On returning it, the lender asked him, what he thought of it? 'I don't know,' replied he, 'I have read it all through, but cannot say that I understand it; it is the most confused book that I ever saw in my life.'" One anecdote more will complete the picture of his mental attainments at that period. "To give you some farther idea of the progress I had made in literature;—I was about this time obliged to write a letter to my elder brother, and, having never drawn a pen for such a number of years, I had actually forgot how to make sundry of the letters of the alphabet, which I had either to print, or patch up the words in the best way that I could without them."

But this state of things was not long to continue. Hogg had a desire to learn, and an intellect of no common or-

der; nor did he let slip any opportunity of improving himself. Mrs. Laidlaw lent him some books, chiefly theological, to read while he was tending the ewes; and she likewise sometimes gave him the newspapers, which "he pored on with great earnestness; beginning at the date, and reading straight on, through advertisements of houses and lands, Balm of Gilead, and every thing." In 1790, being then nineteen, he hired himself as shepherd to another gentleman, of the name of Laidlaw, with whom he lived nine years, and who treated him more like a father than a master. Mr. Laidlaw possessed many valuable books, all of which the young shepherd was allowed to read. Hogg perused them with considerable attention, and soon became master of all that he read. As soon as his powers of comprehension were unfolded, he began to aspire to be an author. His first attempts to write verse were made in the spring of 1793; and, as might be expected, were imperfect, but practice gradually gave him a command of metre and of language. The first thing which was "really his own," his initiatory trials being mere centos, was "An Address to the Duke of Buccleugh, in beha'f o' mysel' an' ither poor fo'k." The ice being thus broken he proceeded rapidly in his literary career. His first pieces were chiefly pastorals and ballads, founded on the local traditions of his country. In 1795, however, he ventured on the composition of a comedy, "in five long acts," to which he gave the title of "The Scotch Gentleman." This he declares to be full of faults, "yet, on reading it to an Ettrick audience, which," he tells us, he has several times done, "it never fails to produce the most extraordinary convulsions of laughter, besides considerable anxiety." Mr. Hogg's account of his mode of composing, and fixing his ideas on paper, is extremely amusing. Speaking of his comedy, he says, "Whether my manner of writing it out was new, I know not; but it was not without singularity. Having very little spare time from my flock, which was unruly enough, I folded, and stitched a few sheets of paper, which I carried in my pocket. I had no inkhorn; but, in place of it, I borrowed a small vial, which I fixed in a hole in the breast of my waistcoat; and having a cork, affixed by a piece of twine, it answered the purpose full as well. Thus equipped, whenever a leisure moment or two offered, I had nothing to do but to sit down and write my thoughts as I found them. This is still my in-

variable practice in writing prose: I cannot make out one sentence by study, without the pen in my hand to catch the ideas as they arise. I seldom, or never, write two copies of the same thing. My manner of composing poetry is very different, and, I believe, much more singular. Let the piece be of what length it will, I compose and correct it wholly in my mind, ere I put pen to paper, when I write it down as fast as the A, B, C. When once it is written, it remains in that state; it being, as you very well know, with the utmost difficulty that I can be brought to alter one line, which I think is partly owing to the above practice."

Hogg continued to amuse himself with poetry for some years, but it was not till 1801 that he ventured to encounter the dangers of the press, and then he was prompted by the impulse of the moment. His work was entitled "Pastorals, Poems, &c." and was imperfectly printed from imperfect copies. After having continued for a considerable time longer in his rustic occupation, he resolved to settle in Harries, but by some unexplained misfortune he lost in one week all the earnings of a life of industry, and was again compelled to become a shepherd in Nithsdale. It was while he was thus employed, that, encouraged by Mr. Scott, he published "The Mountain Bard," by which and by his work on Sheep he was rendered master of nearly three hundred pounds, a sum which he says made him "perfectly mad." A proof of his temporary insanity was his taking two extensive farms, which required ten times the capital that he possessed. He struggled on with them for three years, at the end of which time he was once more pennyless. He then returned to Ettrick Forest, but could find no one who would engage him. In 1810, therefore, "in utter desperation, he took his plaid about his shoulders," and set off for Edinburgh, determined to force himself into notice as a literary character. A volume of songs, intituled "The Forest Minstrel," produced him nothing; and he was still more unfortunate with "The Spy," a periodical paper, which he continued during twelve months, and by which he was a loser. At the same time he was one of the principal conductors of The Forum, a debating society. In 1813 he brought forth the work which established his poetical fame. This was "The Queen's Wake," a poem which has gone through several editions. Unfortunately, however, the roguery of his bookseller deprived him of all

the profit arising from the early editions. "The Pilgrims of the Sun," 1815, and "Mador of the Moor," 1816, were his next efforts, but they did not acquire the popularity of the Queen's Wake, though Mr. Hogg evidently ranks them in merit above it. His next scheme was to publish a volume, containing a poem from every living poet in Great Britain, but his scheme was frustrated by the refusal of Mr. Scott to contribute, a refusal which Hogg long resented. As his original plan was destroyed, he resolved to put to press a volume of imitations, and the result was "The Poetic Mirror," which was all written within the short space of three weeks. It was applauded, and it sold well. In the following year he gave to the world two volumes of tragedies, under the title of "Dramatic Tales," which excited so little interest, that he was disgusted, and, with the exception of a song to beguile a leisure hour, he has "never written another line of poetry." At the time when he gave up the Spy, he planned a new magazine, and that magazine has since obtained celebrity, under the name of Blackwood's; but, in consequence of his not approving of one person being included in the management, "he declined all connexion with it, farther than as an occasional contributor." The latest works of Mr. Hogg are "The Brownie of Bodsbeck and other Tales," 2 vols. 1818, "Winter Evening Tales," 2 vols. 1819; and "Jacobite Relics of Scotland," 1819 and 1821. He is now married, and comfortably settled on a considerable farm.

PRINCE LOUIS HOHENLOHE-WALDENBOURG

Was born in 1765, of an ancient and illustrious Franconian family. When the French princes first emigrated, and the assembling of the emigrants in arms was forbidden by the Emperor and King of Prussia, the princes of the House of Hohenlohe, as co-estates of the empire, granted them an asylum, and leave to assemble in their domains; and not only so, but they actually, for several months, paid the troops so assembled. In 1792, the Prince of Hohenlohe engaged to raise two regiments for the service of the French princes. These two regiments were commanded by the Princes Louis and Charles of Hohenlohe, served in the following campaign under the Prince of Condé, and distinguished themselves greatly on a variety of occasions. They were nearly annihilated several times,

and as often renewed. In 1794 they were incorporated into one regiment, and passed, with the approbation of the French princes, into the service of Holland, and were employed to defend the island of Bommel; but the French having crossed on the ice, during a severe frost, the regiment was surrounded, and only effected its retreat by a violent effort, in which it lost eleven hundred of its number out of fourteen hundred. The zeal of the Princes of Hohenlohe was not extinguished even by this terrible reverse. After having recruited their corps, it served again in the army of the Prince of Condé till 1801, when that army was disbanded.

While Prince Charles distinguished himself in the command of this corps, his brother Louis, the subject of the present article, went into the service of Austria. He first served under General Clairfait in the north, and afterwards in Italy under the Arch-Duke Charles. He rose to the rank of lieutenant-general, and was made governor of the two Galicias in 1807, and received several foreign orders of knighthood. Napoleon was so struck with his fidelity to the cause of the French princes, that he offered to reinstate him in all his rights if he would become one of his adherents; but, on his refusal, the territory of Hohenlohe was incorporated with that of Wirtemberg. Prince Louis commanded at Troyes in 1814. When the Bourbons were restored, Prince Louis of Hohenlohe was made a lieutenant-general, and commander of the order of St. Michael and of the Holy Ghost. The castle of Luneville was given to him as a perpetual residence for him and his family.

PRINCE CHAS. HOHENLOHE-BARTENSTEIN

Is the younger brother of the foregoing, and his biography was for many years connected with that of Prince Louis, and almost identified with it. In 1797, the regiments of Hohenlohe went with the army of Condé into the service of Russia. The states of Hohenlohe meanwhile were devoted as an asylum to the French refugees, and the seminary of St. Sulpice was lodged in one of the castles. Since the restoration of the Bourbon family in France, Prince Charles, like his elder brother, Louis, has been created a French lieutenant-general.

THE PRINCE OF HOHENZOLLERN

An Austrian general, who, in 1793, was a colonel of cuirassiers, and distinguished himself on numerous occasions. In 1796 he went to the army of Italy as a major-general, and served with great distinction till 1797, when he was taken prisoner under the walls of Mantua. He was soon exchanged on condition of not serving for one year; but in 1799 he again became a very active and able officer. He was again taken prisoner at Ulm, after which he appeared no more in active service till 1809, when he bore a conspicuous part, for his valour and skill, at the battles of Essling and Gross-Aspern, where he commanded the third corps of the Austrian army. He commanded in the Austrian army during the retreat of the French in 1813 and 1814. In the latter year he blockaded Strasburgh with an army of 56,000 men, and is said to have levied enormous contributions in Alsace.

GEORGE HOLFORD, ESQ.

Is the son of the late Peter Holford, Esq. so many years one of the masters in chancery. He was educated at Harrow School, and on leaving that seminary entered at Lincoln's Inn, and by that society was called to the bar, but has never practised. He has written a small volume of poems, containing "An Invocation to Harrow School," "The Cave of Neptune," "The Storm," &c. of which a few copies only were printed for his friends. In 1805 an anonymous publication appeared under the title of "The Destruction of Jerusalem an irresistible and absolute proof of the truth of Christianity," which has been ascribed to Mr. Holford.

In 1808 he published "Observations on the Necessity of introducing a sufficient Number of respectable Clergymen into our Colonies in the West Indies, and of the establishing a College for the education of Persons destined to that purpose." Mr. H. has been long a member of the House of Commons, and has distinguished himself much on committees for inquiring into the abuses of prisons. He generally votes with administration. He is a great benefactor to public charities, and affords some of them much of his time. The Philanthropic Asylum is much indebted to him, particularly in the erection of their new chapel.

MISS HOLFORD.

THE mother of this lady, a resident at Chester, is herself a writer not without merit, and has published some tales, novels, comedies, and poems. Her literary reputation, however, is not equal to that of her daughter. Miss Holford's first production, at least her first production of any magnitude, was "Wallace, or the Fight of Falkirk, a Poem," 1809, which appeared without her name. It is of the school of Walter Scott, and contains much real poetry. She has since published "Miscellaneous Poems," 1811; and "Margaret of Anjou, a Poem, in Ten Cantos," 1816.

DR. HENRY HOLLAND

Is a native of Knutsford, in Cheshire. On finishing his classical education, he studied at Edinburgh, where he took the degree of M.D. in 1809, and during his stay there he was elected president of the Royal Medical Society. In the summer of 1810, Dr. H. visited Iceland, where he evinced that turn for observation and enquiry for which he is so eminently distinguished. He wrote the Introduction to Sir George Mackenzie's Account of Iceland. He afterwards travelled into Greece; and in 1811 he published his travels in that country, a work containing much interesting matter and important information. He has since extended his travels over the continent, and in 1812 he passed some time in the military hospitals of Portugal, with a view of extending the practical knowledge of his profession.

Soon after his return to England he was appointed physician in ordinary to the Princess of Wales, whom he accompanied to the continent in 1814. In consequence of having held this appointment, he was examined at the bar of the House of Lords during the trial of her late majesty, and on that occasion he gave an unbiassed evidence, which carried full conviction of the truth of his statement to every impartial person. The doctor, in the course of his long examination, evinced that honourable independent spirit in abhorrence of those proceedings, which was manifested by almost the whole of the empire.

On resigning his appointment in her majesty's household, Dr. Holland took up his residence in the metropolis, and in 1814 was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. As a physician, he ranks high in his profession; and in his

attendance on her majesty during her fatal illness, he displayed considerable skill, and bore testimony to the patience and firmness displayed by the royal patient during her last moments.

LORD HOLLAND.

THIS highly gifted and liberal minded peer is the grandson of Henry Lord Holland, who made an immense fortune by being paymaster-general of the forces during the reign of George II., and son of Stephen Lord Holland, by Lady Mary Fitzpatrick, daughter of the Earl of Ossory, and is nephew to the celebrated Charles Fox. He was born in 1773, and lost both father and mother at an early age. He studied at the University of Oxford, then went to the continent, made a short residence in France, and then proceeded to Italy, where he resided many years. In the year 1796 an action was brought against him, for criminal conversation, by Sir Godfrey Webster, whose divorced wife he afterwards married, and by that means became possessed of a very fine estate in Jamaica: on which occasion he assumed her maiden name, that of Vassal. He returned to England in 1798, and immediately joined the opposition, of which his uncle was the leader. He opposed the French war, and the intended union with Ireland, and advocated a parliamentary reform. To the act for suspending the habeas corpus, and all the obnoxious measures of Mr. Pitt's administration, he was a strennous opponent. Since that period he has taken part in all the great questions which have come before the House of Lords, and generally in opposition to the minister. Mr. Pitt having been driven from power, Mr. Addington succeeded him, and made the peace of Amiens. Lord Holland, who was in a very precarious state of health, took that opportunity to visit Spain with his family, where he continued until the war broke out, when he hastened to Lisbon, and embarked in 1804 for England. Here he again continued his opposition to the ministry, attacked the conduct of Lord Melville, and declared him guilty on the impeachment brought against that noble lord. When the Addington administration was removed, and Mr. Fox and his friends came into power, Lord Holland filled the office of lord privy seal; and, during their short administration, acted cordially with his uncle, Charles Fox; but, however well-intentioned this

administration might be, by coalescing with Lord Grenville, they carried the seeds of their dissolution into power with them, and they were soon dismissed. His lordship was now again in opposition. In 1810, when, from the late king's unhappy malady, a regency became necessary, Lord Holland was decidedly adverse to the restrictions laid on the Prince of Wales as regent. In the queen's case he proved himself a most able and powerful advocate.

Lord Holland is not only known to the public as an orator and a statesman, but also as a literary character of very considerable merit. In 1806 he published "Some Account of the Life and Writings of Lope Felix de Vega," which has gone through two or three editions; in 1807, "Three Comedies from the Spanish;" and in 1808 he edited his uncle's unfinished "History of the early Part of the Reign of James the Second."

SIR GEORGE SOWLEY HOLROYD

Has risen to the bench without parliamentary and noble interest. There are certain men at the bar of whom their brethren foretell that they will arrive at the rank of a puisne judge, and never rise higher. Mr. Holroyd was one of those men. Having attached himself to chancery practice, he obtained a good share of business, till an offer was made him of a seat in the king's bench, where he has now sat for some years. It was predicted by his friends that he would make a good constitutional lawyer. How far he has answered their expectation the public must determine.

SIR EVERARD HOME.

This gentleman is the son of a practitioner of eminence in surgery, who brought up his son to the same profession, and put him as a pupil to the celebrated John Hunter, who married his sister. Home is not only one of the principal operative surgeons, but is a writer of considerable eminence. He has published "A Dissertation on the Properties of Pus," 1788; "John Hunter's Treatise on the Blood, Inflammations, and Gunshot Wounds, with a short Account of the Author's Life," 1794; "Practical Observations on the Treatment of Strictures in the Urethra," 2 vols. 8vo. 1795; "Practical Observations on Ulcers in the Leg," 1797; "Observations on Cancers,"

1805; "Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Prostate Gland," 8vo. 1811; and "Lectures on Comparative Anatomy," 2 vols. 8vo. 1814. He has also contributed many valuable papers to the Philosophical Transactions. His majesty, in 1813, conferred on him the title of baronet. He is also king's serjeant surgeon, senior surgeon of St. George's Hospital, honorary professor of surgery and anatomy to the College of Surgeons, and one of the court of assistants.

DR. F. HOME.

THIS gentleman, who is the son of the celebrated Professor Home, of Edinburgh, has combined the two opposite characters of physician and officer in the army. He received, under the direction of his father, an excellent education, and he took his degree at the university of Edinburgh. As he intended to follow his profession in the military service, it was necessary that he should be connected with the London college, and he accordingly became a licentiate. Too ardent, however, to take merely a passive part in the business of war, he entered as an officer in the third regiment of guards. From the period of the battle of Fuentes d'Onor to that of Waterloo, he was frequently engaged, and his talents and bravery acquired him high reputation and the rank of lieutenant-colonel. At Waterloo he particularly distinguished himself by defending the important post of Hougoumont. Since the conclusion of the war he has, we believe, withdrawn from the army, but he still remains a member of the college.

MR. WILLIAM HONE.

MR. HONE was born of reputable parents at Bath on the 3d of June, 1780. When he was three years of age the family removed to London, where the increased expence of living, together with the prospect of a numerous offspring, rendered it necessary for him, as the eldest, to be put out at a very early age to gain his own livelihood. His earliest production in verse, and the only one to which his name is attached, is a sonnet on November, in the "Monthly Visitor," about the year 1797; but his first literary essay appeared in print when he was twelve

years old, under the title of the "Contrast," in which the excesses of the French revolution are put in comparison with the blessings of the English constitution. A copy of this juvenile performance was presented to Mr. John Reeves's Society at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, and the secretary acknowledged its receipt in a highly complimentary and encouraging letter by order of the committee.

Our limits preclude a variety of incidents which have marked his chequered life; but one trait deserves to be recorded, because it enters into the history of the human mind, and is strongly illustrative of that bent of character which distinguished Mr. Hone on his memorable trials. At thirteen years of age he was already a literary "Rambler," and a constant visitor to several bookstalls. One day a leaf of Colonel John Lilburn's trial fell into his hands at a cheesemonger's: he read the fragment with great avidity, and returned to the shop for more, but could only procure a second leaf. With characteristic perseverance he pursued his enquiries at the booksellers, and at last heard of the whole book at Floyer's shop in Middle-row, Holborn. The price was 4s., an insurmountable sum! A long negociation ensued, and a bargain was concluded by cutting out the frontispiece, where the sturdy colonel was represented making his defence before the jury; and abating the demand for the volume to 2s. This sum was scarcely less formidable than the other. A deposit of sixpence was made, and the book detained as security for the balance. The most vigorous fiscal operations were instantly adopted to raise the requisite supplies; all the personals, consisting of dumps, marbles, &c. were brought into action in order to purchase the entirety of a play-box, of which only one-half was his own. The play-box was then alienated for a consideration, partly cash and partly a rabbit, and the rabbit converted, through a circuitous process, into money. After the realization of all these effects there still remained a deficiency, which was made up by selling trees that he cut out in paper to a maiden lady who kept a toy-shop in Theobald's-road. Thus become master of his favourite volume, young Hone was seen reading it, with triumphant gesticulation, along the street.

This early propensity to literature was indulged, and a fondness for black letter and old wood-cut books, acquired by his accidentally obtaining precious scraps of

"Caxton's Polychronicon," and "Pynson's Shepherd's Kalendar." For several years, as far as his scanty opportunities would admit, he read indiscriminately and voraciously. Soon after twenty he married, and commenced bookseller in the suburbs of London with his own little collection, and gained a considerable knowledge of the early masters in the various schools, by studying the prints of the old engravers, at the same time that he assisted his finances by occasionally writing for the press. He contributed some papers on political economy to the "Monthly Magazine," and even became conductor of an established review; so that the absurd reports which ascribe Mr. Hone's late productions to other pens than his own proceed from ignorance of his qualifications. Those energies, which, if directed to personal objects, would have placed him in affluence, have, owing to a constitutional warmth of temperament, combined with the most disinterested benevolence, been employed to benefit others rather than himself. As one instance it may be sufficient to mention, that about 1806 he gratuitously assisted in forming and carrying into execution a plan for a national savings bank, with a view to do away with the mischievous consequences of a compulsory provision for the poor.

The deposits are still in the custody of a banker in the Strand; and the principle which failed in his hands has been rendered efficient by the more powerful patronage of the late Right Hon. George Rose, with whom he had numerous interviews on that subject, as well as upon the framing of that gentleman's bill for the regulation of madhouses, respecting which Mr. Hone drew up a report founded upon his actual inspections of the public and private receptacles for the insane within the bills of mortality. Influenced by anxious wishes for the welfare of a large and increasing family, he has lately relinquished his versatile pen for sober and tradesmanlike pursuits, and is establishing himself as a respectable and active book-auctioneer, an occupation for which twenty years' acquaintance with the various interests of the bookselling business, a thorough knowledge of its details, and a love of literature, have qualified him in no ordinary degree.

The chief source of Mr. Hone's popularity, his famous trials, able defences, and honourable acquittals, at Guildhall, London, are so completely before the public, that we add nothing to what is already well known. The attempt to impugn parodies on theological writings was

rebutted by the adduction of hundreds of similar parodies by the most eminent writers and even divines of all ages; and the ability which Mr. Hone displayed was rewarded by public sympathy in a subscription of upwards of 3000*l.* in which appeared some of the highest and most revered names in the country.

VISCOUNT HOOD

Is the son of the late Viscount Hood, so justly celebrated as a naval officer, and who died, at the great age of seventy, governor of Greenwich Hospital. His father, when Sir Samuel Hood, was rewarded for his conduct by a patent of baroness granted to his lady, by the title of Baroness Hood, of Catherington. The present peer was born in 1753, and served some time in the guards. He married a Miss Wheeler, of Whitby, in the county of Hants, by whom he has seven children. In 1803 he commanded the Portsmouth and Catherington volunteers; and in 1809, by the death of his mother, succeeded to the barony. He was at first a constant attendant on the committees of the House of Lords, and on Irish appeals. On the death of his father he became Viscount Hood. He did not meddle much in public affairs till lately, when he took an active and most decided part in favour of the queen. Indeed it has been said he was one of the lords of her bed-chamber. His second son enjoys the Irish barony of Bridport, granted in 1794 to that justly celebrated officer Sir Alexander Hood, and entailed on his brother's second son.

DR. JAMES HOOK

Is the eldest son of Mr. James Hook, who has been composer for Vauxhall for nearly half a century. He was educated at St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, and entered into holy orders. In 1795 and 1797 he is said to have written for the stage "Jack of Newbury, a Comic Opera," and "Diamond cut Diamond," but neither of them have been published. He married in 1797 the second daughter of Sir Walter Farquhar, and by the influence which he has acquired with one of the royal family, he has risen so rapidly in the church that he is now one of the king's chaplains, possesses a lucrative living, is a prebendary of Winchester, and archdeacon of Huntingdon. In his clerical

capacity he has published "Anguis in Herbâ, a Sketch of the true Character of the Church of England," 8vo. 1803; and "A Sermon preached at St. George's, Hanover-square, with a Correspondence between Earl Grey and the Author on the Subject of it," 1812. The correspondence mentioned in the title-page of the last work, arose from the preacher having ventured some positions respecting the Catholic question, on which Lord Grey animadverted with great severity, and to which animadversions the preacher replied. Dr. Hook has since published "A Charge to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Huntingdon," 1816.

MR. THEODORE HOOK,

THE younger brother of Dr. James Hook, has acquired public notice, perhaps it would be more proper to say notoriety, in various ways. His first appearance was as a dramatic writer. In that capacity he produced "The Soldier's Return, a Comic Opera;" "Catch him who can, a Musical Farce," 1806; "The Invisible Girl, a Piece of one Act," 1806; "Tekeli, a Melo-drama," 1807; "The Fortress, a Melo-drama;" "Music Mad, a dramatic Sketch," 1808; Siege of St. Quintin," 1808; "Killing no Murder," 1809; "Safe and Sound;" "Trial by Jury;" and "Darkness Visible." Most of them are translations or adaptations from the French, and are plentifully furnished with puns. Mr. Theodore Hook is said to possess the talent of the *Improvisatore*, but we believe that his talent is confined to extemporizing and singing satirical songs. In 1819 his friends procured for him the very lucrative place of accountant-general and treasurer at the Mauritius, but a deficiency being discovered in the money committed to his charge, he was sent home in safe custody, after a long confinement there. He was set at liberty on his arrival in England, but, an enquiry having been instituted, a report has recently been made, strongly censuring his conduct, and an extent has been issued against his person and property. Mr. Theodore Hook pleads, with what truth we shall not decide, that he is the victim of the confidence which he placed in a person at the Mauritius. It is certain, however, that the nation has sustained a loss of several thousand pounds. Mr. Hook is positively affirmed to be the editor of a scandalous paper, established for the purpose of calumniating all

who are not of the court party, and, though he has denied the fact, his denial has failed to produce conviction. If he be really the editor of the paper in question, or a contributor to it, no language is sufficiently severe to describe the demerit of a man who, coming home under such circumstances as he did, could unblushingly set up as a wholesale dealer in the grossest and most disgusting calumny. It is to be hoped that he will yet convince the public that, on this head, he has been unjustly accused.

W. J. HOOKER, ESQ.

THIS gentleman, who is a naturalist of considerable merit, is the founder of the Wernerian Society at Edinburgh. He is also a member of the Linnean Society, to the transactions of which society he has communicated a paper on several new mosses from Nepal, and a paper on the genus Andræa. Mr. Hooker has published, in 2 vols. 8vo. "A Journal of a Tour in Iceland in the Summer of 1809," the fourth edition of which appeared in 1814; "Monograph of the British Jungermannia," 1813; "A Continuation of Curtis's Flora Londinensis, with Engravings of the natural Size," the first part of which came out in 1816; and "Muscologia Britannica, containing the Mosses of Great Britain and Ireland, systematically described, with plates illustrative of the Character of the Genera and Species," 1818. The last of these works was written in conjunction with Dr. T. Taylor.

THE REV. SAMUEL HOOLE

Is the son of the translator of Tasso, Ariosto, and Metastasio, and is himself a poet of considerable merit, though he has not obtained an equal share of popularity with some of his contemporaries who are not superior to him. For many years, indeed, he has not come forward as a poet. Mr. Hoole received his education at Cambridge. For a while he served the curacy of St. Alban, Wood-street, whence he removed to be curate of Abinger, in Surrey. His father spent the latter years of his life with him at Abinger. Mr. Hoole is now chaplain to the East-India Company, and performs the duties of his office at Poplar chapel. His first poem was "Modern Manners," 1780, which was succeeded by "Aurelia, or the

Contest, an Heroi-comic poem, in Four Cantos," 1783, and "Edward, or the Curate," 1787. These, with some other poems, were republished in two volumes in 1790. Mr. Hoole is also the author of a volume of sermons, 1786, and one or two single sermons; and has translated Leuwenhoeck's Select Works, in 2 vols. 4to. 1798, 1810.

DR. HOOPER,

A PHYSICIAN of eminence, and perhaps one of those who are the best acquainted with anatomy, is a native of London, received the first five years of his education at Uxbridge under Dr. Rutherford, and completed his studies at Oxford and London. He has for many years practised in the metropolis with extensive success. His works are numerous, and the major part of them calculated to be extremely useful to medical tyros. His first literary labour was a translation of "Plenk's Hyerology," which appeared in 1797. Since then he has published the following valuable productions, many of which have gone through numerous editions, and may almost be considered as forming an indispensible part of the medical student's library. "The Anatomist's Vade Mecum, with an Explanation of Anatomical Terms," 1797; "Observations on the Structure and Economy of Plants," 1797; "A compendious Medical Dictionary," 1798; "Anatomical Plates of the Bones and Muscles, diminished from Albinus, accompanied with Explanatory Maps," 1802; "Observations on the Epidemical Diseases now prevailing in London, &c." 1803; "A Diagram of the Human Eye, with Observations," 1804; "Quincy's Lexicon Medicum improved," 1805; "The Physician's Vade Mecum, with a select Collection of Formula, and a Glossary of Terms," 1809; "Examinations on Anatomy, &c. &c. for the Use of Students who are about to pass the College of Surgeons," &c. 1810. Dr. Hooper has also contributed to the fifth volume of the Medical Memoirs, a paper containing "Observations on Human Intestinal Worms, being an attempt at their Arrangement into Classes, Genera, and Species."

THOMAS HOPE, ESQ.

THIS gentleman is the nephew of Mr. Hope, the opulent Amsterdam merchant, and, we believe, was a partner

in that concern. Possessing an ample fortune and exquisite taste, Mr. Hope has applied the fine arts, with judgment, to the internal decoration of houses, on which subject he published, in 1805, "Household Furniture and Internal Decorations," folio. He has also published two very superb works on costumes, entitled "The Costumes of the Ancients," 2 vols. royal 8vo. 1809; and "Designs of Modern Costume," folio, 1812.

Mr. Hope has, however, lately reappeared before the world in a much higher literary character, and has produced a work which at once places him in the list of eloquent writers and superior men, viz. "Anastasius, or Memoirs of a Modern Greek." Public criticism has universally allowed this to be a work in which great and extraordinary talent is evinced; and a rapid sale of three large editions has proved these superior characteristics to have been amply recognized by the literary world. It is, indeed, unnecessary to say more with respect to the merit of "Anastasius," than that the work was, for a considerable time, believed to be from the pen of Lord Byron.

As a patron of the fine arts, Mr. Hope ranks high for his public spirited liberality; and, it is worthy of mention, that to the munificence of this gentleman, Thorwaldson, the celebrated sculptor, is chiefly indebted for the support and patronage he has so honourably acquired. In the year 1810, Mr. Hope met with a singular instance of ingratitude from a French painter, of the name of Dubost, whom he had patronized. A dispute having arisen, as to the execution and price of a certain painting, the indignant artist vented his spleen on Mr. Hope by an infamous caricature of him, in a picture to which he gave the name of "Beauty and the Beast." Mrs. Hope, who is a woman of exquisite loveliness, was drawn as the beauty, and Mr. Hope as the beast, laying his treasures at her feet, and addressing her in the language of the French tale. This shameless libel was exhibited publicly, and drew such crowds of loungers and scandal-lovers to view it, that twenty pounds a day was sometimes taken at the door. It was at last cut to pieces by Mr. Beresford, the brother of Mrs. Hope; and the artist had the impudence to bring against him an action for damages. His damages he estimated at a thousand pounds, but the jury gave him 5*l.* as the worth of the canvas and colours; and even this would not have been awarded had Mr. Beresford put in a plea that he destroyed the picture as being

a nuisance, instead of which he put in a general plea of not guilty.

Mr. and Mrs. Hope live in the first style, and their residences are fitted up with unparalleled splendour. The mansion in the metropolis contains several rare productions of sculpture, and a valuable gallery of pictures by masters of the first celebrity, which may be inspected through the courtesy of their proprietor. In the fashionable circles they are equally distinguished for their private worth, as for their magnificent entertainments, which have long taken the lead in high life. Mr. Hope has lately been elected vice-president of the Society of Arts and Sciences, an office which his superior taste and judgment enables him to fill with great merit to himself and advantage to the public.

THE EARL OF HOPETOUN

Is a descendant from a very ancient Scotch family, and was born in 1765. He entered into the army in 1784, and rose to be lieutenant-colonel in 1793. When the expedition under Sir Ralph Abercrombie reached the West Indies in 1795, Lieutenant-Colonel Hope was appointed adjutant-general to the forces, with the local rank of brigadier-general, and he particularly distinguished himself during the campaigns of 1795 and 1796. The commander in chief gave to him, in his dispatches, the praise of having "on all occasions most willingly come forward and exerted himself in times of danger, to which he was not called from his situation as deputy-adjutant-general." In 1799 he accompanied the British troops to Holland as adjutant-general, but was so severely wounded in the landing at the Helder, that he was under the necessity of returning home. He filled the post of adjutant-general in the expedition to Egypt, and was wounded at the battle of Alexandria. He was afterwards employed in Sweden, at Walcheren, and in Portugal. At the battle of Corunna, in 1809, the command devolved on him, in consequence of the death of Sir John Moore, and the disabling of Sir David Baird, and by his exertions the victory was secured. As a reward for his services he was made a knight of the Bath, and a British peerage was conferred on his elder brother. He was next appointed commander-in-chief in Ireland, from which country

however, he was removed in 1813, to be second in command in the Peninsula. At the battle of the Nive he headed the left wing of the army, and received a severe contusion. Having been left to reduce Bayonne, while the Duke of Wellington advanced into the south of France, he was wounded and taken prisoner in a sally of the garrison. On his return home he was created a British peer, by the title of Lord Niddry; and, in 1816, he succeeded to the title of Hopetoun, on the death of his elder brother. He attained the rank of general in August 1819. His lordship has been twice married, and has several children by his second wife.

HENRY MOLYNEUX HOWARD, ESQ.

On the death of the late Charles, Duke of Norfolk, who was the only duke of the family who sat in the House of Lords since the Reformation, the present duke, who is a Catholic, succeeded to him. The next brother, the subject of this article, is, however, a Protestant; and was, by the interest of the late duke, brought into parliament for the city of Gloucester, for which place he has continued to sit until the present parliament; when, not choosing to enter into a contest, he retired, and now sits for Arundel, in Sussex. In his parliamentary conduct, he has constantly acted with opposition. The late duke left him so large a fortune, in addition to what he before possessed, as to render him completely independent. On the death of the late Sir Francis Molyneux, he came into possession of his estate; and then, with his Majesty's permission, assumed the name of Molyneux. During the war, he had the commission of lieutenant-colonel of the Gloucestershire militia; and was, by the late duke, appointed his deputy, as earl-marshal of England, in which he is still continued by his brother; the high post of earl-marshal being hereditary in the dukes of Norfolk. On his brother's accession to the dukedom, Mr. Howard obtained the king's license to assume the rank and dignity of the younger sons of a duke, and has been since called Lord Henry Howard. He is married, and has several children.

LUKE HOWARD, ESQ.

To this gentleman, who is a man of fortune, and resides at West Ham, in Essex, belongs the merit of having been

the first to class and define the various forms of clouds, and to point out what change of weather they indicate, and by what physical causes they are produced. According to his system there are seven distinctly marked genera of clouds. He had been ably seconded, on this subject, by Mr. Forster. The work in which Mr. Howard gave his theory to the world, bears the title of "An Essay on the Modification of Clouds, and on the Principles of their Production, Suspension, and Destruction," 1802. In 1811, he inserted, in Nicholson's Journal, "A Natural History of Clouds." Mr. Howard is likewise the author of "A Microscopical Investigation of several Species of Pollen," an essay printed in the sixth volume of the Linnean Society's Transactions.

LORD HOWDEN.

THIS officer, who is better known by his former title of Sir John Cradock, entered into the army in 1777, and rose to be lieutenant-colonel in 1789. After having served in the West Indies, and in many of the disturbed counties of Ireland, he was, on the breaking out of the war with France, employed a second time in the West Indies. He was present at the reduction of Martinico, St. Lucia, and Guadaloupe, and was wounded during the campaign in the first of those islands. On his return to England he received the thanks of parliament. His regiment being reduced, he remained for a while on half-pay, but was soon called into service again. He was made a major-general, acted as quarter-master-general during the rebellion in Ireland, was in action at Vinegar-Hill and Ballynahinch, and was severely wounded on the latter occasion. In the Egyptian campaign he was on the staff, and took a conspicuous part in the whole of the operations. He was next intended to be placed at the head of the army destined to occupy Corsica and Naples, but the signing of the peace of Amiens of course put an end to the expedition. The thanks of parliament were now again voted to him. He was soon after appointed commander in chief of the company's forces at Madras, with the local rank of lieutenant-general, and, after the departure of Lord Lake, Sir John for some time commanded the whole of the forces in the Indian peninsula. To some ill-advised regulations which he made respecting the dress of the native troops, has

been attributed the dissatisfaction of those troops, and the mutiny at Vellore in 1806. In 1808 he was for a short period commander of the British forces in Portugal, subsequent to which he was made governor of Gibraltar, a station which he soon resigned. In 1811 the government of the Cape of Good Hope was conferred on him, which he held till 1814. For his military services he was rewarded, in 1819, with an Irish peerage, under the title of Lord Howden. At the general election for York he was brought forward, on the ministerial interest, to oppose the popular candidate, but he failed.

M. HUBER.

THIS eminent naturalist, who has pursued his studies under the most disadvantageous circumstances, is a native of Geneva, and was born about the year 1750. When he was not sixteen years of age, he lost himself in the country, and was obliged to remain all night in the open air. His sight was already weak, and the cold and the dazzling whiteness of the snow now increased his disorder to such a degree, that it ended in total blindness. He was then paying his addresses to a young lady; and, on his becoming blind, her parents endeavoured to persuade her to reject a man who laboured under such a serious disadvantage. She, however, was not to be changed. The marriage took place some years after, and their connubial felicity was never for a moment disturbed. A man without the power of vision would seem to be quite incapable of making observations on the mechanism and habits of insects. This obstacle, however, he overcame, partly by the aid of his wife, who took a share in his entomological enquiries; and still more by that of Francis Burnens, a domestic, but a patient and intelligent man, whom he employed in the capacity of reader, secretary, and assistant, and whom he instructed in the mode of making the necessary experiments. From Bonnet and Senebier he received great encouragement. The habits of bees formed the chief subject of his investigation, and he completely elucidated many points which had been imperfectly or not at all understood. The result of his labours was published in 1796, in a duodecimo volume, with the title of "New Observations on Bees." Huber persisted in his researches, and considerably enlarged the number of his discoveries; and the new materials were

arranged for publication by his son, who was animated with all his father's love of entomology. The new edition appeared in 1814, in two octavo volumes. M. Huber is also, in conjunction with Senebier, the author of "Memoirs on the Influence of the Air, and of various gaseous Substances, on the Germination of Plants," 8vo. 1801.

Besides the edition of his father's Observations, the junior M. Huber has published "An Essay on the History and Manners of Indigenous Ants," 1806. This has been translated into English; and there are very few entomological works equally amusing and instructive.

DR. HUE

Was born in the island of Jersey, was educated at Pembroke College, Oxford, and held a fellowship of that college for three years. His professional knowledge he acquired at the London hospitals, but chiefly at St. Bartholomew's. Having completed his medical studies, he graduated at Oxford, settled in the metropolis, and became a fellow of the college. Soon after his coming to reside in London, he was appointed lecturer on chemistry at St. Bartholomew's; and, in that capacity, he has acquitted himself with great credit. On the death of Dr. Satterly, Dr. Hue was chosen one of the physicians of the Foundling Hospital; and he was afterwards appointed registrar of the College of Physicians, on the resignation of Dr. Cope.

M. HUE

Was born at Fontainblean in 1757, and is descended from a family which, for more than two centuries, occupied situations in the French magistracy. In 1787 he was made usher of the king's chamber, and was ever after, in various capacities, employed about the person of the dauphin and the monarch. He narrowly escaped on the 10th of August, and was one of the persons chosen by the king to attend the royal family in the Temple. This was a service of danger, for he was more than once arrested, but was released; and, early in September, he was excluded from the prison. He still, however, at great risk, continued to furnish the royal family with whatever information could be of service. During the tyrannical reign of the Jacobins, he was imprisoned, and was not set at liberty till after the fall of Robespierre. He attended the

princess royal to Vienna, and was, in consequence, put upon the list of emigrants, though he had attended her with the permission of the Directory. After having resided in Austria for three years, and afterwards at Mittau with the princess, M. Hue visited London in 1806, to publish "The last Years of the Reign and Life of Louis XVI." an interesting work, which has passed through several editions. He was next appointed agent from Louis XVIII. to the senate of Hamburgh, an office in which he was exposed to many dangers. It was not without infinite difficulty that, when his mission was at an end, he was able to quit the continent, and rejoin Louis in England. He returned to France in 1814; and, when Napoleon was on the point of entering Paris, it was M. Hue who was charged with the dangerous commission of carrying off from the treasury the crown-diamonds, and other valuable property. M. Hue is now first valet de chambre to the king, and general treasurer of the military household and private estates of the monarch.

DR. HUFELAND,

One of the most celebrated of the German physicians, is first physician to the King of Prussia, professor of the University of Jena, and director of the medical and surgical college of Berlin. He is a native of Langensalza, where his father resided, as physician to the Duke of Weimar. The first work which established the reputation of Dr. Hufeland for superior medical skill, was a Memoir on Scrofula, in which he proposed an improved method of treating the disorder. Besides works on the small-pox, the signs of death, premature interment, the Brunonian system, and the efficacy of muriate of barytes in various disorders, he is the author of a "History of Health;" "A System of Practical Medicine," 2 vols. 8vo.; "New Annals of French Medicine," a periodical work; "Journal of Practical Medicine and Surgery," which has proceeded to a great number of volumes; "Library of Practical Medicine of the nineteenth Century," another periodical publication, much esteemed; and "Observations on Nervous Fevers." But the most curious work of Dr. Hufeland, is his "Art of prolonging Human Life," which has gone through several editions. To this art he gives the name of Macrobiotic; and, by means of it, he is of opinion that the age of man may be extended to two hun-

dred years. Dr. Hufeland was long an opponent of animal magnetism, but has recently become a convert to it.

PROFESSOR HUFELAND

Is a brother of the physician, and was born at Dantzick, in 1760. He is believed to be one of the most learned Jurists in Germany; and he has published a variety of works on public law. At the period when Dantzic fell into the hands of the French, Hufeland was professor at Jena, and counsellor of justice to the Duke of Weimar; and he was selected by the French emperor to be burgomaster of that city, and to introduce into it the Napoleon code. Professor Hufeland, as well as his brother, is one of the contributors to the Jena Literary Gazette.

M. VICTOR HUGUES,

WHOSE name, thirty years ago, was familiar to every one who read on the subject of West India affairs, is said to have been originally a workman in the colonies, and to have laid the foundation of his fortune by his sense and activity. He was transported to France by the English, in 1793, became an ardent revolutionist, and was appointed public accuser to the tribunals of Rochefort and Brest. It was however thought, that he might be more useful in the West Indies, and he was accordingly sent over there as the conventional commissioner. He did not disappoint the hopes of his employers. After a hard struggle, he compelled the English to abandon Guadaloupe; and, for a long while, he harassed them by descents, and by exciting insurrections in their colonies. But he sullied his character by various acts of baseness and cruelty. In 1798 he was accused of misgovernment, and was recalled by the Directory. Nevertheless, towards the end of the next year, he was appointed by them commissioner in French Guiana, and the appointment was confirmed by the consuls. He held it till 1808, when the colony was attacked by the English and Portuguese, and he was compelled to capitulate. As he was said to have neglected taking the proper defensive measures, he was brought to trial on his return to France, but he was acquitted. Since that period he has lived in retirement.

COUNT HULLIN

Is a native of Geneva, where he was born in 1758. At his outset in life, he was in the humble capacity of attendant at a lemonade shop: he next served a short apprenticeship to watch-making; and, lastly, went to Paris, where he acted as a domestic, and a dealer in watches. The part which he took in the capture of the Bastile, first brought him into notice. He was one of those who, on that occasion, obtained a medal, and the title of Conqueror of the Bastile. He has been charged with having had a share in some of the atrocities of the Revolution; but the charge is generally allowed to be unjust. It is certain that he was himself imprisoned during the reign of the Jacobins, and that he was not released till after the fall of Robespierre. After his liberation he joined the army of Italy, served his first campaigns under Bonaparte, as adjutant-general, and had the command of the castle of Milan in 1797 and 1798. In 1799, being with Massena in Genoa, that general sent him to Paris, as the bearer of dispatches. He accompanied Bonaparte to Italy; and, after the battle of Marengo, was again entrusted with the command of Milan. Soon after this he was made general of division; and, in 1803, was placed at the head of the grenadiers of the consular guard. In March, 1804, he was appointed president of the military commission to try the Duke d'Enghein, an office which he filled with extreme repugnance: his agitation was so great, that he was ill for several days. He was next created a count, and grand officer of the legion of honour. In the campaigns of 1805 and 1806, he distinguished himself, and was entrusted with the government of Vienna and Berlin. On his return to France, he received the command of the first military division: this he held, in 1812, at the time of the conspiracy of Mallet, and he was the principal cause of the failure of the conspiracy. Mallet endeavoured to blow out his brains, but only wounded him in the cheek. Count Hullin accompanied the empress to Blois; but, on the abdication of Napoleon, he submitted to the king. Notwithstanding this, he was removed from his command. He was one of the first who declared in favour of Napoleon, on his coming back from Elba; and was reinstated in the first military division. The ordinance of January, 1816, obliged him to quit France; and, after a short residence at Brussels, he settled at Hamburgh, and entered into commercial speculations.

M. HULTMANN

Is a native of Holland, and of humble birth, but raised himself to considerable eminence by his talents. In 1787 he took the popular side in the revolution, which was brought about by the patriots; yet, in the following year, he contributed to the re-establishment of the Stadtholder. When, however, Holland was conquered by Pichegru, in 1795, M. Hultmann espoused the cause of liberty, and he was consequently employed by the Batavian government. In 1802 he successfully negotiated with Prussia for the cession of such small portions of her territory as were included within the limits of the republic; and, on his return from his mission, he was appointed secretary-general to the administration. In 1807 Louis Bonaparte, who had already given him the place of director-general of the fine arts, named him counsellor of state, and civil governor of the province of Holland. After the Batavian territory was united to France, M. Hultmann was successively prefect of the departments of Vaucluse and the mouths of the Issel. As prefect of the latter department, he was one of the first, in 1813, to hoist the Orange standard. He was fortunate enough to acquire the confidence of the new sovereign of the Netherlands, and he is now honorary counsellor of state, and civil governor of Brabant.

GENERAL HUMBERT.

This officer is one of those who, in consequence of the French Revolution, raised themselves to eminence by dint of talent. He is a native of Lorraine, born in 1755, and was originally a dealer in rabbit-skins. Being, however, possessed of sense, courage, and a manly person, he rapidly rose in the army. In 1794 he was made a brigadier general, and was employed in the western departments, where he was very active, and contributed to the arrest of Cormatin, and other Breton chiefs. He was a warm partisan of the Directory, in the struggle of the 18th of Fructidor; and this drew down upon him, from the defeated royalists, an abundance of sarcasms, respecting his early trade. In 1798 he landed in Ireland, with a small body of troops, gained several advantages, and did not surrender till he was surrounded by an overwhelming force. In this expedition he behaved with moderation and humanity. He was soon exchanged, and he served

in the army of the Danube, and was wounded in the campaign of 1799. He formed a part of the expedition to St. Domingo, and drove the blacks from Port au Prince; but he returned to France in 1803. After his return, he fell into disgrace with Napoleon, and ceased to be employed. He was even exiled into Britanny, whence he escaped secretly, and went to the United States. He is said to have since acted as one of the leaders of the independent party in Mexico.

BARON CHARLES HUMBOLDT,

THE brother of the celebrated traveller, is one of the king of Prussia's ministers of state, and is likewise chamberlain, privy counsellor, and director general of public instruction. After having been Prussian minister to the court of Rome, he was, in 1810, made a knight of the Red Eagle, and appointed ambassador extraordinary to the court of Vienna. In 1814 he was one of the plenipotentiaries sent to Chatillon, to treat for peace with Napoleon, and at the congress of Vienna, in which he bore a conspicuous part, he displayed eminent ability and extensive knowledge. It was he who concluded the treaty of cession between Saxony and Prussia. At the close of 1815 he was again sent as ambassador extraordinary to Vienna, but was recalled early in the following year, and dispatched to Frankfort, to negociate some territorial arrangements, and attend the diet. His services were at the same time rewarded by an estate worth five thousand pounds per annum. He was next nominated ambassador to London, but did not set out on his mission till a considerable period after he was nominated.

M. Humboldt is not less celebrated as a literary character than as a statesman. He has translated Pindar, and the Agamemnon of Eschylus. The Agamemnon was published in 1816, and is an extraordinary work, the original being translated word for word, and the Greek metres being imitated both in the dialogue and the choruses. M. Humboldt is thoroughly acquainted with the Basque language, which he acquired while he was travelling in Biscay. The vocabulary of six hundred words, in that language, which is inserted in the fourth volume of Adelung's Mithridates, was supplied by M. Humboldt.

BARON FREDERICK HUMBOLDT.

Among indefatigable and intelligent travellers, one of the first places, if not the first place, must be conceded to the subject of this article. No man has more chearfully encountered toil and danger, no one has looked on the works of nature with a more observant eye. Frederick Humboldt is a native of Berlin, where he was born in 1769. He studied at Gottingen and Frankfort on the Oder, and was afterwards for some time at the Commercial School of Hamburgh. At the age of twenty-one he began to travel; and, in conjunction with Foster and Geuns, he visited the banks of the Rhine, Holland, and England. On his return from this tour he published, "Observations on the Basalts of the Rhine." In 1791, under the guidance of Werner, at Freiburg, he made himself master of mineralogy and botany. In the latter science he gave a proof of his proficiency by his "Specimen Floræ Freibergensis Subterraneæ." His knowledge of mineralogy, occasioned him, in 1792, to be appointed assessor of the council of mines at Berlin, and afterwards director-general of the mines of Anspach and Bayreuth. As director-general, he formed a variety of magnificent establishments, among which may be mentioned the school of Steben. Humboldt was one of the first to follow the path which was opened by Galvani, and such was his scientific ardour, that he was not satisfied with experimenting on animals, but actually tried on himself several very painful experiments. He gave the public, in two octavo volumes, the result of his investigation. In 1795 he made a tour through Italy and Switzerland, with M. Freiesleben; and in 1797 he and his brother visited Paris, where he became acquainted with M. Bonpland, his future companion. It was his intention to join the expedition which was on the point of sailing under Captain Baudin, but circumstances prevented him from carrying his purpose into effect. He then meditated a journey into the East, but was again disappointed. He next travelled into Spain, with a view of passing from thence into Barbary, but he relinquished his African expedition, in consequence of his having been fortunate enough to obtain from the court of Spain permission to explore its colonies in the new world. He immediately summoned his friend, M. Bonpland, from Paris, and they embarked at Corunna. They reached Cumana in July, 1799, and spent the remainder of the year in traversing the pro-

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vinces of New Andalusia and Spanish Guiana. In 1800 M. Humboldt sailed to Cuba, where he remained three months, in the course of which time he ascertained the longitude of the Havana, and introduced among the planters some improvements in their furnaces. Failing in a plan which he had formed to fall in with Baudin's expedition, he proceeded to Quito, which he reached in January, 1802. In Peru he remained several months, and during his stay he ascended Chimborazo to its highest accessible point, three thousand five hundred feet higher than Condamine had penetrated. At Callao he observed the transit of Mercury over the solar disk. He then turned his steps to New Spain, and arrived at Mexico in April 1803. In New Spain he made a stay of twelve months, and left nothing unexamined. His labours on the South American continent were now brought to a close, and accordingly he sailed to the Havannah, and thence to Philadelphia. After having resided for a while in the United States, he returned to Europe, which, with the companion of his toils, he reached in safety, after an absence of six years. Even the time spent in his passage home was not lost to science; for it was occupied in rectifying, from his own astronomical observations, the errors which had been committed in fixing the geographical positions of the new world. M. Humboldt's collection of specimens of exotic plants was one of the richest that ever was sent to Europe; as it contained no less than six thousand three hundred various species. Since his return, M. Humboldt has published a series of magnificent works, containing the result of his enquiries. These works, which have been translated into English, are so well known, that it is unnecessary to enumerate the titles of them. They will form a lasting monument of his perseverance, activity, and intellectual powers. M. Humboldt is said to be now preparing to visit the East Indies, for the purpose of exploring the vast chain of the Himalaya mountains.

JOSEPH HUME, ESQ.

Is a native of Montrose, in Scotland, and was brought up in the medical profession. After completing his education, he went out to India, as assistant-surgeon in the Company's service, to the presidency of Calcutta. The appointment of surgeon in India is very lucrative; but the

great abilities which Mr. Hume exhibited, procured him other advantageous appointments, sometimes as a commissary, and also as Persian translator. But the great source of his emoluments arose, not as has been thought, from a contract, but from being agent to a very lucrative contract, taken by some of his friends. From these various sources, he accumulated an easy and independent fortune, with which he returned to his native country. He had not been long in Europe, before he was elected member of Parliament, for the district of the boroughs of Montrose, Inverbervie, Aberbrothock, Brechin, and Aberdeen; and he is generally distinguished in the House of Commons, by the appellation of the honourable member for Aberdeen.

As soon as he was returned to the House of Commons, he began to apply himself to the public accounts, and was soon master of them, as far as the confused state of those which are laid before the House of Commons would permit. He clearly saw in what they were defective; and by repeated motions in the House, he has obtained such a mass of information, as no one, we believe, but himself ever procured. The motions he has brought forward, and the speeches which he has made, on the subject of finance, shew him to be the completest financier in the House of Commons. And Mr. Tierney, who, before Mr. Hume's appearance, was undoubtedly entitled to that honor, now kindly assists Mr. Hume, and cordially co-operates with him. But to say that Mr. Hume has elucidated the public accounts only, would be poor praise. He has exposed the extravagance of government, has dragged forth to public view the dirty jobs, and thrown such a light over a business hitherto involved, and perhaps purposely involved, in darkness, that every individual in the country must feel a lasting obligation to him. Indeed they have shewn it in many instances; as the city of London has, with other corporations, bestowed on him their freedom. These honours must be more grateful to him than the paltry dignity of knighthood, or the gaudy trappings which it is in the power of a court to bestow. It is proper the world should know that Mr. Hume's whole time has been devoted to this pursuit, and that he has also incurred considerable expence. As usual, every effort has been made in the House to brow-beat him; and out of the House, to write him down: but he stands on ground too firm for the hirelings of the ministry to succeed in either point.

HENRY HUNT, ESQ.

HENRY HUNT was born at Widdington Farm, in the parish of Upavon, in Wiltshire, on the 6th of November, 1773. His education he received at various private schools, at which he remained till he was sixteen years of age. In his boyhood he displayed the same courage and unconquerable spirit which have distinguished his riper years. On his leaving school, it was intended to qualify him for the church, and to purchase for him the presentation of a living, but he preferred to follow the business of his father. His wish was complied with, and he was accordingly instructed in all the labours of agriculture, in which he at length became as great a proficient as his father. In strength and activity he had scarcely, if at all, an equal in the county in which he resided. While attending to the business of farming, he still continued to improve his mind, and twice or thrice a week he spent a few hours in reading the classics with the clergyman of the parish. In 1795, the country being threatened with an invasion by the French, Mr. Hunt determined to be among the foremost of its defenders, and he, in consequence, enrolled himself in the Everly Troop of Yeomanry Cavalry. At that period he was a warm friend to the measures of the government, but he was, at the same time, of too candid and generous a nature to insult or persecute those who differed from him in opinion.

On the marriage of Mr. Hunt, which took place when he was twenty-two years of age, his father settled him on a considerable farm, to the cultivation of which he applied himself with great assiduity. His leisure hours he spent in the sports of the field and the pleasure of society. In the autumn of 1797, he lost his father, an honourable and highly intelligent man, who had acquired a large fortune; and by his death Mr. Hunt became the possessor of one of the most extensive farming establishments in the county of Wilts. On this event taking place he removed to Chisenbury-House.

In 1802 an event occurred which has been made a handle for bitter censure upon Mr. Hunt by his political enemies. This was his separation from his wife, occasioned by his having insensibly contracted an attachment, which led to an elopement, with a young, amiable, and accomplished woman, with whom he had long been in habits of friendship. In separating from his wife, a mea-

sure originating with herself, he endeavoured to make her all the atonement in his power, by settling on her an income far beyond what was desired even by her own relatives.

In addition to his farming concerns, Mr. Hunt now engaged in a brewery at Bristol, but in this he was defrauded by his partner, and the business was at length relinquished.

It was in 1805 that Mr. Hunt began to take an active part in politics, by proposing, at the Wilts county meeting, a series of resolutions, censuring the conduct of Lord Melville. In the following year, by a spirited address in the public papers, he endeavoured to rouse the freeholders of Wilts to assert their independence, and chuse a proper representative, but his efforts were fruitless. He likewise made strenuous efforts to induce the citizens of Bristol to throw off the bondage in which they were held by the Whigs and Tories, and, to assist them in this, he set on foot a society to enable the poorer freemen to take up their freedom.

In 1812, Mr. Hunt stood two contested elections for the city of Bristol, rather with the view of exposing the factions which governed that city, and of giving the freemen an opportunity of manifesting their opinions, than with the hope of ultimate success. In both these contests, beset as he was by enemies on all sides, he displayed a degree of courage, presence of mind, and popular eloquence, which have not often been equalled. In both instances he presented petitions to the House of Commons against the return. The one petition was rendered useless by the dissolution of parliament; and the other, though it failed, was declared to be not frivolous or vexatious. In the two elections an enormous expence was incurred by the Tory party, who also called in the military, employed crowds of bludgeon-men, and committed every species of meanness and enormity.

Still indefatigable, Mr. Hunt continued to attend every public meeting which was called for the purpose of obtaining reform, and, in order to have a right to attend the common halls of the city of London, he became one of the Livery. To establish the liability of the country bankers to pay in cash, he commenced an action against Messrs. Hobhouse and Co. of Bath, who had refused to pay in any thing but Bank of England Notes, and he also successfully resisted the arrogant dictation of the Bank,

in their insisting that each holder of their notes should indorse his name and residence on the back of the note previously to his obtaining others in exchange for it

Mr. Hunt now quitted his farm at Rowfant, relinquished farming for a while, and took up his residence at Middleton Cottage, near Andover, in Hampshire. In 1814, however, he once more returned to agricultural pursuits, but without being less active in politics. He was a strenuous opponent of the Corn-Bill, in 1815, and in 1816 he presided at the meetings of Spa-Fields. Those meetings originated with the Spenceans, and Mr. Hunt was invited to attend. He did so, though unacquainted with any of the parties concerned, and by this step he obtained an opportunity of rendering an essential service to his country. The movers of the meeting had drawn up a memorial to the Prince Regent, with which it was intended that the whole of the multitude should proceed to Carlton-House, and demand admittance to the Regent. It is not difficult to foresee what fatal consequences must have resulted from more than a hundred thousand of the starving and irritated people forcing their way into the presence of the Regent. This impudent and dangerous scheme Mr. Hunt insisted on their relinquishing, and he thus acquired a right to the gratitude of every friend of peace and order.

When the deputies were sent up from the country, in 1817, to present the petitions for parliamentary reform, Mr. Hunt was the first among them who stood up for universal suffrage as the basis of reform, and he carried his point in the meeting of the deputies.

After having attended at several assemblies of the people, Mr. Hunt was requested to preside at the ever-memorable Manchester meeting, on the 16th of August, 1819. It is not necessary to describe the result of that meeting: it is written in characters of blood in the history of the country, and has fixed a foul and indelible stain on those who ordered and sanctioned the massacre of an unoffending multitude. This blood yet cries from the ground. In the midst of the slaughter, Mr. Hunt was seized and hurried off to prison, an attempt was made to assassinate him on his way thither, he was kept in a solitary dungeon for eleven days and nights, under a false charge of high treason, and he was then sent off to Lancaster, though his bail was in readiness at

Manchester to be answerable for his appearance to any accusation which might be brought against him.

As soon as he was released, Mr. Hunt strained every nerve to obtain justice for the slaughtered and wounded people of Manchester, but his efforts were fruitless. At length the trial of Mr. Hunt, and those who had taken a part on the hustings at Manchester, was brought on at the York Lent assizes in 1820. In the course of his defence, he displayed an acuteness, presence of mind, and eloquence, which astonished even his enemies, and an acquittal was confidently expected. A special jury, however, found him guilty; but as their verdict related only to one insignificant clause of a count, ont of several counts, every one imagined that his punishment would be merely nominal. But, to the astonishment of mankind, the sentence was an imprisonment of two years and a half.

Mr. Hunt had not been long in his dungeon before he discovered that the gaoler was an infamous tyrant, who practised the worst cruelties on the prisoners committed to his care. Yet this gaoler had succeeded in deceiving several benevolent persons with respect to his real character. Regardless of consequences, Mr. Hunt resolved to bring the offender to justice; he presented several charges against him, substantiated them by evidence, and, though thwarted and harassed in all possible manners, he succeeded in procuring the dismissal of the gaoler. A parliamentary commission was also appointed to enquire into the state of the gaol; and the result is, that the ministers stand pledged to prosecute the discarded criminal. There are few men who being, like Mr. Hunt, in the hands of a gaoler, would have had the courage to attack him for his conduct.

Since he has been in Ilchester gaol, nothing has been omitted to wound the feelings of Mr. Hunt. He was often excluded from the society of his friends, deprived of every comfort, and exposed to all the annoyance that his enemies could devise. Even those who disapprove of his principles can hardly fail to admire his ardent zeal and his unconquerable spirit. In private life Mr. Hunt is an amiable, an intelligent, and, notwithstanding his popularity and influence, an unassuming companion.

LEIGH HUNT, ESQ.

Is a son of the Rev. Isaac Hunt, an American refugee, by a sister of Mr. West, the late president of the Royal Academy. He was born in 1784, and educated at Christ's Hospital, where he distinguished himself by writing some Essays and Poems in the Juvenile Preceptor, for which he got some prizes. On leaving school, he was put under an attorney; and subsequently appointed to a place under government, which, however, he thought proper to resign, on his engaging in newspaper concerns. As early as 1801 he published "Juvenilia; or, Poems written between the Ages of Twelve and Sixteen." After having written for various papers, he accepted an engagement in The News; and many articles which he wrote for that paper, especially his dramatic criticisms, gained him much celebrity. In 1809 he began an attack on the Methodists, and published "On the Folly and Danger of Methodism." In the following year he produced a political pamphlet, entitled, "The Reformist's Reply to the Article on the State of Parties in the Edinburgh Review."

The success of Mr. Hunt, in writing for The News, encouraged him to adventure on a weekly paper, on his own account; and accordingly, in 1808, in conjunction with his brother, who was bred a printer, he set up the "Examiner;" which, from the independence and spirit of its politics, had, at first, a great sale. While thus occupied, he was, more than once, an object of prosecution by the attorney-general; and at length a jury was found which brought him in guilty of a libel on the Prince Regent; for which he was sentenced to two years' confinement in Horsemonger-lane New Jail. This caused him to publish "Report of an Information, filed *ex-officio* by the Attorney-General; with Observations."

Mr. Hunt, in 1810, commenced a quarterly magazine, called The Reflector; which, though it contains many excellent articles, was not successful. He has also published "Critical Essays on the Performers on the London Theatres," 1808; "Classic Tales, selected from Authors of distinguished Genius," 5 vols. 12mo.; "Feast of the Poets, and other Pieces," 12mo. 1812; "The Descent of Liberty, a Mask," 1815; "The Story of Rimini, a Poem," 1816; "Foliage, or Poems original and translated," 1818; "The Round Table," a collection of Essays, in conjunction with Mr. Hazlitt; a Translation of the "Aminta of

Tasso;" the Literary Pocket Book; and some other works of minor importance. Both as a poet and a prose writer, Mr. Hunt has manifested very considerable talents.

THE MARQUIS OF HUNTLEY.

This nobleman, the heir of the Duke of Gordon, was born in 1770, entered the army in 1790, and when the war with France commenced he was a captain in the third guards. In February, 1793, he accompanied his regiment to the continent, and in the course of the campaign was present at the siege of Valenciennes, and the actions of St. Amand, Famars, Lannoi, and Dunkirk; after which he returned to England. He raised a regiment in 1794, and went with it to Gibraltar, and in 1795 he removed to Corsica, where he served above a year. He was employed in Ireland during the rebellion, and was made a brigadier-general. In the expedition to the Helder he bore an active part, till he was wounded on the second of October. He continued to rise in rank, and was occupied on the home service till 1809, when he commanded a division of the army in the island of Walcheren. In 1807 he was called to the House of Peers, by the title of Baron Gordon; and in 1819 he received the brevet of general.

COLONEL HUPPE

Is a native of Warsaw, but is descended from a French family. He was very young, and held only a subaltern rank in the artillery service, at the period when, in 1794, the Poles rose in insurrection at Warsaw, for the purpose of expelling their tyrants, the Russians. The contest continued for three days, in the course of which time the young Huppe successively replaced the various officers of his detachment who were slain; and at the close of the third day he was the sole officer of his company, which was reduced to a few men. After the subjugation of Poland, he seems to have lived in retirement till 1802, when he entered into the French service, and raised a light company, which was attached to General Rosniesky's corps of lancers. During the whole of Napoleon's campaigns there was no great battle at which Huppe did not distinguish himself. He fought always at the head of the

seventh regiment of lancers, of which he was colonel; and to increase the fame of which was the height of his ambition. In 1815 he formed a part of the French army that retired beyond the Loire. On the restoration of peace he returned to Poland, and obtained, though not without difficulty, a commission in the Polish army.

WILLIAM HUSKISSON, ESQ.

THIS gentleman, at the beginning of the French Revolution, was at Paris, we believe, as clerk in a banking-house, and took a very active and rather violent part in the Jacobin club; but whether, as a partisan of liberty, or, as has been shrewdly suspected, as a private agent of Mr. Pitt, we will not venture to decide. It is certain, however, that soon after his return to England, he was admitted to the confidence of that gentleman, and his friend Dundas; to the latter of whom, he was a private secretary. By the interest of these gentlemen he was brought into parliament, and has continued therein, with little intermission, to this day. He first sat for Morpeth, and next for Lord Elliot's borough of Liskeard. In 1802 he stood candidate for Dover, against Mr. Trevanion and Mr. Spencer Smith, and failed. He is now returned for Chichester, by the influence of the Duke of Richmond. He has filled many of the secondary offices of state, having been under secretary of state, secretary to the treasury, and he is now first commissioner of woods and forests, and a member of the privy council. In the treasury he was occupied in arranging a multitude of official documents, preparing papers for parliament, &c. When Mr. Pitt retired, he procured from his Majesty a sign manual, granting to Mr. Huskisson a pension of 1200l. per annum. Mr. Huskisson often speaks on financial affairs; and has shewn himself so well acquainted with these subjects, as to have been talked of as Chancellor of the Exchequer. On the marriage of Mr. Huskisson, Mr. Dundas procured for him a grant of a pension to his wife of 600l. to take place on his death, or on his retiring from office. He has published one pamphlet, "The Question concerning the Depreciation of our Currency, stated and examined."

DOCTOR HUSSON,

A NATIVE of Rheims, in which city he was born in 1772. He was brought up at the Colleges of Laon and

Louis the Great. When he quitted the latter College he began his medical studies, which, however, were interrupted by his being sent to the army. But the interruption was not prejudicial, as it afforded him an opportunity of acquiring considerable experience in the military hospitals. In 1794 he resumed his studies at Paris, where he was the contemporary and the rival of Bichat, Dumeril, Richerand, and other men of talent. In 1799 he was admitted to the practice of medicine, and in the same year was appointed assistant librarian to the Medical School o Paris. When vaccination was introduced into France, in 1800, he was chosen to be secretary of the vaccine committee, and it is in a great degree to his zeal and activity that must be attributed the rapid extension of the cowpox in France. He has since risen rapidly into eminence. In 1806 he became physician to the Hotel Dieu, in 1809 to the College of Louis the Great, and in 1812 the vaccination of the young Napoleon was entrusted to him, on which occasion he received the order of Reunion. Louis made him a knight of the legion of honour, in 1814. He has written "A Dissertation on the Treatment of Tertian Fevers;" an "Essay on a new Doctrine of Temperaments;" "Historical and Medical Enquiries respecting Vaccination;" "Annual Reports on Vaccination, from 1803 to 1815;" and a "Historical Notice on the Life and Labours of Bichat;" and has likewise contributed to the Dictionary of Medical Sciences.

HON. CHRISTOPHER HELY HUTCHINSON,

Brother of the Earl of Donoughmore, and of Lord Hutchinson, is a native of Ireland, and being of no profession, he, out of affection to his brother, then General Hutchinson, accompanied him to Holland, where he acted merely as a volunteer, and was made a supernumerary aid-de-camp to Sir Ralph Abercrombie. He next followed Sir Ralph and his brother to Egypt, so that before he was actually in the army he had seen more real service than many of our generals. At the conclusion of hostilities he was sent with dispatches to Constantinople, where he was received with every mark of distinction. At length, he entered into the army regularly, and passed through the various gradations to the rank of lieutenant-colonel of the 112th regiment of foot, of which regiment he is now on the half-pay. On the dissolution of the Par-

liament he was chosen, in 1802, M.P. for Cork, where his father had formed a considerable interest, and for which place his brother, Lord Hutchinson, had sat. In the house he has generally voted with opposition, but the part he and his brother have lately taken against the Queen, seems to say that his sentiments are changed.

LORD HUTCHINSON

Was born in 1757, and is the second son of the late John Hely, who, having married the niece of a gentleman of the name of Hutchinson, took that name, and, by his subserviency to ministry, had the address to get his wife created a baroness, under the title of Baroness Donoughmore. Lord Hutchinson's father gave him an excellent education, first at Eton, and then at Trinity College, Dublin. He having an attachment to a military life, his friends procured him a commission in the army, and at eighteen years of age he was made cornet of the eighteenth regiment of dragoons, whence he was soon removed to the sixty-seventh foot, and then to the seventy-seventh, a highland battalion. He was sent to Strasbourg to complete his military education, and to become master of the French language. He then travelled, and found means, at the beginning of the French revolution, to be permitted to attend the Marquis de la Fayette, to gain a knowledge of the French system of tactics; and afterwards, in Champagne, he visited the camp of the Duke of Brunswick. He was soon called home, having been elected by the city of Cork, to represent it in the Irish parliament, where he in general voted with the ministry, but declared decidedly in favour of the Catholics; and delivered a speech, which has been complimented as one of the best ever pronounced in the Irish House of Commons. Of the plan for a union he much approved, and expressed himself with energy in its favour.

The war with France breaking out in 1793, Hutchinson obtained permission to raise a regiment; and during the revolt in Ireland he was employed there, and conducted himself as an able officer. He was second in command at the battle of Castlebar, and greatly contributed to the capture of Humbert's army. He served in the first expedition to Holland, as colonel, and afterwards as major-general under the Duke of York, where he was wounded

in the hand. When Sir Ralph Abercrombie was sent on the expedition to Egypt, he chose General Hutchinson to accompany him, as second in command. Notwithstanding the resistance of the French, the British effected a landing. At the battle of Alexandria, on the 21st of March, Sir Ralph Abercrombie being mortally wounded, General Hutchinson took the command. He proceeded into the interior, and reduced Cairo, where he captured the army of General Belliard, and by degrees made a complete conquest of Egypt. He had now the Order of the Bath bestowed on him; that of the Crescent he was offered by the Sultan, but declined. He was returned to the first imperial parliament as member for the city of Cork, but he never sat, as he was soon after created a Peer, had a pension of two thousand pounds a-year granted to him, and was promoted to be a lieutenant-general. At the peace of Amiens he returned home, and was employed on a diplomatic mission to Petersburgh, but French influence defeated all his intentions at that court. In 1807 he was sent to the King of Prussia and Emperor of Russia, to offer subsidies, to engage them to continue the war with France, but was equally unsuccessful as before. On his return he joined the opposition. He supported the Catholic cause, attacked the conduct of the ministry respecting the expedition to Copenhagen, and also that to Flushing; and in general was deemed an opposition man. On the approach of the enquiry into the conduct of her late Majesty, however, the three brothers appeared on one day at Carlton-house, and from the elder brother's conduct in the House of Lords, on the Queen's trial, and from Lord Hutchinson being the person chosen to proceed to St. Omer's, for the purpose of making to her majesty the proposition, which she treated with scorn, to renounce the title of Queen, and accept fifty thousand pounds per annum, there can be no doubt that the Hutchinson family now stand well in the favour of the sovereign.

DR. CHARLES HUTTON

Was born in 1737, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. His parents, though of the lower rank of life, were respectable, and they sent him to a school where he made a rapid progress, and gained a little Latin and the rudiments of geometry, &c. When he was eighteen he com-

menced country-schoolmaster, a line of life which he has always followed. At a village called Jesmond, near Newcastle, he for several years both taught and studied. He soon became a follower, then a preacher among the methodists, he being always of a religious turn of mind; but in the course of a year he dropped his connexion with them. About 1760 he removed to Newcastle, and married; but not succeeding in his profession, he was for a while in much distress, which, by perseverance, he at length overcame. He wrote for and answered questions in Magazines; but about 1764 he became a professed author, and wrote a little book on Arithmetic. His next work, 1770, was on Mensuration, and he republished all the useful parts of the Ladies' Diary, a work which even now is held in much esteem. In 1771 he was employed by the magistrates to survey the town and county of Newcastle, which he executed in a perfectly satisfactory manner. He published, in 1772, "The Principles of Bridges," 8vo. In these works he employed the ingenious Mr. Bewick, as his engraver. It appears that his scientific productions had, by this time, acquired for him considerable celebrity, as he was appointed head master of Mathematics to the Royal Academy at Woolwich, in opposition to candidates of very considerable interest. Lord Townsend, the master-general of the Ordnance, would give way to no recommendation, and referred the merits of the candidates to Dr. Horsley, Dr. Maskelyne, and two other mathematicians: Hutton heard of this, came to town, became a candidate, and was successful. Here he studiously applied himself, not only to teach others, but to improve his own mind. He has, however, found leisure to produce the works hereafter noticed. He was, during the presidency of Sir John Pringle, elected foreign secretary to the Royal Society; but as he did not stoop to pay sufficient court to the new president, that great man found means, by a side wind, to get him superseded. This event caused a great schism in the society. Soon after his settlement at Woolwich, he was employed to edit a new edition of that ingenious book, the Ladies' Diary, and was liberally paid by the Stationer's Company. He also furnished the Transactions of the Royal Society with many valuable papers. In 1786 he published a valuable volume of "Philosophical and Mathematical Tracts."

His other works are "Elements of Conic Sections,"

1768; "Tables of the Products and Powers of Numbers," folio, 1784; "Mathematical Tables," 1788; "Tables of Interest," 1786; "Compendious Measurer;" "Mathematical and Philosophical Dictionary," 2 vols. 4to. 1796; "A New Course of Mathematics, composed for the Cadets of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich," 3 vols. 1798 and 1811; and "Tracts on Mathematics," 3 vols. 1812. He was also employed, in conjunction with Dr. Shaw and Dr. Pearson, to abridge the "Philosophical Transactions." Dr. Hutton has likewise translated several works from the French.

M. HUZARD.

This gentleman, who is one of the Institute, is Inspector-General of all the French veterinary schools, and a member of several scientific societies. He is a native of Paris, where he was born about 1760. He has published a variety of works on the diseases of animals, all of which have considerable merit. Among the principal of them are, "Elements of the Veterinary Art;" and "Instructions and Observations relative to the Diseases of Domestic Animals," 6 vols. He is said to have ascertained that the vaccine pox is a preservative of sheep from the rot. M. Huzard was one of the co.-editors of Oliver Serres's Theatre of Agriculture, and has contributed to the New Dictionary of Natural History, the New Complete Course of Agriculture, and other works of a similar nature.

COUNT HYDE DE NEUVILLE

Is the son of an Englishman who established a manufactory at la Charité-sur-Loire. He did not take any part in politics till 1797, when he became an enthusiastic royalist, and one of the principal agents employed in the interior of France by the Bourbons. In his capacity of agent he repeatedly visited England, and laid many plans before the English ministry. He was, meanwhile, in close communication with the insurgents of the western provinces. After the establishment of the consulship, M. Hyde was exceedingly active in favour of the Bourbons, endeavoured to prevail on Pichegru to put himself at the head of the royalist party, and in an interview with

Bonaparte, had even the boldness to propose to him to restore the exiled family. His intrigues were at length discovered, and an order was issued for his arrest, but he had the good fortune to escape to England, with the loss of his papers, which were published by the French government. He was also suspected of being concerned in several subsequent plots. Notwithstanding the danger, he returned to France, and, for a long while, continued concealed at Lyons; till at length, in 1805, he obtained permission to retire into Spain. From Spain he proceeded to America, and resided for several years in the neighbourhood of New York. It was there that he contracted an intimacy with Moreau, whom he converted to the cause of the Bourbons. M. Hyde revisited France on the restoration of the King, was employed on several diplomatic missions, followed Louis to Ghent, and after the second abdication of the Emperor was elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies. In his senatorial capacity he was a furious ultra-royalist. For this he was rewarded with the title of Count, and the place of ambassador to the American States. He is now in America. M. Hyde is known as an author only by a vindication of his own conduct, and an Historical Eulogium on General Moreau.

BARON D'IMBERT

Is a native of Provence, in which country he was born about the year 1765. In 1792 and 1793 he commanded a squadron in the Mediterranean, and it was he who, at Toulon, first proposed to deliver that naval arsenal into the hands of the English, in trust for Louis XVII. He was employed to treat with Lord Hood, he superintended the disembarkation of the English troops, and he himself proclaimed Louis XVII. This conduct gained for him a certificate of fidelity, containing a high eulogium from Louis XVIII. M. d'Imbert was subsequently entrusted, by the British government, with several missions in Germany and the interior of France. In 1807, however, he became an object of suspicion, and was sent from England by the Alien Office. He was landed on the coast of Holstein, where he fell into the hands of Napoleon, who first imprisoned him, and afterwards placed him under the inspection of the police. By the deposition of the Emperor the baron recovered his li-

berty, and he immediately hastened to London to learn the motives of his banishment, and recover the arrears of his pension. He was a second time ordered to quit the kingdom, and it was in vain that he appealed to the privy council. In April he followed the King to Ghent, whence he returned to Paris with the Prince of Condé. M. d'Imbert is the author of two pamphlets in his own vindication.

MR. INCLEDON.

THIS eminent vocal performer is a native of Cornwall, in which county his father is said to have been a respectable physician. At the age of eight years he was articled to the celebrated Jackson, of Exeter, a master fully capable of cultivating the talents of his pupil. Young Incledon made a rapid progress, and his fine voice and scientific acquirements soon rendered him the favourite of all the lovers and practisers of music in the vicinity of Exeter. He, however, was so averse to the restraint he was under at the Cathedral, that, after remaining with Jackson six or seven years, he left Exeter, and, unknown to his friends, he entered in the year 1779 as a sailor onboard the Formidable. He sailed to the West Indies, and continued in the navy for four years, during which time he was in several engagements. His vocal abilities gained him the notice of many distinguished officers, among whom were Admiral Hervey, Lord Mulgrave, and Admiral Pigot; the former of whom having ascertained from him how he had been brought up, they all advised him to attempt the stage, and furnished him with letters of recommendation to Colman; but the manager was blind to his merits, and the letters were, of course, useless. Incledon, nevertheless, determined to persist in his stage pursuits, and he consequently, about 1783, joined Collins's company at Southampton. After having played with that company for twelve months, he was invited to Bath. At Bath, however, it was some time before he attained his full popularity. It was to the friendship of Rauzzini that he was indebted for being brought forward in the manner which he deserved. His talents were also cultivated by Rauzzini with the utmost care. It was in October, 1790, that Incledon made his first appearance on a London stage, in the character of Dermot, in the Poor Soldier, at Covent Garden theatre.

Since that period he has been deservedly a favourite with the public. In some respects he has, perhaps, no rival as a singer. Mr. Incledon has been twice married.

THE DUKE DE L'INFANTADO.

THIS nobleman, who is a Spanish grandee of the first class, is the son of a Princess of Salm-Salm, and was educated in France, where he resided during the early part of his youth. When the war with France broke out, in 1793, he raised a regiment at his own expence, and served with credit in Catalonia. As he was in the confidence of Ferdinand, and decidedly hostile to Godoi, the favourite obtained, in 1805, an order for him to quit Madrid; and, soon after, a sentence of death is said to have been secretly passed against him, which, however, it was not thought prudent to put into execution. He accompanied Ferdinand to Bayonne, and exerted all his efforts to preserve to him the throne. This conduct irritated Napoleon, and the duke was in consequence under the necessity of accepting the rank of colonel in King Joseph's guards, in order to propitiate the Emperor. He, however, soon threw off the yoke, and joined the patriots, on which he was declared a traitor by Napoleon. As a general, he was not successful. He was beaten at Madrilejos, Consuegra, and other places, and was at last deprived of his command. Having in vain offered his services again, he withdrew for a while to London. But when the Cortes named a council of regency, he was appointed president, and was entrusted with a mission to the British government. In 1812 he returned to Cadiz, and when the French retired from Madrid he proceeded to that city, which the junta, nevertheless, soon ordered him to quit, in consequence of his being connected with the faction of the Serviles. Ferdinand, on his resuming the throne, loaded him with honours, and the duke is said to have incurred the infamy of being one of the foremost of those who assisted the monarch in destroying the liberties of Spain. His grace has now, of course, neither office nor influence; but has been sufficiently fortunate in escaping the fate of a betrayer of his country.

DR. JOHN IRELAND.

THIS reverend gentleman is the son of the keeper of the prison at Hereford. He received the early part of

his education at the College School, at Hereford; and he completed his studies at Oriel College, Oxford. It appears to have been while he was a student of Oxford, that he contracted a friendship, which has ever since subsisted, with Mr. Gifford, the satirist. An imitation of Horace, which is inserted in the notes to the Baviad and Mæviad, is addressed to the subject of this sketch. Whether the influence of Mr. Gifford was exerted to forward the promotion of his friend, we cannot say; but it probably was. The first work of Dr. Ireland consisted of "Five Discourses, containing certain Arguments for and against the reception of Christianity by the ancient Jews and Greeks," 1796. They were preached at Croydon, the vicarage of which he then held. He was afterwards appointed a prebendary of Westminster, and lastly, dean of Westminster. Dr. Ireland's other works are, "The Claims of the Establishment, considered in a Sermon," 1807; "Paganism and Christianity compared, in a course of Lectures to the King's Scholars of Westminster School," 1809; and an angry letter, in 1818, in reply to Mr. Brougham's Letter to Sir Samuel Romilly. To his friend Mr. Gifford's edition of Massinger, he contributed remarks on each Play, and a general summary of Massinger's literary character.

WILLIAM HENRY IRELAND

Is the son of the late Samuel Ireland, well known as the author of several tours and as illustrator of Hogarth. His son, whose name has been so conspicuous, was born in London, educated at the academy in Soho-square, and articled to a conveyancer of New Inn, where, having much leisure, he began to exercise his ingenuity in imitating ancient writings. His progress in this encouraged him to imitate, or attempt to imitate Shakespeare, and he at last resolved to endeavour to pass off his imitations as the real remains of that immortal bard. Having executed some of them on the blanks of old books, he communicated them to his father as recently discovered MSS. of Shakespeare. The father made the discovery public, without duly inquiring how his son came by them, or if they were authentic. The public were greatly interested by these papers, and a few, who ought to have known better, admitted their authenticity, and in private companies, with much warmth, supported it. All this might

have passed off with a laugh on those who were deceived, but a subscription was set on foot at three guineas, to enable the Irelands to print them. A splendid volume appeared in 1798, and at Drury-lane theatre a play was performed called "Vortigern and Rowena," as a specimen. On the appearance of the volume and the play, both the readers and the audience detected the cheat, which had, however, already been properly exposed by Mr. Malone. Young Ireland now found it necessary for his father's character to acknowledge the fraud, and published "An authentic Account of the Shakespeare Manuscripts," in which he solemnly declares that his father was deceived by him, that he alone was the author and writer, and that no one else had any part in the affair, and, lastly, that he should not have gone so far, had not the public praised the papers so much, and flattered his vanity. Since then, Mr. Ireland has been the author of "The Abbess, a Romance," 4 vols. 1799; "Rimualdo, or the Castle of Badajoz," 4 vol. 1800; "Ballads in Imitation of the Ancient," 1801; "Henry II." one of the plays intended to have been passed off as Shakespeare's; Mutius Scævola, a Drama," 1801; "Rhapsodies," 1803; "Chatelar, or the Effusions of Love;" "The Catholic, a Romance," 3 vols.; "The Woman of Feeling, a Novel," 4 vols.; "Gondez the Monk," 4 vols.; "The Confessions relative to the Shakespeare MSS." 1805; "Modern Ship of Fools," 1807; "The Fisher Boy; "The Sailor Boy;" and one or two other poems of the same kind. Mr. Ireland was at one time editor of the York Herald. He then went to France, where he resided seven years, and, on his recent return from that country, he published a work on its political situation. This work bears the title of "France during the last Seven Years, or the Bourbons," and is written in a good spirit. He has since published a very able translation of Voltaire's "Pucelle."

DR. DAVID IRVING

Is a native of Edinburgh, at the University of which city he was educated, and at which he resides as a teacher of the Belles Lettres. He is the author of "Lives of Scottish Authors; viz. Ferguson, Falconer, and Russell," 1801; "Elements of English Composition," 1801; "Lives of the Scottish Poets, with Preliminary Dissertations on the Literary History of Scotland, and the early Scottish

Drama," 2 vols. 1804; "Memoirs of the Life and Writings of George Buchanan," 1807. Of Buchanan's Life, a new edition, appeared in 1817, much enlarged, with an appendix containing original papers, and a reprint of Buchanan's Admonition, and other Scottish Tracts. Dr. Irving, we believe, is now engaged on a work on Roman antiquities.

WASHINGTON IRVING.

THIS gentleman was born in the state of New York, about the year 1782. It is to be regretted that Mr. Irving's brilliant talent should have been so long concealed, and that our transatlantic brethren should not have fostered and appreciated his very eminent literary acquirements. When "Knickerbocker's History of New York" first made its appearance, its merits were rather generally overlooked, whether from the locality of the subject or the want of due judgment in its readers, it is difficult to determine; but the "Sketch Book" was no sooner published, than, as if to reward its author for previous neglect, the public became with one accord universally desirous of better acquaintance, and the interest so generally excited by this gentleman's fictitious name, "Geoffrey Crayon," must have been as gratifying to his feelings as it was complimentary to his talents. High as Mr. Irving's literary character stood in public estimation prior to his giving to the world "Bracebridge Hall, or the Humourists," his reputation, as an elegant and pleasing writer is increased by this latter production, which is intended to give a picture of old English feelings and manners, and he has been very successful in this attempt. No one better describes the old popular customs of England, the May-day sports, and the Christmas revelries: his characters are uniformly well drawn, and display excellent feeling, and very considerable humour. One of our periodical writers has justly denominated him the "Goldsmith of the Age," and we know not any author that he so much resembles, for, although Mr. Irving is no imitator, his style and language forcibly reminds us of that easy flow so peculiar to the "Citizen of the World:" his manner is as original in itself as his works are interesting and heart-appealing.

It was this gentleman who first drew English attention to American literary talent, and who won from the most

unwilling the palm of its earliest success. Antecedent to Mr. Irving, no American had written any book strictly worthy of re-publication in this country; but, since the appearance of these works, the public attention has been considerably turned to the budding literature of America, which it is acknowledged begins to advance.

We understand it is the intention of Mr. Irving to visit Germany very shortly, where no doubt he will collect many interesting subjects for future productions. England will experience a loss in such a writer, who has passed two profitable years with us; by *profitable* we wish to be understood as applying to the great improvement this gentleman has made of his talent in so short a time. His love for his native country calls him away, but he quits England with a pathetic farewell! declaring that it, as he is accused, he views it with a partial eye, he shall never forget that it is his "father land." On this subject Mr. Irving expresses himself in the following touching manner in his "Bracebridge Hall":

"We ask nothing from abroad that we cannot reciprocate. But with respect to England, we have a warm feeling of the heart, the glow of consanguinity that still lingers in our blood. Interest apart, past differences forgotten, we extend the hand of old relationship. We merely ask, do not estrange us from you, do not destroy the ancient tie of blood, do not let scoffers and slanderers drive a kindred nation from your side. We would fain be friends, do not compel us to be enemies."

M. ISABEY.

During the imperial government, this eminent artist was cabinet painter to Napoleon. He accompanied the empress and her son to Vienna in 1814, notwithstanding which he was appointed cabinet painter to the king. M. Isabey, however, continued to be attached to Napoleon, and he arrived at Paris on the same day with the emperor, to whom he was immediately admitted, for the purpose of presenting to him a miniature of the young Napoleon. Two of his most celebrated pictures are, the visit of the Emperor to the manufactory of M. Oberkampf, and a sitting of the congress at Vienna. A picture which, however, excited even still more of the public attention was one which he exhibited in 1817. It represented a

child holding in his hands an immense bouquet of roses, in the midst of which were some flowers of the forget-me-not. The child bore a marked resemblance to the young Napoleon. M. Isabey has travelled in Russia, where he painted the portraits of the Grand Dukes Michael and Nicholas.

BARON ISIMBARDI

Is a native of Italy, and one of the most celebrated optical mechanicians of his country. For several years he has been director of the mint at Milan, and he had a large share in inventing and executing the hydraulic machines which are used at that establishment, and which are exceedingly admired by foreigners who are capable of appreciating their merit. The baron possesses a large collection of instruments, most of which are of his own invention. Yet it is as an amateur alone that he has acquired all his knowledge of mechanics. The manners of Isimbardi are so prepossessing, that he has been a favourite with every government which has ruled his country. Napoleon, when he became king of Italy, placed him in the Council of Mines, and conferred on him the title of baron, and the decoration of the iron crown.

M. ISNARD.

Among the most celebrated names in the early part of the revolution may be placed that of M. Isnard, who distinguished himself by his activity, and his vehement though somewhat inflated eloquence. He was born at Draguignan, in Provence, and his father, who was a tradesman, but very rich, gave him an excellent education. He was elected to the legislative assembly by the department of the Var, and as soon as he took his seat he attacked the priests and emigrants with the utmost severity. He also supported the impeachment of the king's brothers, voted against the minister Delessart, accused the court of counter-revolutionary projects, and in a variety of other instances displayed his hostility to the government. He was returned as a deputy to the convention, and he voted for the death of the king. In that assembly Isnard belonged to the Brissotine or Girondist party, and, in the struggle which took place with the Jacobins, he manifested an undaunted courage. Had all

his friends possessed as much boldness as he did, they would not have become the victims of their opponents. He was not comprised in the proscription of his party on the 2d of June, but he had sinned too deeply against the Jacobins to be suffered to enjoy impunity. The revolutionary tribunal issued an order for arresting him, and, as he escaped from the fangs of his persecutors, they outlawed him. Isnard, however, was concealed by a friend till after the fall of Robespierre. He then quitted his asylum, and resumed his seat in the convention. Shortly after this he was sent on a mission into the south of France, and he took a decisive part against the terrorists, who had committed such atrocious enormities in that quarter. He is even accused of inciting the oppressed to carry their vengeance beyond all reasonable bounds. Some young men having complained to him that they had no arms with which to oppose the terrorists, he exclaimed "You have no arms, you say! Well, then, open the ground, draw forth the bones of your fathers, and rush with them on their assassins!" Isnard was elected a member of the Council of Five Hundred, but quitted it in 1797, and was afterwards employed in the tribunals of the Var. For nearly the last quarter of a century, M. Isnard has been a sincere believer in that religion which at one period was the object of his mockery, and during that time his conduct has been exemplary; but it does not appear that M. Isnard has fancied it to be a duty to persecute those with whom he once agreed in opinion. He is the author of some political pamphlets, of an account of his own proscription, of a work "On the Immortality of the Soul," and of "A Dithyrambic on the Immortality of the Soul." Not having accepted any office during the hundred days he is allowed to remain in France.

M. ISOARD.

At the period when the expedition under Bonaparte sailed to Egypt, M. Isoard, who is a Provençal, was a navy surgeon at Toulon, and he was chosen to accompany the expedition. He was made prisoner at Aboukir, was released on his parole, and then entered into the army. In 1803 he was sent on a mission to the Guinea coast, and while he was at the court of the King of Dahomy, the vessel which had brought him sailed away, and he was left for twelve months among those whom Europeans deno-

minate savages, and whom they have done their best to make so. He was, however, treated with great kindness. M. Isoard has written a narrative of this voyage, and also of that to Egypt, but they remain unpublished. Having been appointed to a high medical station in Westphalia, he acquired the confidence of King Jerome, and was very near being taken prisoner with him when the king quitted Cassel. He now practises as a surgeon at Paris.

M. ITARD.

This gentleman is well known for the success which he has obtained in restoring to the deaf and dumb some of the benefits of society. He has published a curious work, which has been translated into English, "On the Education of a Wild Man, or on the first unfolding of the Physical and Moral Faculties of the Young Savage of Aveyron." This volume was published in 1801. Nothing that skill and talent could suggest was omitted by M. Itard to reclaim the unfortunate being who is the subject of this work, but the success was not adequate to the labour which was bestowed. The process of brutalization had been carried too far to be counteracted. M. Itard has contributed to the Dictionary of Medical Sciences, and has translated Willich's Art of prolonging Human Life. In 1814 the king conferred on him the decoration of the legion of honour.

ITURBIDE, EMPEROR OF MEXICO.

Iturbide was born at Valladolid, in Mexico, in 1790; in 1810, he was a lieutenant in the army. His father is now eighty-four years old, a native of Biscay, in Spain, and went to Mexico at the age of twenty-three, where he married a Creole of fortune. This new emperor was bred a farmer, his constitution is hardy and robust, and he was accustomed to military service in the militia of his province. He was a leader of youthful enterprizes, particularly in athletic sports. His success against Morales induced government to raise him to the rank of colonel. Men of inferior qualifications became jealous of him, and base intrigues were set in motion, and he was deprived of the command of Bahia. Iturbide, without a murmur, retired to a plantation; but his talents were not forgotten. He was soon invited to take com-

mand of an army destined to the south, and marched to Acapulco, in 1819—20. It was there that he matured a plan for the emancipation and independence of Mexico, in which all interests were united, and which promised protection to all; to the soldiery, promotion; to the priests, their authority over souls; to the titled, their titles; to the merchant, bounties; to the planters, commerce; and to the various classes of labourers, liberty; all were consulted, named, and respected, and all interests were reconciled.

Augustine Iturbide is five feet ten inches high, erect, well proportioned, and full formed, rather athletic than light; his motion is manly and graceful, easy and unaffected; his complexion a light brunette, and his visage a fine turned oval, animated by a playful, speaking hazel eye, indicative of quickness and a warm heart. In his manner more persuasive than imperative, neither presuming nor assuming too much, he insensibly brings those up to his level with whom he converses, and never fails to excite great attachment. His military operations are characterised by vigilance, patience, and perseverance, and when he strikes it is with the decision of thunder. In the most critical and hazardous situations he is composed, collected, and smiling at danger. The fears and jealousies natural to a people emerging from despotism to independence, have ascribed to him a sinister ambition, incompatible with free government; yet he has very recently repeated in public his determination, to terminate his political career, by following the example of the illustrious Washington.

M. IZARN,

A NATIVE of Bearn, is a member of the Royal Society of Gottingen, and holds the situation of inspector-general of the university of France. He is the author of "Atmospheric Lithology," a work on the stones which have fallen from the air; "Explanation of the new Language of the Chemists;" "A Manual of Galvanism;" "Elementary Lessons of Experimental Chemistry and Philosophy;" and "An Exposition of the present State of Public Instruction in France." In the last of these works, the author compares, with much talent, the former and the actual system, and points out the advantages of the latter.

DON EUGENE IZQUIERDO

Was born at Saragossa, of obscure parents, and was brought up by the Count de Fuentes, who introduced him to the court. Izquierdo became the devoted partizan of Godoi, yet at the same time he gained the confidence of the prince of the Asturias. He was soon raised to the rank of counsellor in the supreme council of war, and in 1804 he was sent to Paris. It was through his medium that the treaty was concluded by which part of Portugal was ceded in full sovereignty to the Prince of the Peace. During the struggles of his countrymen he kept in the back ground, but, in 1817, he was appointed Spanish ambassador to Copenhagen, after having held the same situation at Hamburgh.

JAMES GREY JACKSON, ESQ.

By a residence of sixteen years in Western Africa, this gentleman has acquired not only an extensive knowledge of that country, but also of the Arabic, which is there spoken. He has been exceedingly active in procuring information respecting the much disputed course of the Niger, and has written many excellent letters on that subject, in the Monthly Magazine, and other periodical publications. In 1809 he sent from the press, in a quarto volume, with plates, "An Account of the Empire of Morocco and the district of Suz; compiled from Miscellaneous Observations made during a long Residence in those Countries: to which is added, an interesting Account of Tombuctoo, the great Emporium of Central Africa." This work was reprinted in 1813.

RANDLE JACKSON, ESQ.

A BARRISTER of considerable eminence, was formerly of Exeter College, Oxford, at which college he obtained, in 1793, the degree of master of arts. At the India House and at the Bank Mr. Jackson is a frequent speaker, and he has few rivals there in eloquence and legal knowledge. He holds the office of advocate before parliament to the East India Company, and has for many years acted in the same capacity for the Corporation of London; in the discharge of these duties he has frequently appeared in the committees of either House, and

at their respective bars: of his speeches the following have been separately published, viz.—"Upon the Expediency of Encouraging the Importation of Sugar from the East Indies," 1792; "On the Necessity of the Company taking up its Tonnage upon Principles of fair and open Competition," 1795; "Before a Committee of the House of Commons on the Woollen Manufacture of England," 1806; "At the General Court, Leadenhall-street, Review of Marquis Wellesley's Administration and Defence of that Nobleman's Conduct," 1806; "Before the Lords of the Privy Council, on the Petition of Richard Cumberland and others, for a Charter to erect a third Theatre in the Metropolis," 1810; "A Speech delivered at the Bank General Court, on the Report of the Bullion Committee, with Notes," 1810; "At a General Court of East India Proprietors, upon the Renewal of the exclusive Charter of the East India Company," 1812.

DR. ROBERT JACKSON.

This gentleman is, we believe, a native of Edinburgh. In 1774 he went to Jamaica, and while there he practised the cold affusion in fever, which, at a subsequent period was adopted by Dr. Currie. During the American war he served with the British army as a regimental surgeon, and when the contest was brought to a close he returned to England, and settled at Stockton-upon-Tees. He seems, however, to have had a decided partiality for army practice, for, when the war broke out with France, he obtained an appointment to the third regiment of foot, with a view to becoming an army physician. As a medical writer he had previously made himself known to advantage, by an excellent "Treatise on the Fevers of Jamaica," which was published in 1791. During the French war he acted as army physician in the Netherlands, St. Domingo, and various other quarters, and added greatly to his already large stock of knowledge. He was also, at one period, physician to the forces, and head of the hospitals at the army depot in the Isle of Wight. In this latter capacity he effected considerable savings to the government, a circumstance, however, which gained him no thanks, and involved him in disputes. His works are numerous, and all of them display talent, and an ardent desire to improve the medical art. His second production, "The Outline of the History and Cure of Fever,"

was printed in 1798. He has since produced "Remarks on the Constitution of the Medical Department of the British Army, &c. &c." 1803; "A Letter to the Editor of the Edinburgh Review," 1804; "A systematic View of the Discipline, Formation, and Economy of an army," 1804; "A System of Arrangement and Discipline for the Medical Department of Armies," 1805; "An Exposition of the Practice of affusing Cold Water, &c. &c." 1808; Letters to Mr. Keate; to the Commissioners of Military Enquiry; and to Sir David Dundas, 1808 and 1809; and, lastly, "A Sketch of the History and Cure of Febrile Diseases, more particularly as they appear in the West Indies among the Soldiers of the British Army," 1817.

M. JACQUINOT DE PAMPELUNE.

THIS ultra-royalist member of the Chamber of Deputies affords one more proof that lawyers in general are not friends of liberty. He was born in 1771 at Dijon, practised as a barrister in his native city with some reputation, and was even appointed law professor. In 1793 he was, or affected to be, a partisan of republican principles and emblems, but he was also a defender of the royalists. In 1811 he was advocate-general to the imperial court of Dijon, and a short time after was made attorney-general at the Hague. When Louis was restored, M. Jacquinot contrived to obtain two considerable offices; but during the hundred days he attended at the Champ de Mai as an elector of the Côte d'Or, and he accepted from Napoleon the place of president of the imperial court at Colmar. In the chamber of deputies he has voted for the laws designed to destroy the liberties of the French. A single instance will give a correct idea of his principles. When the law for suspending the French Habeas Corpus was brought forward, M. Jacquinot declared that no communication ought to be allowed with the persons arrested, and that they ought to be kept in solitary confinement, and not allowed a counsel, even when they could neither read nor write, and consequently were incapable of drawing up their defence.

WILLIAM JACOB, ESQ.

Is a merchant and alderman of London, and was for some time a member of the House of Commons. In

1811 he published his "Travels in the South of Spain in 1809 and 1810," 4to. a well written work, which contains much valuable information on the state of the Peninsula at that period. His next work was, "Considerations on the Protections required by British Agriculture, and on the Influence of the Price of Corn on exportable Productions." This was an octavo volume, and appeared in 1815. In 1819, Mr. Jacob visited the continent, and in the following year he published the result of his remarks in a 4to. volume, with the title of "A View of the Agriculture, Manufactures, Statistics, and State of Society of Germany, and Parts of Holland and France.

MADAM JACQUOTOT.

This lady has acquired very great reputation by her paintings on china. In 1816, when the king visited the manufactory of Sèvres, he was so delighted by her copy of Raphael's Holy Family, that he paid her the high compliment of saying, "If Raphael were alive, madam, you would make him jealous." She was shortly after appointed cabinet painter on china to his majesty, and the picture was purchased by the Count d'Artois, at the price of four thousand francs.

ABBÉ JAGAULT

Is a native of Thouars, was brought up by the Benedictines of St. Maur, and at the age of twenty-three was appointed to the theological and philosophical chair of St. Nicholas d'Angers, in which he acquired considerable reputation. Being hostile to the principles of the revolutionists, he was driven from Angers, and sought an asylum at Paris, where he was exposed to scarcely less danger. In 1793 he returned to Poitou, joined the Vendeans, and had great influence in their councils. He lived in close friendship with Bonchamp, Lescure, and La Rochejacquelein, suggested the plan of a superior council to govern the royalist territory, and was appointed secretary-general of it. In the field he was no less active than in debate, he was present at several battles, and in more than one instance rendered the most essential service to the royal cause. His humanity was equal to his courage, and on one occasion, at the risk of his own person, he saved two thousand republican prisoners from

being put to death. After the defeat of the Vendeans at Savenay, he penetrated into Nantes in disguise, for the purpose of affording assistance to the captive royalists. After the treaty of La Jaunais, being informed that the oath of fidelity to the republic was on the point of being exacted from him, he withdrew into Gascony, and resided with Madams Donissan and Lescure. He was next sent to Edinburgh, to confer with the Count d'Artois, who made him one of the royal agents. By the arrest of one of his colleagues, however, his papers fell into the hands of the French government, and he found it necessary to quit France. He travelled into Italy, and while he was in that country he was offered a place under Napoleon, but he refused to accept it. In 1807 he ventured back to France, where he continued to display his wonted activity in favour of the Bourbons, till the period of their restoration. In 1815 he obtained intelligence of the plan for bringing back Napoleon, and he communicated it to the Count de Blacas, but it was neglected. During the hundred days he exerted himself greatly to uphold the royal cause in Vendée. It does not appear, however, that he has been adequately rewarded since the second return of Louis.

DR. PINKSTAN JAMES

Is the third son of the celebrated inventor of the fever powders, and, by the advice of Dr. Johnson, was brought up to the medical profession. His education, as far as regarded classical acquisitions, was commenced at Merchant Tailors' School, and completed at Westminster. He then began his medical studies, which he carried on for several years, with great attention and success, at London and at Edinburgh. His degree he received at Edinburgh. When he had completely qualified himself, Dr. James settled in London, where he has risen into considerable practice. The Prince Regent appointed him one of his physicians extraordinary, and he still continues him in that situation.

ROBERT JAMESON, ESQ.

This eminent mineralogist, whose works are well known to every one who has studied geology, is a resident of Edinburgh, in which city he holds the various situations

of regius professor of natural history, keeper of the museum, president of the Wernerian Society, and lecturer in mineralogy. He is also a member of the Edinburgh Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and of the Linnæan Society. His first work appeared in 1798, with the title of "An Outline of the Mineralogy of the Shetland Islands, and of the Island of Arran; with an Appendix, containing Observations on Peat, Kelp, and Coal." He has since produced "Outlines of the Mineralogy of the Scottish Isles, &c. &c." 2 vols. 4to. 1800; "Treatise on the external Characters of Minerals," 1805; Mineralogical Description of the County of Dumfries," 1805; "System of Mineralogy," his greatest work, 3 vols. 8vo. 1804, 1805, 1808; "An Introduction and Mineralogical Notes to Cuvier's Essay on the Theory of the Earth," 1814; and "A Treatise on the External, Chemical, and Physical Characters of Minerals," 1816. Mr. Jameson has also contributed many valuable papers to Nicholson's Journal and Thomson's Annals.

DR. JOHN JAMIESON

FORMERLY resided at Forfar, as minister to a congregration of seceders from the Scotch church, but for some years past his place of residence has been Edinburgh, where he officiates in a meeting of the same description as that at Forfar. Dr. Jamieson is a fellow of the Edinburgh Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and of the latter of these societies he is one of the secretaries. He has displayed his talents in several and very different kinds of composition. He first came forward as a poet in 1789, in which year he published "The Sorrows of Slavery, a Poem." His only other metrical production is "Eternity, a Poem, addressed to Free-Thinkers and Philosophical Christians," 1798. In theology, he is the author of five sermons printed at various times; "An Alarm to Britain," on the progress of infidelity, 1795; "Vindication of the Doctrine of Scripture," in reply to Dr. Priestley, 2 vols. 1795; "Remarks on Rowland Hill's Journal," 1799; "The Use of Sacred History, &c." 2 vols. 1802; and "Important Trial in the Court of Conscience," 1806. As an antiquary and lexicographer he is well known by his excellent "Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language," 2 vols. 4to. 1808, 1809, which has been long out of print, but of which he made an abridgement in

1818; and also by his "Hermes Scythicus," 1814; and "An Historical Account of the Ancient Culdees of Iona," 1811. To the Edinburgh Philosophical Transactions he contributed, in 1817, a paper "On the Origin of Cremation, or Burning the Dead."

M. JAMME

Is a celebrated advocate of the south of France, who began to study the law in 1752, and was soon distinguished among his fellow students by his brilliant eloquence. So astonishing were his talents, that after having, in the most flattering manner, bestowed on him all the other degrees, the University named him knight at law, a title created by Francis I. and which had been granted only once since its creation. In 1770 he was chosen a member of the academy of Floral Games. When the parliament was exiled by the king, in 1788, he was the advocate who was chosen to solicit the recal of the members; and he performed this task so ably, that a medal was struck in honour of him, giving to him the appellation of "the orator of the country." In his practice as a counsel, he also acquired great fame for the oratorical excellence of his written pleadings. Having passed in safety, though not unpersecuted, through the stormy periods of the revolution, he was appointed professor of French law at Toulouse, after the establishment of the Consulship. He exerted himself strenuously to procure the re-establishment of the academy of Floral Games; and the academy, in return, unanimously chose him its president. He has also for several years, been president of the Academy of Sciences at Toulouse, to the restoration of which he powerfully contributed. M. Jamme has a son, who is an ecclesiastic, and a man of learning.

BARON JANET,

A NATIVE of the department of the Jura, was born about the year 1765, and was brought up as a barrister. In 1793, after the downfal of the Girondist party, he retired into Spain, whence he did not return till 1795. In 1800 he was appointed counsellor of the prefecture; and, in 1804, was sent to the legislative body, as deputy for his native department. Napoleon made him master of requests, and sent him into Italy, to act as a member of the

junta of Tuscany, at the head of which was General Menou. He subsequently was appointed a member of the Roman Consulta, and held various high financial offices. When the allies entered Paris, he was in that city, and was employed in the government of it by General Sacken, who procured for him the order of St. Wladimir. His conduct was so praiseworthy, that the city voted him a box, set with diamonds, and bearing its arms in a medallion. When Napoleon was restored, he gave Janet the place of administrator of the treasure, and sent him into the South, to inspect the state of the public chests. Since the second return of the Bourbons, the baron has lived in retirement.

BARON JANIN

Was born as Chamberi, in 1775, and served for a long time in the Imperial guard. When Prince Eugene was appointed viceroy of Italy, Janin was sent to organize his guard. In the Russian campaign he was chef d'escadron in the select body of gendarmerie, and was one of the members of the commission by which the incendiaries of Moscow were tried. At the close of the campaign, he received the title of Baron. He accompanied the empress to Blois, in 1814; and it was he who brought back the crown treasure, and diamonds. He was promoted by Louis; and, with his corps, he escorted that monarch in his flight as far as Bethune, where he was dismissed. Janin did not serve during the hundred days; and his fidelity to the Bourbons has since been recompensed by the place of inspector-general of the gendarmerie.

BARON JARD PANVILLIERS

Was born at Niort in 1747, and before the revolution was a physician in his native place. In 1790 he was appointed procureur syndic of the department of the two Sevres, and he was successively a deputy to the Legislative Assembly and to the National Convention. In the latter body he voted for the imprisonment of the king, for an appeal to the people, and for a respite, so that he omitted nothing that was in his power to save the unfortunate monarch. It was, therefore, quite natural that he should be denounced as "a moderate" by Marat. He was, however, lucky enough not to be included in the

proscription of the Brissotine party. He was elected to the Council of Five Hundred, and was favourable to the revolution which was brought about by Bonaparte in 1799. In consequence of this he was sent as a commissioner into the departments, and in 1804 was appointed a member of the tribunate. He voted for giving the imperial crown to Napoleon, on which occasion he spoke with much severity of the Bourbons. In 1808 he was made one of the presidents of the Court of Accounts. Jard Panvilliers was elected to the chamber of deputies in 1815, 1816, and 1819, and, in his capacity of deputy, he voted against the unconstitutional laws which were proposed by the ministry.

DR. JARROLD.

This gentleman resides at Manchester, of which place he is, we believe, a native. He was brought up at the university of Edinburgh, and is now a member of that useful institution the Manchester Philosophical and Literary Society. Dr. Jarrold is the author of the following works, in all of which he has displayed very considerable talent:—"Dissertations on Man, Philosophical, Physiological, and Political, in Answer to Mr. Malthus's Essay on the Principles of Population," 1806; "A Letter to Samuel Whitbread, Esq. on the Subject of the Poor Laws," 1807; and "Anthropologia, or Dissertations on the Form and Colour of Man, with incidental Remarks," 1808. Dr. Jarrold also contributed to the sixth volume of the Annals of Medicine, "Observations on a Case of Diabetes Insipidus."

THOMAS JARVIS, ESQ.

Is a nephew of the Earl of St. Vincent. Being bred to the bar, he soon obtained the place of one of the commissioners of bankrupt; and, when his uncle was first lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Jarvis was appointed counsel to the Admiralty and Navy Board, a place which he now enjoys. By his uncle's interest, who had himself represented the borough when Sir John Jarvis, he was chosen M.P. for Great Yarmouth; and he showed himself in parliament a warm advocate for the administration of Mr. Addington. He is a king's counsel, and practises mostly at the exchequer bar.

COUNT JAUBERT.

THIS nobleman was, before the revolution, a counsellor of the parliament of Bourdeaux, and professor of law. In 1793, when the Girondists endeavoured to rouse the south of France against the tyranny of the Jacobins, he was a member of the popular commission, established at Bourdeaux, and was in consequence outlawed, but luckily escaped. After the death of Robespierre, M. Jaubert returned, and resumed his profession of barrister. In 1802 he became a member of the tribunate; and, in 1804, was named president of that body. In the formation of the Civil Code, under the auspices of Napoleon, he bore a considerable part. From that period he rose rapidly, filled several important offices, was made a commander of the legion of honour, and of the order of Reunion, and was created a Count. In 1807 he was appointed governor of the bank, which station he held till 1814. On the return of Napoleon from Dresden, in 1813, he was dissatisfied with the conduct of some of the managers of the bank, and expressed himself on the occasion with great bitterness; but Count Jaubert had the courage to undertake warmly the defence of his colleagues. When Louis was restored, he made him one of the counsellors of the court of Cassation, with the title of honorary counsellor of state. Napoleon, on his return from Elba, placed him in the council of state, and appointed him director-general of the indirect taxes, in which situation the conduct of M. Jaubert was highly praiseworthy. He continued in office for a short time after the second return of Louis, and then retired into private life.

M. JAUBERT

WAS a secretary of Napoleon, for the oriental languages, and was employed by him on several missions in the east. Among them was one, in 1805, to the Persian monarch, for whom he was entrusted with a letter. For more than a year he was believed to be lost, till at length dispatches arrived from him, highly interesting, from the narrative they contained of the dangers which he had encountered. In 1815 he was sent to Constantinople by Napoleon; and though the Porte positively refused to receive an agent from the emperor, he wore the tri-coloured cockade, took down the royal arms from the ambassador's palace, and substituted the eagle in their place. The Turkish gover-

nor insisted that the imperial insignia should be removed, but M. Jaubert would not comply, and the governor was under the necessity of sending a body of janissaries to enforce obedience.

COUNT DE JAUCOURT

Was a colonel in the regiment of Condé's dragoons previously to the revolution. He adopted the principles of liberty with ardour, but he was an enemy to anarchy, and accordingly he became a warm champion of constitutional monarchy. Having been elected to the legislative assembly, he took a conspicuous part in the military committee; and he strained every nerve to frustrate the designs of the factions which were labouring to overturn the throne. In consequence of this, he was sent to the Abbaye prison, after the 10th of August; and would, no doubt, have perished in the horrible massacre of September, had he not, by means of money, prevailed upon one of the jacobin leaders to release him the night before the massacre began. He remained in retirement till the establishment of the consulship, on which occasion he was named a member of the tribunate; and, in 1803, he obtained a seat in the senate. In the following year he was appointed high chamberlain to Prince Joseph, and a commander of the legion of honour. M. de Jaucourt continued to sit in the senate till 1814, at which epoch he voted for the deposition of Napoleon, and was chosen one of the provisional government. Louis made him a minister of state, and a peer; and Jaucourt displayed his gratitude, by following him to Ghent. He was one of the few persons who were excepted from the amnesty on the return of the emperor from Elba. When Louis was again forced upon the throne, M. de Jaucourt became minister of the marine, which office, however, he held only for a short time. He is now a privy counsellor, and has the military rank of lieutenant-general.

BISHOP JAUFFRET,

A native of Provence, was born in 1759, entered into the clerical profession, and went early in life to Paris. As he had refused, after the revolution, to take the constitutional oath, he was obliged to remain in retirement, and he devoted his leisure to theological productions. He was one of the first editors of the Religious Annals. When

the Concordat was concluded, M. Jauffret was named grand vicar of Rochelle, and from Rochelle he was transferred, in the same capacity, to Lyons. At Lyons he resided several years, and had the superintendance of the diocese, in the absence of the archbishop. Preferment now flowed in upon him rapidly. He was called to Paris, to act as vicar-general of the grand almonry, in which station he acquitted himself so honourably, that he was appointed bishop of Metz, and almoner to Napoleon. He was soon after raised to be archbishop of Aix, but he never regularly took possession of that see, and, in 1814, he relinquished it, and returned to Metz. M. Jauffret is the author of several learned and pious works, and has also edited "Select Works of Fenelon," in six volumes; and "Spiritual Works of Fenelon," in four volumes.

M. JAUFFRET.

THIS gentleman, who is a brother of bishop Jauffret, was born in 1770, and is a member of several learned societies. In that class of literature which is devoted to the amusement and instruction of youth, he may be considered as the successor of Berquin; and, though he is not always equal to that pleasing writer, he is not unworthy of succeeding to him. His works are numerous, there being not fewer than between thirty and forty of them. Among them may be noticed "The Travels of Rolando and his Companions round the World," which has been translated by Miss Aikin; "A Walk to the Garden of Plants;" "The Little Family Theatre; "The Wonders of the Human Body, or Elements of Anatomy made level to the Capacity of Children;" "Walks in the Country;" and "Practical Education of Adolphus and Gustavus." M. Jauffret has also edited the works of Berquin, in 22 vols. 18mo.; and an abridged and arranged edition of Pluche's Spectacle of Nature, in eight vols. 18mo.

M. JAY,

BORN in the province of Guienne, in 1770, studied at the college of Niort, where his preceptor was M. Fouché who afterwards became so celebrated. He finished his studies at Toulouse, in which city he established himself as a barrister. In 1790 he went to the United States, whence he did not return till 1802. Fouché was then

minister of police, and he proposed to his former pupil to undertake the tuition of his children. M. Jay accepted the offer, and settled at Paris. In 1810 he produced his "Literary Picture of the 18th Century," which was crowned by the Institute; in 1812 he obtained a prize for his "Eulogium on Montagne;" in the same year he accepted the principal editorship of the Journal of Paris; in 1813 he published "The Gleaner, or Essays of Nicholas Freeman;" and in the following year he was made professor of history at the Royal Atheneum. He was a member of the chamber of deputies during the hundred days; and, after the disaster of Waterloo, he proposed the deposition of Napoleon, and was chosen to draw up the address to the army encamped under the walls of Paris. In 1815 he gave to the press, in two volumes, the History of the Administration of Cardinal Richelieu. He has since been one of the editors of the French Mercury, and of the Constitutionalist.

EX-PRESIDENT THOMAS JEFFERSON,

A NATIVE of Virginia, born in 1748, is the son of a Mr. Jefferson, who was employed with Colonel Fry to fix the limits between North Carolina and Virginia. Young Jefferson was educated in America, and although heir to a good estate, he studied the law. He, however, applied himself closely to the study of geometry, geography, natural philosophy, and astronomy. At an early age he was elected member of the House of Assembly of Virginia, where he soon acquired great influence from the talents he displayed. When a congress was to meet at Philadelphia, consisting of delegates from all the colonies, to consider of the grievances of the American States, he was elected one of the members for Virginia, in which capacity he took a very active part in their deliberations, and assisted in drawing up the excellent addresses which they published, and which were admired by all who read them. The sword being drawn between Great Britain and her colonies, Mr. Jefferson was, in 1780, elected governor of Virginia, and continued so during the revolutionary war. As a member of congress, he drew up the declaration of Independence, by which the British colonies of North America broke their connexion with Great Britain. "It is well known," says the Duke de Liancourt, "that Mr. Jefferson partook with Washington, Dr.

Franklin, and Mr. Adams, in the glorious struggle which America then entered into to free herself from the yoke of Great Britain. While Washington was fighting her battles in the field, and Franklin negociating with foreign powers in their favour, Jefferson, with his friends Adams, &c. were exercising, with singular judgment, both the executive and legislative powers at home. A more glorious triumvirate never existed. Jefferson, by his great talents, directed and consolidated the revolution, and in so doing frequently exhibited an elevation and firmness of character, and a fund of talents, which will transmit his name to posterity with honour, and will secure him the respect of every friend of liberty. It was he that, in conjunction with Mr. Lee, proposed the declaration of independence, and, assisted by Mr. John Adams, was able to carry it through, and overcome the timid prudence of many of his colleages, who possessed equal patriotism, but wanted his courage. He was the man who had the honour to draw up that master-piece of wisdom. It was he that, as governor of Virginia, at the time of the invasion of that country by Cornwallis and Arnold, acquired, by his conduct, the thanks of his fellow citizens." In 1783, at which epoch he was a member of congress, Mr. Jefferson was employed in drawing up a constitution for Virginia. He was also nominated ambassador to Spain, but afterwards his destination was changed to France. There he acquired the esteem of Messrs. de Vergennes and Calonne, and obtained from them many concessions in favour of the commerce of his country. Having concluded his business in France, he came to England, where he made himself much esteemed. He then went back to Versailles, and obtained further advantages for the new states. He returned to his native country in 1789, and rendered to Mr. Jay, their minister for foreign affairs, a most satisfactory account of his negociations. Shortly after his return he was nominated secretary of state to the federal government, under the new constitution. Soon after this the House of Representatives directed him to form a plan for reducing the currency, weights, and measures to one standard, on which he delivered a report, which has been highly extolled. A second reference, respecting the fisheries, produced a report from him, which was much approved of. An English envoy and a French consul now arrived in America, and Mr. Jefferson had some difficulty in carrying

the balance even; the English, indeed, accused him of partiality towards France, but this charge was by no means well founded. Another report, which he was called on to make, respecting the commerce of the United States, reflected great credit on his abilities. Early in 1794 he resigned his office, and retired to his seat at Monticello, in Virginia, and from this period was looked on as the chief of the opposition. He resided there some time, and was then called on to fill the vice-president's chair, under Mr. Adams, on the expiration of whose presidency, Mr. Jefferson was elected to succeed him. He conducted himself so well during the four years that he presided, that in 1805 he was re-elected, and in his first message to the Senate and House of Representatives he exposed his great project of improvement in the public administration. In 1807, disputes between the Americans and Great Britain obliged him to call an extraordinary meeting of Congress, and to submit to them his plan for defending the country. To preserve the shipping and commerce from the rapacity of the cruisers of France and England he laid an embargo on all the ports of America until the danger was over. When his second presidency was nearly expired, he was solicited by the assembly of Pennsylvania to accept the office a third time, but this he resolutely refused, and was succeeded by Mr. Maddison. Like his friend Washington, he retired to private life. In 1814, after the English had burned the public library at Washington, he offered his library on very reasonable terms to the public, to replace it. Mr. Jefferson married a Miss Wright, daughter of an eminent counsel of Virginia, by whom he has four daughters, who live with him.

We must now look at him in his literary character. In 1774, Mr. Jefferson was the author of "A Summary View of the Rights of British America." In 1781 he wrote his "Notes on Virginia." Neither of these were intended for the press, but both have been published. Annexed to the latter is his plan for a constitution of the state of Virginia. It is too long to be here inserted, but forms an admirable plan for a republican state. He has also written Memoirs on the Fossil Bones found in America. He is likewise the inventor of a new plough, or rather an improvement of the old one.

FRANCIS JEFFREY, ESQ.

This celebrated literary and legal character is the eldest son of the late George Jeffrey, Esq. one of the deputy clerks of session in Scotland. He is a native of Edinburgh, where he was born on the 23d of October, 1773. The rudiments of education he received at the High School of Edinburgh, and, in 1787, he was entered at the university of Glasgow. After having remained at Glasgow four years, he removed to Oxford, and was admitted of Queen's College in 1791. In 1795 he was called to the bar. Mr. Jeffrey has been twice married. His first wife was a Miss Wilson, with whom he was united in 1801; his second, whom he married in 1814, and by whom he has one child, is a daughter of Mr. Wilkes, of New York, and grand niece of the famous John Wilkes.

In very early life Mr. Jeffrey displayed the promise of splendid talents, and his father, who predicted that he would rise to eminence, spared no pains in his education. While Mr. Jeffrey resided at Edinburgh he engaged actively in the literary societies of that city, and was one of the most conspicuous members of The Speculative Society. At the bar, the success of Mr. Jeffrey is, however, said to have been long doubtful, and it is not till within these few years that he has acquired extensive practice. Yet his abilities as an advocate are of the first order. In acuteness, promptness, and clearness; in the art of illustrating, stating, and arranging; in extent of legal knowledge; in sparkling wit, keen satire, and strong and flowing eloquence, he has few equals.

But it is as a literary character that Mr. Jeffrey is most generally known, and his literary reputation he owes to the Edinburgh Review, which was begun in 1802, and of which he was one of the original projectors. For the first year it was conducted by the Rev. Sydney Smith, but it has ever since been under the management of Mr. Jeffrey. This review, though in several points not unexceptionable, justly merits the praise of being one of the best of the European literary journals. The articles contributed to it by Mr. Jeffrey are numerous, and of great excellence. It is almost unnecessary to say that, in politics, Mr. Jeffrey is an ardent Whig.

JOSEPH JEKYL, ESQ.

Is descended from Sir Joseph Jekyl, master of the rolls to King George the First. Mr. Jekyl was educated

at Westminster school, and afterwards at Oxford. On quitting college he studied the law, and was called to the bar. The late Marquis of Lansdown procured him a seat in the House of Commons, in 1787, for Calne, in Wiltshire, and he soon became a distinguished member of the opposition. In the affair of the regency he took the side of the Prince of Wales, who appointed him his solicitor-general, and one of his council for the Duchy of Cornwall. When the French war broke out, he warmly opposed the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. In 1798 he contended that Ireland had a right to resist if she felt herself oppressed. In 1799 he warmly assailed the minister's system of finance, and declared that the minister Pitt was much like Robespierre. To him he attributed all the discontents of the people. He has published, the "Letters of Ignatius Sancho," an African, who corresponded with Sterne and Garrick, to which Mr. Jekyl prefixed a Life of the Author. He has also written "Facts and Observations relating to the Temple Church," 4to. 1811.

It is remarkable that when Mr. Jekyl was chosen M.P. for Calne in 1757, on the Lansdowne interest, he was in such little esteem with the Fox party, that he was made the object of an attack in a poem bearing the title "Jekyl, a Political Eclogue," in the composition of which several persons of eminence among the Whigs are said to have assisted. The party and he are now good friends. The truth is, Mr. Jekyl is a stanneh Whig, but, like many others, was induced to join Mr. Pitt, thinking his intentions to be honest. Mr. Jekyl has retired from practice to the lucrative office of master in chancery, and has also ceased to sit in parliament. He is a man of very considerable talents and accomplishments, and remarkable for *bon mots* and repartee.

DR. JENNER.

THIS celebrated physician is the youngest son of the late Rev. S. Jenner, of Gloucestershire, a gentleman held in high estimation for his literary attainments and benevolent character. Dr. J. was born at Berkeley on the 17th of May, 1749.

Dr. Jenner lost his father at an early period of his life. He received his classical education at Cirencester, and his medical under a Mr. Ludlow, and the celebrated

John Hunter, to whom he was a pupil for two years, and who, at that time, having it in contemplation to deliver lectures on natural history, proposed to Doctor Jenner liberal conditions to induce him to join him. At this period, the first voyage of Captain Cook was projected, and a gentleman, skilled in natural history, particularly comparative anatomy, was wanted for examining and describing the new animals they might meet with in their voyage. Dr. Jenner was recommended by Dr. Hunter, but, although very lucrative proposals were made to him, he declined accepting the office, on account of family engagements. Wishing to remain with his brother, he settled at his native place, Berkeley, with a view of practising surgery, soon after which the degree of doctor of physic was offered him by the university of Erlangen, an honour which he declined, but which he afterwards was prevailed upon to accept. He was then offered a very lucrative appointment in India, which he declined for the same reasons that had induced him to refuse the former offer. It now appears that fate had reserved him to continue in Europe, to complete the discovery of the influence of cow-pox as a preventive or corrector of small-pox. In 1798 he gave publicity to this important fact, in which he was seconded by Dr. George Pearson, and in order that the public mind might be satisfied on the efficacy of the preventive, Dr. Pearson established an institution for the communicating the disease to the lower orders gratuitously. The practice met with considerable opposition from a few professional men, a violent contest ensued on the subject, and little regard was paid to the character or reputation of either party; in this, however, neither Dr. Jenner nor Dr. Pearson took any part.

A remuneration, granted by parliament, having placed Dr. Jenner in a state of independence, and a national institution having taken the direction of the cow-pox, he retired to practice as a general physician, and settled at Cheltenham.

The merit of Dr. Jenner, as a scientific man, is not, however, confined to the discovery of the effects of cow-pox on the human subject. He has likewise proved himself to be a man of deep investigation and extraordinary research.

Dr. Jenner has published "An Inquiry into the Causes and Effects of the Variolæ Vaccinæ," 1798; "Further Observations on the Variolæ Vaccinæ," 1799; "A Con-

tinuation of Facts and Observations relative to the Variolæ Vaccinæ," 1800; "An Appendix to the Treatise on the Cow-Pox," 1800; "An Enquiry into the Causes and Effects of the Variolæ Vaccinæ," 1801; "A comparative Statement of Facts and Observations relative to the Cow-Pox," 1800; and "On the Origin of the Vaccine Inoculation," 1801.

MR. JAMES JENNINGS

Was born at Huntspill, in Somersetshire, 1772; and, after a common education, at the age of 16, placed in a chemical elaboratory at Bristol, where, for seven years, he applied with assiduity to the studies necessary to his profession, and also to the languages. During the latter part of this period he formed an intimacy with Messrs. Southey and Coleridge. Here also, at the latter end of 1795, he married Miss Sawier. Whilst in Bristol he published, in a Bristol paper, a series of essays, under the title of the "Speculator;" and several of his poetical pieces appeared in the European Magazine, and other periodical publications. In 1794 he published "The Times, a Satirical Rhapsody," 4to. In the year 1796 he left Bristol, and repaired with his wife to the metropolis, where he resided for five years, but his health became greatly impaired; and, at the solicitation of his father, he retired to Huntspill in 1801, and became a partner with him in a general business. His father soon after retired, and Mr. Jennings continued in this business till the year 1817. During this period he was, as a literary character, by no means idle. He contributed to the Monthly Magazine, and occasionally to the provincial newspapers. In 1810, he published a volume of poems, consisting of "The Mysteries of Mendip, the Magic Ball, Sonnets," &c. 12mo.; and in 1814, "The Prospects of Africa, and other Poems," 12mo. In 1817, in consequence of the distressed state of the times, and the loss of business, he once more came to the metropolis to superintend personally some property which he possesses in and near it, he having suffered much from the dishonesty of agents. Here, however, he was not long idle: he continued to write in the Monthly Magazine; and, from the fourth to the fourteenth number of "The Journal of Trade and Commerce," he was the sole editor. He has also, since his residence in the metropolis, revised various

works for the press. But the work by which he is most known, and which is one of infinite labour, considerable talent, and research, is "The Family Cyclopædia," in two volumes octavo, a work which, no doubt, will convey his name with credit to posterity. He is at present editor of the "London Journal of Arts;" and is also sedulously engaged in preparing a Supplement to the Pantologia. He has been twice married. His first wife died in 1807, leaving him a widower with four children. His second wife was Miss Rouquet, the daughter of a respectable clergyman of the establishment. In conclusion it may be stated that this gentleman has made considerable researches into the etymology of our vernacular tongue; a partial vocabulary by him of the Somerset dialect has already appeared in the Monthly Magazine. This vocabulary he has considerably enlarged, and intends, at some future period, to publish, with notes and references to our older writers, many of whose words and expressions Mr. J. assures us he can essentially elucidate by comparison with our present provincial idioms, but which has been hitherto completely overlooked.

THE EARL OF JERSEY

Is descended from a very ancient family, which came from Normandy with King William. About the year 1625, one of the members of it was honoured with an Irish peerage by the title of Viscount Grandison, and by King William was created first a viscount and baron, and then Earl of Jersey. The present peer is the son of George Bussy Villiers, by the daughter of the Reverend Dr. Twisden, bishop of Raphoe, and was born in 1773. After receiving an education at a public school, he was removed to St. John's College, Cambridge, and subsequently went on his travels. On his return, he became well known in the fashionable world, and, with a handsome person, agreeable manners, and a good character, he could not fail of making his fortune by marriage, for his family estate was rather confined. He succeeded to his wish, as he engaged the affections of Lady Sarah Fane, eldest daughter of the Earl of Westmoreland, and the sole heiress by will of the late Mr. Child the banker, and with her he appears to live on the most endearing terms. He succeeded his father in 1804, just after his happy marriage. His lordship is rather fond of the turf, but not, we believe,

so much as to injure his fortune. In parliament he constantly votes with opposition, and his lady is one of the warmest female Whigs of the country. The steady support the noble lord and his lady gave to our unfortunate queen, caused her ladyship to be attacked in a most shameful manner by an infamous newspaper, established for the purpose of calumniating every friend of liberty. Lord Jersey, much to his credit, has commenced a prosecution against the editor of the paper, and has, on oath, placed his lady's character in the most honourable point of view.

M. JOHANNEAU

Was born in the neighbourhood of Blois, in 1770, and was for some time a professor in the college of that city. He owes his celebrity principally to his being the founder of the botanical garden of Blois, and the most active of the founders of the Celtic Academy. Under the imperial government he was one of the censors of publications, and he was appointed honorary royal censor in 1814 and 1815. On the establishment of the Celtic Academy, in 1805, he was chosen perpetual secretary, and he has furnished thirty-one articles to their Memoirs. In addition to numerous essays in scientific, periodical, and new editions of Montaigne, and other works, he is the author of more than half of the "Celtic Monuments," which were published under the name of M. Cambry. In 1796 he drew up two analytical tables of botany, which were published at the expence of the government. Of these tables, the largest contains a comparison of the four principal systems of botany.

JOHN VI. KING OF PORTUGAL.

This sovereign was born in 1767, and was married, in 1790, to the daughter of Charles IV. king of Spain. His mother labouring under an incurable mental malady, he was declared regent of the kingdom in 1792. At the outset of the revolutionary war, he took no part against France, and even when the republic was established, he contented himself with sending a small auxiliary corps to assist the Spaniards in the defence of the Pyrenees. By this conduct he offended both parties; he did enough to rouse the anger of the one party, and not sufficient to

satisfy the expectations of the other. The consequence was, that, when Spain became an ally of republican France, they combined to manifest their dissatisfaction. By the treaty of Badajoz he was compelled to cede Olivenza and a portion of Portugueze Guyana. After the rupture of the treaty of Amiens, he endeavoured, by great pecuniary sacrifices, to purchase the liberty of being neutral, but he was not long allowed to remain so. It was the intention of Napoleon to attack Portugal in 1805 and 1806, but the wars with Austria and Prussia compelled him to grant her an unwilling respite. As soon as the Prussian war was brought to a close, the emperor insisted that the regent of Portugal should shut his ports against the English, detain prisoners all Englishmen resident in his dominions, and confiscate all English property. The first of these demands the regent granted, the two others he refused. Irritated by this half compliance, Napoleon declared that the house of Braganza had ceased to reign, and he sent an army, under Junot, to carry his decree into effect. In this emergency the prince regent resolved to remove the seat of empire to the Brazils, and the fleet which conveyed him and his court had scarcely quitted the Tagus, before Junot arrived at Lisbon. Though exposed to a violent tempest, he reached Rio Janeiro in safety, and shortly afterwards issued an edict annulling all treaties with France, and declaring that he would never lay down his arms but in concert with Great Britain, and that he would never consent to the cession of Portugal. The events which subsequently took place in Portugal are matter of history. In Brazil the prince regent is allowed to have adopted many measures calculated for the benefit of that country. He established religious toleration, softened the slavery of the negroes, and granted lands and privileges to such of the useful classes as would settle in his dominions. Towards the end of 1815 he effected the marriage of his two daughters, the one with Ferdinand VII. of Spain, and the other with that monarch's brother. Yet, in 1817, the Portugueze troops occupied Montevideo and the adjoining territory on the Plata. In March, 1816, the prince regent succeeded to his mother, under the title of John the Sixth. In 1817 his son, the Prince of Beira, was married to the Archduchess Leopoldine. Though the monarch had done something to ameliorate the situation of the Brazilians, and was probably desirous

of their welfare, the government was still a despotism; and it is not to be supposed that, while the spirit of liberty was so generally diffused, the Portugueze, who had fought for their independence, or the Brazilians, who began to feel their own consequence, could long submit to the dictates of arbitrary power. An insurrection took place at Pernambuco, and a conspiracy was discovered at Lisbon. Both were defeated, and the leaders were severely punished. This, however, rather inflamed than damped the love of freedom. The same designs were still pursued, but with more prudence, and under happier auspices. In August, 1820, a revolution broke out in Portugal, at the head of which was Colonel Sepulveda, and in a short time it was consummated, without any blood having been shed. The Cortes were immediately summoned, and a free Constitution was established. The Brazilians were not slow in following the example which had been set them by their European brethren, and, finding that his people were unanimous, John VI. took the oath as constitutional sovereign. In July, 1821, he returned to Portugal. His majesty appears to be on the best terms with the Cortes and the people, and is said to be sincere in his professions of attachment to the new order of things. That he *is* sincere, he has indeed recently given a striking proof, by recognizing the new republic of Chili; and that, too, on the express ground that every government to which the people are obedient must be regarded as legitimate.

THE ARCHDUKE JOHN,

FIFTH brother of the emperor of Austria, was born in 1782. In the campaign of 1805, he commanded an army in the Tyrol. When the war was recommenced in 1809, he was placed at the head of the force which was destined to invade Italy. At the outset he had some trifling success, but his triumph was a transient one. He was defeated, on the 8th of May, at the passage of the Piave, and was successively driven from every post by the viceroy Eugene, and pursued into Hungary, in which country he was completely defeated at the battle of Raab. His army was intended to take a part in the battle of Wagram, but it did not come up in time, in consequence, it is said, of the courier sent by the Archduke Charles having been intercepted. In the campaign

of 1815 he was appointed to the command of the army which was employed in the reduction of Huninguen. After the signing of a peace he visited England and Scotland, in company with his brother the Archduke Lewis, examined every thing that was worthy of notice, and made notes of his tour, which sufficiently prove him to be an intelligent observer. He has, in truth, an excellent taste for the sciences, cultivates botany with success, and has travelled, with a scientific view, through the Tyrol, and some other provinces of the Austrian monarchy.

DR. JOHN JOHNSON

Is the son of a respectable physician, who retired from practice, and settled in Lincolnshire, on the death of a relative. Dr. Johnson was born in Buckinghamshire, but received the rudiments of education in Lincolnshire, and subsequently completed his classical studies at Oxford. Dividing his time between the university and the London Medical Schools, he entered as a pupil, under Dr. George Pearson, at St. George's Hospital. He then proceeded to Edinburgh, and in 1808 was chosen a fellow of the Medical Society at that place. Having taken his batchelor's degree, he was elected inceptor candidate of the Physician's College in 1813, and was the first who was admitted as such. He graduated M.D. at Oxford, and, after a residence of a few months in France, he returned to England, and was admitted a Fellow of the College in 1816. It fell to his lot in the following year to read the Gulston Lecture, and the subject which he chose was, "the Pathology of the Heart, with a view to the Consideration of Angina Pectoris." Dr. Johnson is one of the physicians of the Original Vaccine Pock Institution.

MR. JOHN JOHNSTONE,

Son to a quarter-master, riding-master, and paymaster to a regiment of horse in Ireland, was born at Kilkenny, and was intended for a member of the army had not his father died. After a variety of embarrassments, he came out on the stage in Dublin as a singer, and through the recommendation of Mr. Macklin, he and his wife (also a singer) were engaged by Mr. Harris, and he made his first

appearance on the London stage, October 3, 1785. He remained several seasons at Covent Garden in the vocal line; but, on Mr. Incledon's success there, was induced to attempt Irish characters, and his reputation in those parts procured him an engagement, during the summer, at the Haymarket. In 1803 he joined Drury-lane company. He has been twice married, and is now a widower. His daughter gave her hand to Mr. Wallack, then of Drury-lane theatre, without her father's consent, in 1818, and the "constant couple" went to America. Mr. J. has a share in the Drury-lane theatre. He performed for a few nights, during Mr. S. Kemble's management, at the close of the season, for which he had 5*l.* per night, and his absence has been ever since regretted, as in Irish characters there is no actor who can equal him, and perhaps he will never have an equal, his performances being the most perfect of the kind ever exhibited.

COUNT JOLLIVET.

BEFORE the revolution this gentleman was a lawyer, but in 1791 he was sent by the department of the Seine and Marne as a deputy to the legislative assembly. In that assembly he acted the part of a constitutional royalist; in consequence of which, during the reign of terror, he was often in great danger. In 1795, however, he was appointed to a place under the directorial government; and, in 1800, he was placed in the financial section of the council of state. He was sent, during the following year, into the four new departments of the left bank of the Rhine, as general commissioner to organize them; and while he was performing this duty, he was created a count and a commander of the legion of honour. He continued to hold his seat in the council of state till 1814, at which period he was removed. Count Jollivet is the author of several pamphlets on subjects of finance and legislation.

M. JOLY CLERC

Is a native of Lyons, who was brought up as an ecclesiastic, and early devoted himself to the study of natural history. His brother, having been appointed constitutional bishop of Lyons, made him his grand vicar, but M. Joly Clerc soon abandoned his clerical office to become professor of natural history in the central school of the Oise. How morally qualified he was either for a

and compiler, Mr. Jones is a man of considerable ability, and the merit of the several works published under his name, is proved by the number of editions which most of them have passed through.

M. JOURDAIN

Is the son of a celebrated dentist, and was born at Paris in 1788. The loss of his father's fortune, in consequence of the revolution, occasioned his education to be broken off before it was completed. After having studied Latin for some years, he was taken from school, and placed with a notary. For young Jourdain, however, the chicaneries of the law had no attractions. The celebrated Anquetil du Perron, who was a distant relation of his by marriage, having died, the literati were emulous in lavishing their eulogies on his memory; and these praises produced such a stimulant effect on the mind of Jourdain, that he resolved to become an oriental scholar. He began the study of the eastern languages in December, 1805, and his assiduity procured for him the friendship of MM. Silvester de Sacy and Langlès. The former recommended him as secretary to M. Hauterive, but, this office not affording him sufficient leisure for his studies, he held it but a short time. He was, however, indemnified for the loss of it by the more congenial place of assistant secretary to the school for oriental languages, which was created for him at the request of M. Langlès, and which he still holds. Independent of a variety of essays, memoirs, and translations from the Persian and Arabic, inserted in scientific journals, he is the author of "A Memoir on Merigal's Observatory, and the Instruments used there;" "Persia," 5 vols. ornamented with numerous plates; "An Enquiry respecting the works of Aristotle and some other Greek philosophers, for the first knowledge of which we are indebted to the Arabians;" and "The History of the Elevation and Fall of the Barmecides."

M. ANDREW JOURDAN,

A PROVENÇAL, who, having opposed some of the early excesses of the French revolution, was compelled to fly, and was in consequence inscribed on the emigrant list. Having returned, he was imprisoned during the reign of terror, but was not numbered among the victims of that

period. In 1795 he was sent as deputy from the department of the mouths of the Rhone to the Council of Five Hundred. He had already a brilliant reputation, and he sustained it in his new character. In the council he was always the supporter of moderate and humane measures. Of the Directory, which body he accused of violating the Constitution, he was a strenuous opponent, and, therefore, on the 18th of Fructidor, he was comprised among the deputies who were condemned to be transported to Cayenne. M. Jourdan, however, escaped to Spain, where he continued to reside till the establishment of the Consulship. He then returned to France, was for a while put under the inspection of the police at Orleans, and at length, in 1803, was restored to all the rights of citizenship. Under the imperial government he was appointed prefect of the department des Forêts. On Louis ascending the throne, M. Jourdan was nominated a counsellor of state, and, shortly after, civil administrator of the department which has the superintendence of religious affairs. This place he resigned when Napoleon arrived at Paris, from Elba. He resumed it when Louis was brought back by the allies; but, in 1816, he finally relinquished it, his health not allowing him to continue the performance of his official duties.

MARSHAL COUNT JOURDAN.

This eminent officer is the son of a surgeon at Limoges, in which city he was born in the year 1762. At the age of sixteen he entered into the regiment of Auxerrois, with which he served in America during the contest between Britain and her colonies. On the conclusion of the war he returned to France, and his regiment being disbanded in 1784, he for some years was occupied in trade. In 1790, however, he enrolled himself in the national guards, and, in the following year, he was appointed commandant of the second battalion of the volunteers of the Upper Vienne. This battalion he led to join the army of the North, and he was rapidly promoted, as he rose to the rank of general of division in July, 1793. He bore a conspicuous part in the battle of Hondschoote, in which he was wounded; and in September he was placed at the head of the army of the North. Soon after his having been elevated to this command, he defeated the Prince of Saxe Cobourg at

Marshal Jourdan

Wattignies, and compelled him to abandon the blockade of Maubeuge. He was then summoned to Paris, to confer with the committee of public safety on ulterior operations. Animated by success, the committee was anxious to carry on immediately an offensive war, but Jourdan advised to continue on the defensive till the spring, that the new levies might be properly armed and clothed, and might acquire discipline. His advice was followed; but it so much displeased some members of the committee, that the command of the army of the North was given to Pichegru, and Barere even proposed to put Jourdan on half pay. On the opening of the campaign of 1794 he was, nevertheless, entrusted with the command of the army of the Moselle. He began by completely defeating the Austrians at Arlon; but, a few days after, one of his divisions was surprised by General Beaulieu, and sustained some loss. Jourdan was now ordered to cross the Ardennes with his army, and join the right wing of the army of the North. This he skilfully performed, and laid siege to Charleroi. To relieve this place, the allies, under Cobourg, attacked Jourdan, and were totally defeated with a heavy loss. The consequence of this defeat was the conquest of the Netherlands. Jourdan advanced on Brussels, and before the close of the year his army, which had taken the name of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, forced the allies to retire beyond the Rhine, leaving Maestricht and Luxemburgh to their fate. In 1795 Jourdan did not open the campaign till September. He crossed the Rhine, and took up a position on the Mayn, but was ultimately driven back, and an armistice was agreed upon between the two parties. In the following spring he again penetrated into Germany, on the side of Franconia, and proceeded nearly as far as Ratisbon, while Moreau was marching through Swabia, for the purpose of joining him, that they might push forward in conjunction to the Austrian capital. By a masterly manœuvre, however, the Archduke Charles prevented them from uniting, turned the flank of Jourdan, defeated him at Amberg and Wurtzburgh, and compelled him to retreat, with great loss, to the left bank of the Rhine.

Jourdan now quitted the command of the army, and retired to his native place. In 1797 he was deputed to the Council of Five Hundred by the department of the Upper Vienne. As a member of the legislature he ma-

nifested a decided republican spirit, and was soon in opposition to Pichegru, who had been his rival in arms. On all occasions he was a strenuous opponent of the party called the Clichian, which was supposed to be friendly to royalty. He, of course, was favourable to the eighteenth of Fructidor, and after that event he was chosen president of the council. But, though he had on this occasion taken part with the directory, he was not disposed to allow that body to infringe upon liberty. Accordingly, when, in 1798, the Directory wished to annul such of the elections as were likely to prove disadvantageous to them, he resisted with a becoming spirit this arbitrary act.

In 1799 Jourdan was again called into the field, he being appointed commander-in-chief of the army of the Danube. On the 1st of March he passed the Rhine, and on the 25th, after several minor actions had taken place, he attacked at Stockach the Austrians, under the Archduke Charles; but his force was too inferior in numbers to contend with that of his antagonist, and after a sanguinary struggle he was defeated. He, nevertheless, effected his retreat in good order towards the Rhine. Dissatisfied that their plans were thus rendered abortive, the directors recalled him, and gave the command to Massena, though at the same time they made him inspector-general of infantry. It was not long, however, before they openly attributed to his misconduct the reverses which had been sustained. In his defence Jourdan published, "A Sketch of the Operations of the Army of the Danube," in which he clearly proved that the whole of the blame belonged to the Directors themselves, who had shamefully neglected to provide for and reinforce the French armies.

In May, 1799, he was re-elected to the Council of Five Hundred, and he proposed to decree that the country was in danger. Being hostile to the revolution of the 18th of Brumaire, he was excluded from the Council, and even for a while ordered to be detained in the department of the Lower Charente. His disgrace was but of short duration. In July, 1800, he was named minister extraordinary, and then administrator, in Piedmont. He governed that country in a manner which did infinite honour to him. He put an end to the gangs of robbers which harassed the people, he caused justice to be strictly done, and he restored order to the finances,

So eminent were his services, that, sixteen years after they were performed, the restored king of Sardinia sent him his portrait set with diamonds, as a testimony of his esteem. Jourdan was re-called in 1802, and placed in the council of state. In 1803 he was at the head of the army of Italy, and in 1804 he was raised to be a marshal, and grand officer of the legion of honour. After having filled several important commands, he was sent into Spain with Joseph Bonaparte, as his major-general and military counsellor. His advice, however, was so little attended to, that disgusted with being considered as responsible for events over which he had no control, he solicited his recal, and obtained it towards the close of 1809. He lived in private till 1812, when Napoleon prevailed on him to return to Spain, in his former capacity. Jourdan reluctantly complied, and the result was, that all the disasters sustained by the French, and particularly the loss of the battle of Vittoria, were attributed to him, though he had no power to prevent, and had repeatedly predicted them. In 1813 he was made governor of the fifteenth military division. He assented to the return of the Bourbons, and was created a knight of St. Louis. When Napoleon re-assumed the throne, Jourdan seems unwillingly to have acknowledged him; but he was, nevertheless, placed by him in the House of Peers, and appointed governor of Besançon. In 1816 he was nominated governor of the 7th military division, and in 1819 he was called up to the House of Peers.

M. DE JOURGNIAC ST. MEARD,

A NATIVE of Bourdeaux, born in 1745, served in the king's regiment of infantry from 1766 till the disbanding of the regiment in 1790. When the troops revolted at Nanci, in 1790, they compelled him to act as their general, and three days afterwards they condemned him to death on a charge of having betrayed them. He, however, escaped from their fury. At the commencement of the revolution he was one of the principal conductors of the Court and City Journal, a paper which was rendered fashionable by its sprightliness, keen criticism, and pointed wit. The satirical style of this journal made him many enemies, among those whose foibles were ridiculed; but, on the other hand, his personal merit procured for him an equal number of friends. Among his

qualities may be reckoned an unchangeable gaiety, and great presence of mind, which have more than once saved him when he has been in a perilous situation. To them he owed his safety during the massacres of September, when, being a zealous royalist, he was confined in the Abbaye Prison. After his release he published, with the title of "My Thirty-Six Hours' Agony," a narrative of the horrible scenes which then took place. There are few works more deeply interesting than this pamphlet, which has passed through no less than fifty-seven editions. M. de St. Meard has the merit of never having solicited either place, pension, or title, from any party during the whole course of the revolution. His literary productions consist of a tragi-comedy, in three acts; a few pamphlets, and light satirical pieces.

M. JOUY,

THOUGH now highly eminent as a literary character, M. Jouy was originally in the military profession. He was born near Versailles, in 1769, entered early into the army, and served, when only eighteen, as second lieutenant at Pondicherry and Cayenne. In 1793 he was aid-de-camp to General O'Moran, in the Netherlands, and distinguished himself at the battle of Furnes; but in the following year he was involved with him in the accusation which brought the general to the scaffold, and he would have shared the same fate had he not taken shelter in Switzerland. After the fall of Robespierre he returned to France, and was made adjutant-general on the staff of General Menou. Being, however, charged with having favoured the revolt of the Parisian sections, he was cashiered and imprisoned. He was soon released, and was entrusted with the command at Lisle, but was a third time disgraced, under pretext of his having formed a political connexion with Lord Malmesbury. He was again set at liberty, and restored to his rank; and, not chusing to expose himself to further annoyance, he now solicited to be allowed to retire on half-pay, and his request was granted, in consideration of his wounds. He then entered on a civil career, and became chief secretary to the Count de Pontecoulant, on that nobleman being appointed prefect of the Dyle. When the count relinquished his prefectship, Jouy devoted himself to literary pursuits. He first came forward as a writer of comedies

and operas, in which he was exceedingly successful. Among the most approved of his pieces was "The Vestal," on which he himself wrote a parody, which was as much applauded as the original. His dramas are nearly twenty in number. For the Vestal he received from the Institute the prize for the best theatrical lyric poem. M. Jouy, at one period, held the office of censor of the press, and he has been concerned in the editing of several journals. It was in the journals that originally appeared some of the lively and original articles, which have since been collected into volumes, and translated into English, and on which principally rests his fame. These articles compose the works entitled "The Hermit of the Chaussée d'Antin;" "The Free Speaker," (known in English under the titles of "The Paris Spectator," and "Paris Chit Chat;") "The Hermit in the Country;" and the Hermit of Guiana," of which latter production M. Jouy has himself given an English translation. Of these works the style is elegant, and the observations are acute; but the author is said to have indulged too much his propensity to caricature, and to be somewhat unjust to his political opponents. M. Jouy is a member of the French academy.

DON JUAN JUCRO

Is the son of a barrister in the Caraccas, and was born in 1784. At the commencement of the struggle of the Venezuelans for their independence, he espoused the cause of liberty, and was made a captain by Miranda. After the earthquake, however, by which the city of Caraccas was desolated, he became a traitor to his country; and, while his fellow-citizens were still involved in grief and consternation from the calamity which they had suffered, he was carrying on a correspondence with the Spanish general, Monteverde, on the means of delivering the city into his hands. Not satisfied with this act of treachery, which was but too successful, he employed himself daily in drawing up lists of proscription. He was confirmed in his rank by Monteverde, and when the ferocious Boves arrived, Jucro was raised to be military governor of Caraccas. In this capacity he acted with the most sanguinary cruelty; hanging, shooting, and assassination, being unremittingly employed by him. As a reward for his horrible labours he was made a colonel, and governor

of the city and province of Barinas. What has been his fate, since his injured countrymen have succeeded in establishing their independence, we have not been able to ascertain.

MARC ANTOINE JULLIEN,

Or Paris, erroneously named, in various biographical notices, Jullien de la Drome, from his father having been a deputy of the department of La Drome, in the Legislative Assembly and National Convention, was born at Paris, March 10, 1775. His education was finished in the university of Paris, where he ranked among the first classes, and he quitted his course of rhetoric in the last year of the constituent assembly, directing his attention to the great orators of the time.

In 1792, at the age of seventeen, he visited England, where he acquired the esteem and friendship of Lord Stanhope, to whom he had been recommended by the Duc de la Rochefoucault and Condorcet. Lord Stanhope exposed the contaminating politics of the English ministers, who, with hardened effrontery, were bold enough to brave the sentiments of the nation, evidently in favour of the revolution in France. Their criminal intrigues incited the foreign governments to attack and invade her national independence, and the integrity of her territory. These measures gave rise to terrible acts of popular vengeance, on the part of the French; culpable excesses, which the enemies of the revolution made a handle of to calumniate its principles.

Young Jullien, nearly at the age of eighteen, was obliged to leave England, to avoid the penalties of the laws relative to emigrants. His first public employment was that of assistant-commissary of war, in the army of the Pyrenees, commanded by General Servan; he was next made superior agent of recruits, and afterwards sent on a mission to the departments of the west. His laudable endeavours to serve his country, in contributing to the prompt organization of the national battalions that were to resist coalesced Europe, are deserving of notice. A most tremendous storm impended, threatening the very life of the state, and whatever was capable of exertion, in the whole community, was to be called forth. In aiding the universal co-operation thus claimed, the merit of M. Jullien was very great, guiding, by his patriotism and eloquence, in the formation and prosecution of that grand scheme.

Jullien was not to be deterred from his duty; he was an advocate for liberty, founded on genuine, legal, and constitutional principles, a liberty in connection with the law, under the controul of which all should be brought. The maxim which he practised, and constantly addressed to the government, was "Rendre la Revolution aimable, pour la faire aimer;"—"The Revolution, to be an Epitome of what is Great or Illustrious, must appear amiable." He shrunk with horror from the atrocity of Carriere, and other sanguinary proconsuls; to repress their crimes was the interest of every individual, and whatever could be done, by legal means, was attempted, by Jullien, to stay the moral plague then raging.

M. Jullien obtained the recall of Carriere, by frequent representations to government, of cruel conduct in his mission; for this he received the thanks of the city of Nantes, which hailed him as her deliverer. But Carriere, reinstated in the convention, in concert with Tallien, recently made a member of the Committee of Public Safety, preferred an accusation against Jullien, and imprisoned him, nor could the pressing remonstrances of the latter procure his being put upon trial. Tallien, who had been one of the principal agents in the reign of terror, and who, at Bourdeaux, had put to death several chiefs of the Gironde party, proscribed and outlawed by decrees then in force, was eager to be reconciled with such of the same party as had escaped the proscription, and were recalled into the National Convention. The odium of his own acts he endeavoured to throw on Jullien, who had been employed, for a time, on a mission in the same districts, but who had never had the requisite powers to act, as in the charges alleged. On the contrary, he had declaimed with vehemence, at Bourdeaux, and at Nantes, against the crimes of the reign of terror. Nevertheless, he had the precaution to secure his papers in the house of a friend, without which the courageous liberty, with which he attacked the system in vogue, would have endangered his life still more.

After fourteen months' imprisonment, M. Jullien was restored to liberty, by an order of the Committee of Public Safety, which, after a rigid scrutiny, pronounced his public conduct irreproachable. He became the butt, however, of persecutions and calumny, as he would not bend to serve the passions of those in power. At that time he assisted in conducting a popular journal, intituled L'Orateur Plebeien; he therein avowed his principles,

steering in a medium between an unlimited democracy, and the tortuous and hypocritical policy of a narrow-minded oligarchy.

Thus a victim to vicissitudes and misfortunes, M. Jullien willingly accepted a commission of captain, in an Italian legion, procured for him by a superior officer of that legion, to whom the year before, in Paris, he had rendered some essential services. About that time, coeval with the preliminaries of peace of Leoben, which were preparatory to the treaty of Campo Formio, Bonaparte, general-in-chief, had selected M. Jullien, then twenty-two years of age, for a particular and confidential service. This was the drawing up of a demi-official political bulletin, that was to exhibit, alternately, the interior situation of France, to the army, and the sentiments and disposition of the army to France. It was to be intituled the Courier of the Army of Italy. A brilliant prospect was hereby opened to his advancement, had he rendered himself a servile instrument to that ambitious chief. Jullien's firmness was proof against calculations of interest; with generous frankness, somewhat indiscreet, he protested against the project of ceding Venice to Austria, and thereby surrendering the independence of Italy.

Though foiled in that circumstance, Jullien was included, some time after, in the list of persons chosen by Buonaparte to accompany him in his expedition to Egypt.

Jullien did not remain above eight months in Egypt; he had two private interviews with the general, one at Malta, and the other at Alexandria, but their sentiments were still at variance. General Berthier and M. Monge obtained permission for him to return to Europe, about the time of the conquest of Lower Egypt, when General Alexander Dumas, and Suey the *Ordonnateur*, also quitted the army. Jullien landed at Leghorn, and repairing to Championnet, commander-in-chief at Rome, served under him in the campaign of Naples. After this, he was appointed secretary-general of the provisionary-government of the Neapolitan republic, and he laboured with zeal to effectuate the plan he had proposed before, of a federative and independent organization of Italy. That country would then become a barrier between France and Austria, as well as a useful market for the productions of French and English industry. The egotism of some cabinets, with the means of corruption employed by diplomacy, rendered abortive a plan in which the in-

terests of the whole European family were involved. Queen Caroline, and the English ambassador at the court of Naples, were then at Palermo, with the king, eager to depart for Trieste, to escape from the French army, which had numerous partisans in the rich and superior classes of the Neapolitans and Sicilians. By various intrigues, which extended to Paris and London, Championnet was recalled, and the directory had him arrested, on his passage at Turin. Jullien was also arrested and thrown into Fort St. Elmo, at Naples, and, at length, dismissed from the Neapolitan states, where he had acquired considerable influence, but without leave to return to France. Not long after the Neapolitan provinces were evacuated by the French army, and the whole of Italy given up, in the campaign of Scherer, to the triumphant armies of Austria and Russia.

Buonaparte, who had been speculating on the public misfortunes and the errors of government, thought the crisis favourable; from the banks of the Nile he hastened to those of the Seine, and was greeted every where with enthusiasm. On his return to Paris, he was eager to learn the opinions relative to the administration; and, by the medium of his aide-de-camp, Duroc, invited M. Jullien to a private interview. Jullien now openly and resolutely opposed the idea of overturning the constitution, and the legislative chambers, by an armed force. He had no connection with the transactions of the 18th Brumaire, and thought that the first consul, from motives of personal interest and honour, would create institutions adapted to the state of France. Agreeably to this, he published the particulars of a second political conversation which he had held with the new head of the state, on the plans and object of government.

The campaign, however, was now opening in Italy, and M. Jullien, employed in the army of reserve, was directed, after the battle of Marengo, to put in writing his ideas on the organization to be given to the different states of the Italian peninsula. The memoir on the subject, which he addressed to the first consul, was printed afterwards in the ninth volume of the Recueil, or collection of official papers respecting Napoleon, and published in 1814 and 1815.

M. Jullien was next employed in two missions, one to Parma, and the other in Holland, relative to the supplies, &c. for the French armies. On his return from this last, he held another political interview with the first consul;

this was followed by an order to the minister-of-war, to remove him from Paris. He was accordingly attached, as one of the corps of inspecting-officers at reviews, to the 15th military division, and so remained till the formation of the camp of Boulogne. In that interval he composed his "General Essay on Education, Moral, Physical, and Intellectual," and another on the "Proper Employment of Time," both of which have been since published. He sent also to the Emperor Alexander two memoirs, occasioned by an ukase of that monarch inserted in the Moniteur de France. One of these discussed the plan of a military school of industry, and the other was on the simplification of the chancelries or boards of public-offices within the Russian empire. The emperor returned a polite letter of thanks, accompanied with the present of a diamond ring.

M. Jullien served in his corps, and in his rank, equivalent to that of adjutant-general, in the campaigns of Ulm and Austerlitz; in the course of these, he was deputed by the Prince of Neuchatel, major-general in the grand-army, on a mission to regulate the passage and subsistence of the French troops, with some of the German governments. The kings of Wurtemburg and Bavaria, the latter especially, and the excellent prince-primate, with whom M. Jullien has kept up a correspondence for several years, honoured him with their esteem and friendship. He had no advancement for his services, nor any particular remuneration, but he had leave to return to his family in Paris, being employed to supply the troops with cloathing in the office of the minister directing the war-department, which situation he retained from 1806 to 1810.

About the end of the year 1813, M. Jullien being accused, by a spy whom he had occasionally assisted, was arrested at Mantua, by order of Napoleon, on a charge of drawing up a political memoir reflecting on the emperor. It was asserted that Jullien recommended his dethronement, by the senate, to prevent war, with which Europe was threatened; his papers were seized and examined, but nothing appeared to substantiate the charge. He never could recover them afterwards, nor his entire liberty, till the abdication of Napoleon.

On the return of M. Jullien to France, he was sent to Grenoble, by the minister-of-war, to inspect and organise certain corps of artillery. Two months of the winter he spent with his children, and his friend Pestalozzi,

in Switzerland, where he lodged under the same roof with the Ex-King of Sweden, Gustavus Adolphus.

During the hundred days, M. Jullien, who had many votes for a nomination to the Chamber of Representatives, was ousted by the influence of one of Buonaparte's state-counsellors. This person, who presided over the electoral-college, transferred the suffrages to another candidate, named also Jullien, but not so obnoxious to authority.

M. Jullien was next concerned in establishing a journal called the "Independent," since denominated the "Constitutionnel." On this he stamped, at its outset, a characteristic impression of frankness and integrity that insured immediate success. The reaction of 1816 did not spare him; after concealing himself some time at Paris, under the ministry of Fouche, he deemed it advisable to retire to Switzerland. Some of his tracts, however, appeared on the subject of elections, remarkable for the purity and energy of the sentiments.—Returning to Paris, about the end of 1817, he published two editions of "Le Manuel Electoral," replete with familiar instructions to the electors, and conveying a noble and sincere profession of political faith.

At the beginning of 1819, M. Jullien projected the establishment of a journal that should concentrate the labours of scientific characters, publicists, *literateurs*, artists, &c. This publication, which appears monthly, under the title of 'Revue Encyclopedique,' forms a code of the history of civilization. It includes a compendious synopsis and comparative sketch of knowledge, as exemplified in the various ramifications of art and mental industry in general. All kinds of instruction, and all countries, are within the limits of its plan, and it is one of the best, if not the best, literary journal of it time.

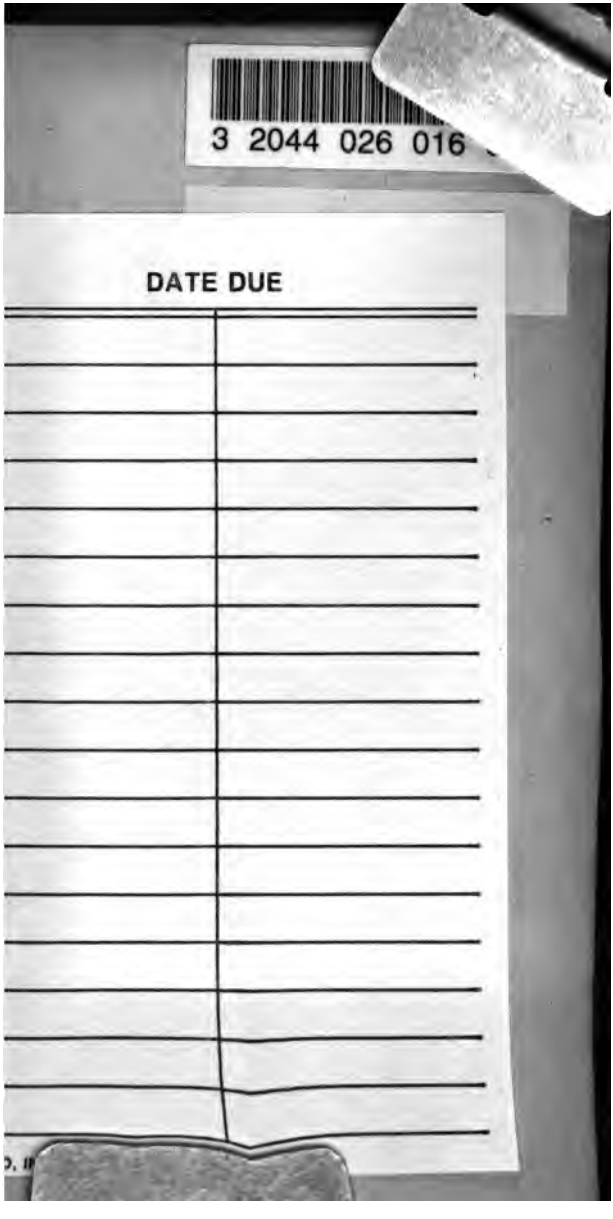
In 1822, M. Jullien made a four months' tour in England and Scotland, to extend the scientific and literary relations necessary to the completion of his plans. Those with whom he has contracted acquaintance and formed a connection, appreciate him as a cosmopolite philanthropist, seeking no retaliation for the calumnies, injustice, and misfortunes of which he has been the victim, but anxious to do good, in his sphere, to his country, not excepting those who have misrepresented and maltreated him.

M. DE JUSSIEU,

A PHYSICIAN, and member of the Institute, is a nephew of the celebrated Jussieu, the botanist. In 1808 he was appointed counsellor for life of the Imperial University. He, however, assented to the deposition of Napoleon, and expressed his wish for the restoration of the Bourbons. In 1817 he was decorated with the order of St. Michael. Like his uncle, he is an excellent botanist, and has made several important discoveries in vegetable anatomy; among which is that of a membrane, named by him the perisperm. He has published, "Report of one of the Commissioners appointed by the King to examine into the Subject of Animal Magnetism;" "Genera Plantarum Secundum Ordines Naturales Disposita, juxta Methodum in Horto regio Parisiensi, &c.;" "Synoptical View of the Botanical Method of B. and A. L. de Jussieu;" and "View of the Botanical School of the Parisian Garden of Plants." In his report on animal magnetism, he gives it as his opinion, that man produces on man a sensible action by contact, and sometimes merely by approximating, but this effect he attributes rather to the emanation of the natural warmth than to a magnetic fluid.

JOSEPH KABRIS.

THIS person, a native of Bordeaux, has passed through some extraordinary adventures. He was a sailor onboard of a French vessel, and was taken prisoner by the English. While in England, he was allowed to enter in a south-sea whaler. This ship was wrecked on the coast of Nonkahiva, one of the Polynesian islands, the inhabitants of which are cannibals, and Kabris was the only one of the crew who escaped. He was just on the point of being put to death, when he was saved by the daughter of the sovereign of the island. She married him, and the monarch performed on him the operation of tatooing, and made him chief-judge. Kabris had lived nine years in Noukahiva, and had a family, when Captain Krusenstern touched at the island, and carried him away while he was asleep. On his arrival at St. Petersburgh, Kabris was employed to teach swimming to the pupils of the imperial marine school. He returned to France in 1817, and exhibited himself, in order to raise money for the purpose of obtaining his passage to Noukahiva, to which country he was much attached.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